Gc
979.402
L882m
v.2
1131983

M.L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01115 5691

LOS ANGELES

FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

JOHN STEVEN McGROARTY

WITH SELECTED BIOGRAPHY OF ACTORS AND WITNESSES
OF THE PERIOD OF GROWTH AND ACHIEVEMENT

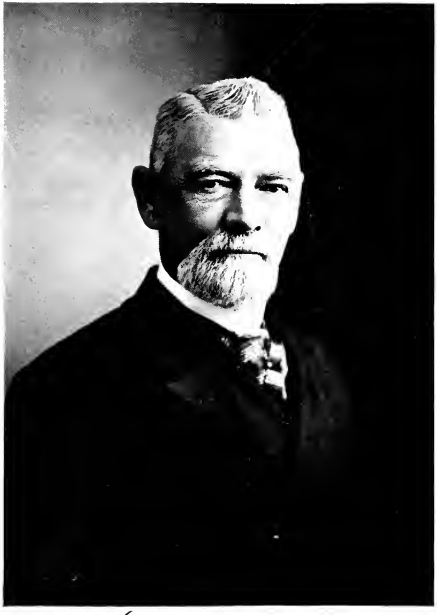
ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1921

COPYRIGHT, 1921,
BY
AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1131983



W. H. Workman

LOS ANGELES

From the Mountains to the Sea

WILLIAM HENRY WORKMAN. Statued against the background of early Los Angeles history is a figure that stands out prominently as that of a pioneer city builder, a promoter of constructive enterprises, a leader in civic activities, a benefactor of his fellowmen—William Henry Workman.

Angelenos are just beginning to realize what William H. Workman did for them, for the city, for California. Under the influence of strong personality, they knew him and remember him best as "Uncle Billy," the kindly character, the staunch friend. Through the hallowed memories of years "Uncle Billy" is enshrined in the hearts of those contemporaries yet living; and many those of more recent years glean some concept from this brief sketch of the life and works of this wonder man.

W. H. Workman, shorn of the personal halo which followed him in life, stands out in Los Angeles history with ever-increasing prominence. The man, the historical figure, the city father is assuming the place that eventually the world accords the great in sifting the worthwhile doings of mankind. Some day, ere long, it is not too much to expect that to his memory and for the things he did for Los Angeles will be erected a fitting monument of recognition and esteem.

Constructor of the first street railway, builder of Boyle Heights, donor of many church sites and parks, organizer of banks, founder of schools, public official of wide capacities, pioneer of many enterprises and works of civic welfare—these, in composite, tell the story of the William Henry Workman which will go down in the chronicles of Los Angeles.

Mr. Workman's activities were initiative. He had no models to go by in carving out his career and in erecting the structures he built; he had no precedents to follow. He saw the needs of the growing city of Los Angeles and he created the means of relief; he builded from mental perspective; he completed his works through sheer executive ability and dynamic energy.

It is said that men of noted works are not really appreciated until the lapse of fifty years. Let us not wait so long to relate the good deeds, the great things accomplished by William Henry Workman.

As did many another pioneer, Mr. Workman crossed the plains in an ox cart, migrating with his parents from Booneville, Missouri, to San Francisco, and thence by water to San Pedro and Los Angeles, requiring six months for the trip. The family reached Los Angeles on October 17, 1854, and from that date became a powerful factor in the development of Los Angeles and Southern California.

The Workmans descended from hardy stock, forefather Thomas Workman being a native of England, and John Hook of Virginia serving as a soldier under General Washington. David Workman and Nancy Hook were married in Missouri, and in New Franklin their son, W. H. Workman, was born January 1, 1839.

Young Workman received his education in the Booneville public schools and the F. T. Kemper Collegiate Institute. He then learned the printers' trade, and when he reached California he immediately took a

position with the Southern Californian, and later with the Los Angeles Star.

Opportunity gave him a place as a clerk with the Banning Transportation Company, and later as a mounted messenger for the company between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, on which trips he frequently carried large sums of payroll money.

The business venture upon the foundation of which he built his fortune was a partnership with his brother, Elijah H. Workman, in a manufacturing, harness and saddlery business at 76 Main street. Hides and harness, with accessories, were the substantial articles of trade in early days, there being a time when hides were used as mediums of exchange—as "money," in fact.

As a merchant young Workman was a success and he found time to enter other lines of activity of a political, civic and development nature. With a tenacity, industry and cheerfulness almost beyond belief, he carried through each new venture to success. He initiated many projects and was more responsible, perhaps, than any other one man for the speedy growth of the city.

It is hard to say whether in business building, traffic development or civic duties Mr. Workman accomplished more for Los Angeles. In whichever line he became active, he looked far into the future for his aspirations and worked with a view to the needs of the city in the years to come, rather than for the requirements of the moment. He was far in advance of his day in his visions, and he initiated many things that at the time, perhaps, were not appreciated so much as in the years that followed, when they proved of immense value to the city.

Mr. Workman was a pioneer in street railway transportation in Los Angeles and was also directly instrumental in securing or aiding the construction of every steam line which entered the city.

In 1875 Mr. Workman built the single-horse car line which ran from the junction of Main, Spring and Temple streets, then the business center of the city, east on Aliso street to Pleasant avenue, in Boyle Heights, crossing the river on a surface bridge.

In 1886 he secured a franchise and built at his own expense a broad-gauge street car line from First and Spring streets east on First to Evergreen Cemetery. It remained a two-horse line until purchased by the Los Angeles Cable Company, which made it into a cable road.

In 1888, when mayor, Mr. Workman operated the first electric car of the Pico Heights Electric Railway Company on the day service was inaugurated. In 1894 he constructed the Cummings street extension in Boyle Heights. In 1896 he secured the franchise for the East Fourth street line to Evergreen Cemetery, in Boyle Heights. He procured $50,000 to aid in financing the construction of the Fourth street bridge, donating $25,000 of it himself.

In 1909 he bid in the franchise for the East Seventh street line, which ran out Stephenson avenue east of the river, and he induced the Los Angeles Railway Company to assume the franchise and build the line.

Mr. Workman was even more active in steam railroad development. In 1872 he aided the Southern Pacific to enter the county and city of Los Angeles, with a depot at River Station. Later he aided the Southern Pacific to conduct its traffic along Alameda street, through Wolfskill orchards, and secured the donation of the site, provided the road would build the Arcade station—which it did.

In 1875 he aided in the construction of the Los Angeles and Santa

Monica independent line to combat the interests then in control of freight hauling between Los Angeles and San Pedro Harbor.

In 1888 Mr. Workman obtained for the Santa Fe the right to enter the city provided it would construct a levee along the west bank of the Los Angeles River to the present station.

Mr. Workman's crowning transportation feat was securing the Salt Lake's entry into Los Angeles. Realizing during his career as mayor that the city's future depended on getting more transcontinental facilities and business, he made a trip from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City by buckboard, scouting out the route, noting the traffic possibilities and preparing the people to aid in securing a railroad.

Then he went on to St. Louis and laid his data and plan before the late U. S. Senator Richard C. Kerens and those associated with him in the big terminal deal in St. Louis, and presented the facts so convincingly that Kerens and his associates put the road through.

Mr. Workman assisted the road to get into Los Angeles on the same terms given the Santa Fe—to levee the east bank of the Los Angeles River. He served as a member of the road's first board of directors, and was of great help in developing the road's facilities, which also aided Los Angeles.

As a business man Mr. Workman not only was a successful merchant, but he promoted all manner of development projects, all of which had much to do with the upbuilding of Los Angeles. He amassed quite a fortune at this, but missed his greatest personal opportunity to become a multi-millionaire when as mayor, in 1887 and 1888, he deliberately sacrificed his personal affairs to attend to his civic duties in the days of the big real estate boom. Fortunes were turned over and over again, a large share of the prosperity being due to Mr. Workman's own efforts, but in which he could not participate.

His largest contribution to the city's success was in purchasing and subdividing Boyle Heights, a section that comprises about one-fifth of the area and population of the whole city.

In the early days the Plaza was the geographical center of the city, which, under the Pueblo grant, had secured title to a tract six miles square (thirty-six square miles, with the plaza in the center), which extended across the river and far beyond the settled section.

After providing for all business and residence sites, the municipality sold off a large part of its land holdings to encourage development and provide a civic income in taxes on improvements and increased population. The land was divided into thirty-five-acre tracts, which sold for twenty-five cents an acre to the east and north, and for fifty cents an acre in the west and southwest, including the Westlake district.

Mr. Workman foresaw the possibilities of the subdivision plan and also the success of farming the hill section, provided water could be secured. A limited number of "close-in" farms had been sold near the river where water could be obtained, but the ranchers feared to pioneer the back sections.

Having, with his father-in-law, Andrew A. Boyle, purchased the land east of the river on the bluffs, comprising what is the whole of Boyle Heights, Mr. Workman prepared to subdivide the property in 1876. He named the subdivision Boyle Heights in honor of his father-in-law. So as to secure water for domestic purposes, he paid the City Water Company $30,000 to extend their mains across the Los Angeles River to the new subdivision.

Here another epoch-making scheme was devised by this resourceful man—an irrigation aqueduct that carried water from far in the hinterland to the large tracts which he proposed to cultivate. Los Angeles' first large aqueduct, thereupon, became a reality, but not before Mr. Workman engaged in long arguments with other members of the council of fifteen, who were finally persuaded to make the investment for the returns in water rentals and increased taxes.

The aqueduct was built from a point fourteen miles up the river, where a sufficient gravity fall could be obtained to carry the flow into the high ground behind the hills of East Los Angeles. The high line canal route may still be traced in its torturous windings between the hills; and the main reservoir, No. 9, still makes a depression in the land back of the zoo near Eastlake Park.

After securing water it was necessary for Mr. Workman to prove that the lands were fertile in the high country. Theretofore people had the impression that only the lands along the river were cultivable. He planted the first vineyards and orchards in the neighborhood and on the site of the present Hollenbeck Park. At large expense he secured cuttings of all varieties of grapes and other vines and experimented with them to determine their value to this climate and soil. He did likewise with other plants and deciduous fruits. He put in a private reservoir and pipe line system and cultivated his land.

All that Mr. Workman had predicted proved true; his experiments were successful. Boyle Heights became a garden spot under the magic of water and cultivation, and a large population was established. Andrew A. Boyle had built the first house; Mr. Workman followed with a mansion, which his widow and other members of the family still occupy. His children were born there, grew up and prospered. Boyle Heights became rich and grew with the years—a monument to a man of resource and energy.

Among other things, in later years, Mr. Workman became interested in banking and organized the American Savings Bank at Second and Spring streets, which is now a branch of the Home Savings Bank.

Mr. Workman's political and civic life are so interwoven that they can not be separated. He took political office merely to aid in civic development, and not for the honor or salary. He won the complete confidence of his fellow-townsmen and the many offices to which they elected him attested to their ideas of his worth.

From 1872 to 1879, inclusive, Mr. Workman was a city councilman for eight successive terms. He was chosen mayor in 1887-88, was city treasurer for three terms, 1901-07, and served as a park commissioner and member of the board of education for a number of terms. He also was a member and officer of many civic bodies.

When Mr. Workman became mayor, Los Angeles was a city with some 30,000 inhabitants, whose form of government was regulated by the state law. There were no paved streets, no electric cars or lights, no parks; there was no city charter, no city hall worthy the name, no chamber of commerce, and little that a city of that size should have.

When he completed his two-year term Los Angeles had all these things—and more—largely through the initiative and executive ability of Mr. Workman.

To secure the proper government for the city, Mr. Workman started the movement which resulted in the election of the first Board of Freeholders, of which he himself was a member. The charter was formu-

lated for a city which might develop to 50,000, it was thought, and it still governs Los Angeles, which has grown twelve times as large as expected in a little more than thirty years.

Mr. Workman also instituted the campaign, and signed the contract, for the construction of the present City Hall, in those days a magnificent structure. He was one of the group which started the present Chamber of Commerce, and was its first vice president during his term as mayor. He was instrumental in organizing the Sixth District Agricultural Park Association, being on the first board of directors.

He was the first to institute the park improvements. He donated two-thirds of the land, and secured the gift of the remainder, for Hollenbeck Park, on Boyle Heights. He foresaw that in time the people would need "breathing spots," as he called it.

Westlake Park was then a desert with alkali cones dominating it. Mr. Workman and others interested caused these to be levelled and, to get anything to grow, it was necessary to cover the entire park with a layer of soil. This required an expenditure of money and he induced the council to set aside a regular amount to be devoted to the care of parks. He was active in the laying out of South Park, Central Park, Eastlake Park (now Lincoln) and Echo Park.

Street work had always been a hobby with Mr. Workman. In the early seventies he induced the board of supervisors to build the first bridge over the Los Angeles River, at Macy street. It was covered and was constructed in two spans, totaling some 300 feet across. He also secured the construction of a wooden bridge at Aliso street, and another at First street. He secured the opening of First street east to Boyle Heights in 1875.

Later he induced the Santa Fe, the Los Angeles Cable Company and the city to build the first viaducts over the river at First street and Downey avenue, each bearing one-third of the expense.

When he became mayor, Mr. Workman started proceedings to pave streets, the first in the city. He continued active in this line all of the remainder of his life, as he had many properties in front of which he wanted good paved streets and was willing to bear his share of the assessments.

As city treasurer Mr. Workman strongly backed the Owens River aqueduct, routed from Inyo County to Los Angeles. In conjunction with the city attorney he went to New York City and sold the bonds. During the time he held this office he withdrew from circulation $2,500,000 and guarded it in the city's vaults at his own expense because the law did not permit its deposit in banks. He took up the matter with the State Legislature and secured the passage of a law permitting the city to deposit its funds at interest with banks giving proper security.

Mr. Workman might have had higher political honors. While mayor his friends mentioned him for governor, but he said: "I'd rather be mayor of Los Angeles than governor of California." He also refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for United States senator.

As a citizen Mr. Workman was interested in every worthy work that was proposed. He donated five church and many school sites, in addition to Hollenbeck Park. He assisted in the organization of the first high school in the early seventies, when a member of the Board of Education, and aided in the construction of the building.

Mr. Workman was married, in 1867, to Miss Maria E. Boyle, who (in 1920) lives hale and hearty. There are seven children: Boyle Work-

man, president of the Council of the City of Los Angeles (1919-21); Mary; Elizabeth; William H. Workman Jr., secretary and general manager of the Los Angeles Morris Plan Company; Charlotte, Gertrude and Thomas E.

Mr. Workman died on February 21, 1918. His body lay in state in the City Hall, and his memory is honored by all Los Angeles.

BOYLE WORKMAN. Considered apart from his prominent family relationship in Los Angeles, Boyle Workman has had an active experience in business and public affairs that is the best sort of justification for the reputation he enjoys as one of the city's most useful, energetic and public spirited men.

A son of the late William H. Workman, whose life and family are sketched elsewhere, Boyle Workman was born September 20, 1868. His birthplace was the first modern house constructed on Boyle Heights. The builder of this home was Andrew A. Boyle, his maternal grandfather. Andrew A. Boyle was the first American to locate in that community, while Boyle Workman was the first American born there.

Other houses then occupying the site were all adobe after the manner of the Spanish regime. The Boyle house was built of brick. As a boy in that locality Boyle Workman could look over to the east and see not a single habitation nor tree to obstruct his vision as far as the hills, a vast tract of land now cut up in ranches and oil fields. These lands were acquired by his grandfather and his father and subdivided, with many generous donations of sites for schools and churches.

Boyle Workman attended St. Vincent's College, which then stood at Seventh street and Broadway. From his home out on the Heights he rode horseback to school. Where the Los Angeles Athletic Club stands today was an orange orchard owned by the college. Mr. Workman in 1884 entered Santa Clara College for a time, but returned to St. Vincent's College and graduated in 1887. At that time his father was mayor of Los Angeles.

The hall where the graduation ceremonies were held was upstairs on Main street, between First and Second streets. Boyle Workman's graduating essay was on the subject of Southern California, and in the course of his survey he predicted many improvements which have since been more than realized.

From school he entered his father's office, part of the time acting as mayor's clerk. Offices in that day were not equipped with typewriters, and he wrote the mayor's messages and documents in longhand, and some of his writing is today in the archives of the city.

From school days to the present Boyle Workman has been a deep student of municipal government. It is a subject that appealed to him, and he also had the invaluable advantage of association with his father, and even while a boy gained a mature insight of some municipal subjects that are scarcely understood during the lifetime of the average citizen. To this early training under his father Mr. Workman attributes much of the municipal knowledge which has made him a valued public servant in later years.

In 1889, when his father retired from office, Boyle Workman joined the local interests at that time changing the horse car to a cable system of street transportation. He became assistant to E. L. Lewis, then cashier of the company. Later he engaged independently in the fire insurance business as manager for Southern California of the Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California.

In 1895 Mr. Workman married Miss Frances Widney, daughter of Judge and Mrs. R. M. Widney. Mrs. Workman is a native of Los Angeles, and her family came to Southern California the same year that Boyle Workman was born. Mr. and Mrs. Workman have two children, Eleanor and Audrey, both residents of Los Angeles. Mrs. Workman is president of the Los Angeles branch of the Needlework Guild of America, a charitable organization having a membership of five thousand in Los Angeles and more than four hundred thousand members in the United States.

After his marriage, Mr. Workman took up manufacturing at Boyle Heights, organizing a brick yard and installing modern machine processes. Up to that time all the local brick was hand made by Chinamen. It was the first important industry in the Boyle Heights section. The Hollenbeck Home for Old People was built entirely from brick manufactured here by the Monarch Brick Company, of which Mr. Workman was secretary. The business was continued with much success for several years, notwithstanding the active competition of yards operated by Chinese labor. One innovation introduced in the brick yard was fuel oil for the kilns instead of wood, the usual fuel.

After disposing of the brick business, Mr. Workman became a draftsman in the city engineer's office. In 1900 his father was elected city treasurer, and Boyle became assistant city treasurer, and for three consecutive terms had practically entire charge of the office. Here he showed his administrative ability. One of the first reforms he suggested to his father practically amounted to placing the city government on a cash basis. Up to that time tax monies had been collected twice a year, and in the intervals the city treasurer had no funds to meet current demands. Mr. Workman began building up a system of surplus funds so that bills could be paid at any time of the year. He also introduced a system of daily balances, checking with the auditor's office, and that system is still in use.

On leaving the treasurer's office in 1907, Mr. Workman organized the American Savings Bank at Los Angeles. He was chosen assistant cashier, while his father was the first president. When William H. Workman, on account of the growing interests of his real estate holdings, resigned as president, Boyle Workman became vice president, serving until 1913, when the Home Savings Bank and the American Savings Bank were consolidated.

The first branch bank in Los Angeles was established by Mr. Workman on Boyle Heights, known as the Boyle Heights Branch of the American Savings Bank. Eventually other branches were established in other sections of the city. Later the American Savings Bank had seven branches, and Mr. Workman continued as vice president of the consolidated institution.

When Judge H. H. Rose was elected mayor of Los Angeles, his first appointment was to call Boyle Workman to the Public Service Commission, in July, 1913. Some big improvements in Los Angeles transpired during his incumbency. Mr. Workman and his associates handled the task of absorbing a number of small water distributing concerns, the largest of which was the Hollywood Water Company. The great aqueduct supplying Los Angeles from the mountains was finished and the water turned on while he was a member of the commission.

Some important hydro-electric development was also done, particularly the installation of Power House No. 1 in San Francisquito

Canyon, that being the first unit in a proposed municipally owned hydro-electric system. The current from this plant was distributed through the East Side, particularly Lincoln Heights, and was the beginning of a program of promising development to the advantage of consumers, though subsequent extension of the plan was forestalled by the World war.

Mr. Workman retired from the Public Service Commission January 1, 1917, and in October of that year sold all his banking interests. Since his father's death, in 1918, he has managed the extensive estate.

During 1919 many groups of thoughtful Los Angeles citizens pointed out the availability of Boyle Workman as candidate for mayor. He declined the candidacy, though he consented to run for member of the Council. There were forty candidates before the voters, and in the eliminating process Mr. Workman stood second highest, and among the eighteen presented to the voters for final ratification he received the largest vote of all.

On July 7, 1919, Mr. Workman became a member of the City Council and was chosen president of that body, an office where his long experience in municipal affairs, his tact and ability makes his service one of real distinction.

Mr. Workman is president of the United States "Gesel-Plan" Corporation, which was organized September 24, 1919, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. The plan on which this institution is conducted seems destined to have a great growth and popularity in America, since it combines the features of the savings bank account with the protection of life insurance. Mr. Workman is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles City Club and Union League Club of Los Angeles.

EDWARD LAURENCE DOHENY. The last word in superfluity would be to explain who Edward L. Doheny is or "introduce" him to the present or the next generation. But as a resident of Los Angeles for the past thirty years some of the more important incidents in his dramatic career deserve record in this publication.

He was born in a family of respectable and hard working people in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, August 10, 1856, son of Patrick and Eleanor Elizabeth (Quigley) Doheny. He grew up in the best kind of a home to develop sound character, one equally removed from extreme poverty and from the luxury of wealth. He has always owed much to the superior intelligence and influence of his good mother. His early years were distinguished chiefly by a keen intelligence that enabled him to graduate from high school at the age of fifteen. Mental arithmetic was his favorite subject. He graduated in 1872 and almost immediately began a life of adventure and strenuous outdoor activity. Some years ago Mr. Doheny confessed that he had lived so many years in the open that he found it difficult to accommodate himself to the conventional steam heat and soft beds of modern civilization.

Joining a surveying party under the United States Government he went to Kansas, assisting in surveying government land, the following year was in New Mexico, then returned to Kansas and during the year 1873-75 had an interesting experience among the blanket Indians of what is now Western Oklahoma, assisting in subdividing the Kiowa and Comanche reservations. In 1876 he joined an expedition to the mining district of the Black Hills. The Federal Government dispersed the

E. L. Doheny

party and drove them out of the then Indian Reservation. Mr. Doheny was also frustrated in his next venture, an attempt to find a fortune in the mining district of the San Juan country in southwestern Colorado. From Silverton, Colorado, he and some associates wandered into the southwest, arriving at Prescott, Arizona, and during the next fourteen years he held his own among the keen and resourceful gold prospectors in Arizona and New Mexico. He discovered and helped develop some of the most promising claims in those two southwestern territories.

Probably the chief characteristic of Mr. Doheny is that found in Kipling's character of "The Pioneer," whose desire and vision are always "over the passes," and once the interest of discovery and newness has worn off the rewards of wealth hold no charm to detain him. Several times it is said that Mr. Doheny was within reach of considerable wealth when he sold his claims and resumed the more interesting role of prospector.

During the seventies and eighties Mr. Doheny was always in contact with the raw and elemental factors of the southwestern country. He fought Indians and he fought wild animals, and accepted daily danger as a commonplace of his work. In one encounter his hand was mangled by a mountain lion. Again as the result of a fall in a mine his legs were broken, and while recuperating he bent the resources of an active mind to the study of law, and was qualified for admission to practice in six months. For a year or so he contented himself with the routine of a practicing attorney. By similar study Mr. Doheny also acquired a knowledge, surpassing that of many graduates of technical colleges, in the sciences of geology and metallurgy.

Mr. Doheny is widely known among his friends as an exemplar of the simple life. He yielded nothing to his partners in willingness to accept hardship and danger, but was free from practically all the vices associated with westerners, and has never used alcoholic liquor or tobacco.

One of his prominent associates both in New Mexico and also in his early days in California was C. A. Canfield. They tried to develop a gold mining claim in San Bernardino County, California, but finally abandoned it and not long afterward Mr. Doheny came to Los Angeles.

A few years ago he told the story of the first drilled well in the Los Angeles oil field. He and his fellow prospector in 1892 had observed certain signs which convinced them of the presence of oil sand within the city limits of Los Angeles. They possessed limited capital and practically no experience in oil well operations. Buying a small lot at the corner of West State and Cotton streets, instead of a well they began sinking a shaft in November, 1892. They had laboriously excavated to a depth of about fifty feet when they struck a small pocket of oil and gas, and were nearly asphyxiated before they could reach the surface. They continued the slow progress, but eventually took into consideration the danger they ran and also cast about to find better machinery and eventually the well was sunk to a depth of six hundred feet and yielded forty-five barrels a day. That was the pioneer operation in the Los Angeles oil field, and the success of Doheny attracted thousands to the district. Even after becoming an oil producer Mr. Doheny's career was not without vicissitudes. In 1896 at the age of forty he was still a poor man. Then followed the development of the Fullerton oil district of California, and later his operations in the Bakersfield district, and since then for twenty years there has been no more impos-

ing figure in all the history of petroleum than Edward L. Doheny. In this later and familiar period of his life's activities, he has been dominated by the same ambition for achievement as in earlier years. From California he turned his attention to Mexico and with his associates bought several hundred thousands of acres of land in the vicinity of Tampico near the Gulf coast and in 1900 organized the Mexican Petroleum Company, which sunk the wells and started the development that have made the Mexican petroleum field probably the greatest in the world.

Mr. Doheny is president of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, and also president of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, owning the extensive pipe lines and a large fleet of tank steamers through which during the World war a large part of the fuel oil used by the British and allied navies was supplied. Mr. Doheny is also president of the Huasteca Petroleum Company and the Petroleum Transport Company. In July, 1917, he became a member of the first committee on oil of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Doheny is a member of the California and Jonathan Clubs of Los Angeles, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the Union League Club of Chicago. His home is at 8 Chester Place in Los Angeles. Mr. Doheny confesses that the greatest find in his entire life was his wife, Carrie Estelle Betzold, of Marshalltown, Iowa. They have a son, E. L. Doheny, Jr.

EDWARD L. DOHENY JR., prominent in Los Angeles' business and social circles, is the able lieutenant of his father, Edward L. Doheny Sr., one of the most prominent petroleum producers in America. The career of his father, who has been active in the oil districts of the Pacific Coast for nearly a quarter of a century, is sketched on other pages.

The son was born at Los Angeles November 6, 1893. Frail health interfered with his early education and training. He attended Norwood Street Grammar School until 1907, then entered St. Vincent's College, where he spent one year, and graduated from high school in 1911. For three successive years he attended university, but on account of ill health his total period of work aggregated only eight months. Subsequently he completed his education with the A. B. degree at the University of Southern California in June, 1916.

From early boyhood he was brought in contact with the oil industry under his father, and after leaving university he spent a month at Tampico, Mexico, in the district where his father has been one of the most prominent oil operators. He also attended a military training camp at Monterey, California, and after returning to Los Angeles worked in his father's office until November, 1916. At that date he enrolled as an apprentice seaman in the Naval Militia, and in January, 1917, was commissioned a lieutenant on the cruiser "Huntington." He served for three months and was then transferred to Washington in the office of the judge advocate general in charge of all summary court-martial. Mr. Doheny, in September, 1918, was given orders by Rear Admiral Philip A. Andrews to report to Cardiff, Wales. The night before he was to sail he fell a victim to the influenza, and soon afterward was sent back home to Los Angeles on a two months' sick leave. Upon recovery he was stationed for duty at the submarine base at San Pedro, in Los Angeles Harbor, and January 24, 1918, was given orders for inactive duty.

Since resuming civil life Mr. Doheny has found his time and energies fully taken up with his many executive duties in connection with oil and other business corporations.

He is a director and treasurer of the following corporations: The Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, The Mexican Petroleum Company (Ltd.), Mexican Petroleum Corporation of Louisiana, Mexican Petroleum Corporation, Huasteca Petroleum Company.

Among the social organizations with which he is identified in Los Angeles are the University Club, California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and Los Angeles Country Club. Mr. Doheny married Miss Lucy Smith at Los Angeles June 10, 1914. Her grandfather, C. W. Smith, was one of the first vice-presidents of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Three children have been born to their marriage: Lucy Estelle, born June 21, 1915; Edward Lawrence III, born February 8, 1917, and William Henry, born March 12, 1919.

GENERAL PHINEAS BANNING. Wilmington, now Los Angeles Harbor, as the ocean gateway of greater Los Angeles is popularly considered and frequently spoken of as a part of the great modern era and a distinctive chapter in the recent history of progress. As a matter of fact this development was anticipated nearly fifty years ago by the late General Phineas Banning, founder of the town of Wilmington on the shores of San Pedro Bay. It was a long cherished ideal of General Banning to see that harbor linked up with the great commerce centering in Los Angeles, and while the broad realization of his plan was delayed for over thirty years after his death, it is proper to say that no one of the old time generation around Los Angeles contributed more directly to the result than General Banning.

General Banning, who was one of the earliest American pioneers of Southern California, was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, September 19, 1831. He was the ninth among eleven children of John A. and Elizabeth (Lowber) Banning, and though his early life was not encompassed by wealth he inherited the substantial worth of some of the best colonial American stock. He was descended from Phineas Banning who crossed the ocean from England and became one of the early farmers in Kent County, Delaware. For several successive generations members of the family enjoyed considerable prestige in public affairs both in their locality and state. John, a son of the pioneer Phineas, was a merchant at Dover and served as a member of the Council of Safety during the Revolutionary War. He was also one of the three electoral delegates from Delaware to choose the first president of the United States, and cast his vote for General Washington. His son, John A. Banning, father of General Banning, was one of the early graduates of Princeton College, a man of ripe scholarship, and a life-long resident of Delaware.

An independent spirit as well as his presence in a large household with limited means sent Phineas Banning out to seek his own fortune at the age of twelve years. He walked to Philadelphia, where he joined an older brother, William, who had recently begun the practice of law. He worked in his brother's law office for his board, and afterward was employed in a wholesale establishment.

At the age of nineteen, in 1851, Phineas Banning sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, and came up the Pacific Coast on a vessel that cast anchor in the harbor of San Diego. For more than thirty years he was one of the men of leading enterprise in the Los Angeles district. He engaged in the freighting business between Los Angeles and San Pedro in November, 1852, and this enterprise in transportation brought him

a vivid realization of the importance of the San Pedro harbor. Close to the waterfront he established a village which in honor of the chief city of his native state he named Wilmington. For a number of years he was manager of the Los Angeles and Wilmington Railroad which had been constructed by him. He twice appeared before congressional committees at Washington to secure necessary appropriation for development of the San Pedro harbor and never lost an opportunity at the command of his resources to control and direct the shipping business that would link San Pedro with the larger city of Los Angeles. General Banning bought and improved six hundred acres near Wilmington and with the aid of a steam pump large reservoirs and the largest wells in the county furnished an abundance of water for Wilmington and San Pedro and for the vessels that anchored in the harbor. Other undertakings of direct public benefit were credited to his great energy and judgment. General Banning was a very generous man, and his generosity stood as a bar to the accumulation of individual fortune, though the property he left has become the basis of a fortune since his death.

He served as brigadier-general of the First Brigade, California State Militia, and was a republican though never active in politics. General Banning died at San Francisco March 8, 1885. His first wife was Rebecca Stanford, by whom he was the father of eight children, three of whom are still living. On February 14, 1870, he married Mary E. Hollister, daughter of a California pioneer. Mrs. Banning passed away on South Commonwealth Avenue, in Los Angeles. She was the mother of three daughters.

HANCOCK BANNING. A son of one of the Southern California's most conspicuous pioneer characters, the late General Phineas Banning, Hancock Banning has to his credit more than thirty-seven years of business activity in and around Los Angeles. A practical business man and large property owner, his influence has been a helpful factor in a number of modern developments in the life and progress of the greater city.

He was born at Wilmington, Los Angeles County, May 12, 1865. He acquired his early education in public schools and on his father's vessels and has held a master mariner's license from the United States Government since he was twenty-one years of age. After completing a business college course he undertook his first business venture at Pasadena, where he established the Pasadena Transfer and Fuel Company, and afterwards moved to Los Angeles, where in 1889 he established a wholesale coal department. The Pasadena branch was sold in 1891, and later his business was operated under the name Banning Company, he being manager of its fuel department. Mr. Banning was an equal stockholder with two brothers in the Banning Company, his brothers being J. B. and William Banning. This corporation owned extensive real estate holdings in Los Angeles and on the Wilmington water front, now part of Los Angeles harbor.

Hancock Banning was for more than twenty-five years vice-president of the Santa Catalina Island Company. His brother, William Banning, organized and was president of this company. Hancock had an equal interest with William and his other brother, J. B. Banning, in the ownership of Santa Catalina Island until 1919, when they disposed of their interests in this famous resort to the Chicago capitalist, William Wrigley.

Hancock Banning

Jr. Prior to that time the Bannings had completed the Hotel St. Catherine, which together with the company steamers Cabrillo and Hermosa and other improvements represented an investment by them of over two million dollars.

Mr. Banning now makes his home at the old Banning mansion at Wilmington, where he was born. That home had also sheltered his grandmother, and Mr. Banning's granddaughter has lived there, thus giving it the associations of five generations. Mr. Banning is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and is a Hoover republican in politics.

In November, 1890, at Los Angeles, he married Anne Ophelia Smith, daughter of former Judge George H. Smith of the Appellate Court of California. Since her marriage Mrs. Banning has been very active in many social and patriotic movements. During the war she originated the plan and established what was called the "Red Cross Shop" serving as president of the Los Angeles branch. This shop idea was afterward carried out in many cities of the United States, and not only the Red Cross but other charitable institutions have adopted the idea. During the war the Red Cross Shop did a business aggregating millions of dollars, and the plan is still yielding great returns to various charitable organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Banning have a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Eleanor Anne, is a graduate of the Marlboro School for Girls at Los Angeles, attended the Miss Spence School of New York City and the State University of California. She was married to J. C. MacFarland, nephew of Judge MacFarland of the State Supreme Court. Mr. and Mrs. MacFarland have a daughter, Anne Banning.

The older son, Hancock Banning, Jr., born in 1893, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and Cornell University. At the outbreak of the war with Germany he abandoned his work as an apprentice at electrical engineering in the General Electric Company's plant at Schnectady, New York, to enlist in the navy. He was serving on the U. S. Battleship "New York" at the time of the armistice and served until discharged after the signing of the same with the rank of lieutenant of the junior grade. He has since resumed his work with the General Electric Company.

The second son, George Hugh, born in 1896, held rank as a second lieutenant when discharged from the Aviation Corps. He had studied and taught flying at San Antonio, Texas, San Diego and Sacramento. Since the war he has graduated from the University of California. George Hugh possesses distinctive literary gifts. With a fellow student he collaborated a comedy which was selected in competition with other aspiring dramatists of the university, and was successfully produced at Berkeley. He is also a navigator of sailing and steam vessels, having served his time at sea before the mast, and having studied navigation both at college and during his practical apprenticeship at sea. He is at this writing on the "Chronicle" newspaper force.

THE RED CROSS SHOP as a distinctive feature of the auxiliary war work originated in Los Angeles, and the mind and heart from which

proceeded the great and fertile idea were those of Mrs. Hancock Banning. It is due the shop as an institution, to Mrs. Banning and her associates, to make some particular reference to the institution and its work. The best account is found in an article written in the summer of 1918, when the war was at its height.

"More than a year ago," says Ruth Burke Stephens, "I had the pleasure of learning something of Mrs. Banning's original plans for the Red Cross Shop. Even then the contagion of her idea, illuminated with her own enthusiastic faith in its ultimate success, spread to the little group of friends to whom her plans in detail were confided. With one exception, this original plan has been carefully adhered to, and so complete was the conception in its initial details that but few new ideas have been incorporated.

"The Red Cross Shop in all its many ramifications is nothing short of wonderful, and particularly is this so when one considers that it is essentially a big commercial business, successfully conducted by women who before the war scarcely knew the value of money, and nothing whatever of business principles. Without the co-operation and the enthusiastic interest of her copatriots, Mrs. Banning's plan could, however, never have developed to the advanced state of realization that it has now reached. It is the very spirit behind the plan, the great integral factors of self-sacrifice and democracy which has carried the idea along like a swiftly propelled boat in the surge of a well directed current.

"When Mrs. Banning first planned the Red Cross Shop I think she herself nearer realized than did any other just how far-reaching would be its scope, for her hope even then was for a nation-wide emulation of the Red Cross Shop. The plan, as it is now in force, was evolved from a before-the-war idea of Mrs. Banning for the establishment of an organization which should carry on 'relief' work in the various centers of the United States, under the name of the 'Grey Sisterhood,' and working in a manner somewhat similar in plan to that of the 'Misericordia Society' of Italy. It is significant that while Mrs. Banning's original idea became through her enthusiastic interest a co-operative part of the Red Cross, that the designating costume worn by the women is a soft grey gown with white collars, cuffs and apron.

"Briefly outlined by Mrs Banning at the time she first set forth to Harvey D. Gibson, manager of the American Red Cross, her original Red Cross Shop plan, the dominating idea was to be one of democracy and sacrificial giving—of time, of money and of gifts from which benefit to the Red Cross funds would accrue. With tireless and unstinted energy the women who have become interested in the project have given of their time and strength. There are no salaries paid except to the Japanese boy helpers and the janitor. Through the patriotic generosity of Mrs. J. M. Danziger, the beautiful Canfield home at Eighth and Alvarado Streets has been turned over to the cause and the commodious garage converted into headquarters for the shop. Disbursements from the gross receipts are of infinitesimal amount, practically everything being donated, even to the postage stamps and stationery, which are personally given. Bookkeeping, stenography and publicity are given gratis by women whose talents are adaptive to such special lines of work, while the many needs for repair work in the reconstruction of broken furniture, clocks, toys, the mending of clothing, millinery, etc., are met by patriotic volun-

Anne Banning

teers who are happy to give of their time and skill to the worthy cause. It is this democracy of spirit which illuminates the success of the shop. And it is this great conception of sacrifice and giving that has so unified the women of the city in the one splendid purpose. Many of the girls who labor in the downtown stores eight hours in the day, six days a week, have assumed the responsibility of devoting a part of their precious spare time to the Red Cross Shop work. Nimble fingers of many an humble artisan are doing their bit with glad patriotism, and it is by this means that the expenditures of the shop are kept down to the minimum.

"Merchants of the city have been equally as generous in their co-operation, this despite the fact that from a purely business standpoint they might consider the project an infringement upon their own commercial enterprises. Not only are the merchants generously responsive to the specific calls made upon them, but they have aided immeasurably by instructing the women workers of the shop in the basic principles of salesmanship, all of which has been of vast benefit.

"While naturally the credit for the Red Cross Shop plan reflects directly back upon Mrs. Hancock Banning, whose brilliant and comprehensive idea was its origin, yet, with all due modesty, Mrs. Banning attributes the success of the shop to the wonderful spirit of the women who are allied in the great work, not only those who are devoting themselves to the actual operation of the shop, but to each and every individual who donates something to the cause, whether it be an article of intrinsic or sentimental value, talents and artisanship, or just one's time, which to many men and women involved in the fatiguing struggle for a livelihood is a priceless gift. And those who patronize the shop are likewise 'doing their bit' in contributing to the success of the institution.

"Mrs. Hancock Banning as general manager of the Red Cross Shop has as her 'right hand bower' Mrs. J. M. Danziger, assistant manager, who in addition to the loaning of her home for the duration of the war has devoted her entire time with unflagging zeal to the work and has aided in many material ways to the success of the project. Mr. George Fusenot, assistant shop official, has lent an invaluable aid to the women, giving of his own experience as former proprietor of the Ville de Paris. Mrs. R. A. Heffner and Mrs. A. G. Faulkner, secretary and treasurer, respectively, are fulfilling their executive offices with utmost credit. Mrs. Charles Jeffras, chairman of the floor committee, who has responsibilities of manifold character, has recently brought into her work a new and splendid plan—that of enlisting the active interest and co-operation of the women of the various department stores of the city, each of which will assume complete charge of a Saturday program at the shop during the summer months.

"Mrs. Edwin R. Collins, aside from her office as director of the entertainment committee, which involves the work of securing famous stage and screen stars as participants and staging other crowd-drawing attractions for the Tea Room, has also undertaken, successfully, the work of publicity director, which means the daily 'peddling' of shop news items to the various newspapers for publication.

"Mrs. Clarence Hoblitzelle, chairman of the art department; Mrs. H. B. MacBeth, in charge of the automobile service; Mrs. J. Arthur Wright, manager of the Tea Room; Mrs. R. E. Wells, in charge of the Red Cross Shop branch at Tenth and Main streets, are all filling departments equally as important to the success of the shop as a whole.

"The stockroom, occupying a spacious part of the second floor of the building, is in charge of Mrs. Franklyn Booth, and it is here that surplus stock is stored, and where all articles upon receipt are sorted out, priced, and if in unsalable condition are sent out to be repaired, cleaned and in other manner converted into desirable commodities for sale.

"Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt is in charge of the children's clothing department, while the women's apparel is under the jurisdiction of Mrs. Harry Dana Lombard, and the men's wearing apparel department is under the direction of Mrs. G. Martyn.

"Mrs. Frank Griffith is at the head of the fancy work committee, Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Jr., is in charge of the jewelry department, and Mrs. C. R. Bradford directs the Kinema Tea Room. Jams and jellies and their allies are in charge of Mrs. S. Dunlop; Mrs. S. J. Meyberg surpervises the work of the toy department; Mrs. W. A. Foreman has charge of the uniforms, while Mrs. Hallett Johnson presides over the shoe department.

"These represent only the larger divisions of the work, each of which is augmented by many branches and an enthusiastic corps of workers. The reconstruction bureau, under the management of Mrs. F. W. Poore, is an important branch of the work; the outside sewing, under the direction of Mrs. James; the Lilliputian work shop in charge of Miss Winifred Ballard; the art shop under direction of Mrs. Robert Farquhar—all of these are component parts of the Red Cross Shop.

"This is perhaps an opportune place to touch upon the salvage branch and to differentiate between this phase of the Red Cross work and that of the Red Cross Shop. The salvage plan, distinctly separate from the Red Cross Shop, originated by Mrs. Banning, is accredited to Mrs. Othman Stevens, who conceived the idea of collecting such waste as tinfoil, old automobile tires, old papers and typewriter metals and marketing them. As succinctly expressed by a friend the other day, the Red Cross Shop exemplifies the idea of giving from unwholesome hoarding, of generosity of spirit, of giving from the sense of wishing to share, of self-denial and sacrifice. While on the other hand, the salvage idea educates along the lines of unselfish thrift. Individually it means nothing, but collectively, backed by the Red Cross spirit, it is the source of an appreciable income.

"From a money-making point of view the Red Cross Shop takes rank with 'big business,' since within a period of nine months it has netted a profit of a hundred fifteen thousand dollars, with the prospect of going over the quarter of a million mark before the close of the fiscal year. The net receipts for the months of May were $11,355.11, which against the gross receipts of $12,125.80 gives an idea of the correspondingly small amount disbursed for expenses. The June receipts mounted even higher, the profits reaching $12,000 for the month—representing plain, straightforward sales, since there were no entertainments or special benefit features given during this period.

"It is a colossal enterprise—the Red Cross Shop—and one which reflects the spirit of the American women—a spirit that arises far above the pettiness of class distinction and unifies womankind in one great democratic purpose, the big vital issue of GIVING to relieve the distress which follows in the wake of this great surging world conflict."

O. W. CHILDS

OZRO W. CHILDS. For all its other advantages, Los Angeles is a real "City of Angels," and famed in every part of the world because of its semi-tropical environment. Nature endowed it with a semi-tropical climate, but it was the hand and ingenuity of man that permitted the climate to grow and produce the fruits and flowers that redeemed an almost original desert into one of the most picturesque spots on the globe.

These well known historical facts are thus suggested to indicate more clearly the debt that the modern generation owes to the late Ozro W. Childs, who by his work and splendid abilities both as a floriculturist and business man helped lay the foundation of Southern California's wonderful productiveness of fruits and flowers. He introduced many rare species of trees and plants, and for years local citizens and tourists found in the Childs' farm and nursery one of the chief spots of interest. Those grounds, much of which has since been covered by the expanding city, was once a scene of well kept lawns, rare and beautiful trees and flowers, and, while properly esteemed for their beauty, were really a source of much of the commercial wealth that Southern California enjoys today.

Ozro W. Childs was one of the earliest American pioneers of Los Angeles. He was born June 5, 1824, at Sutton, Caledonia County, Vermont, son of Jacob and Sarah (Richardson) Childs. He was a young man of twenty-six when in 1850 he came west to California, and in November of the same year located at Los Angeles, at that time a place of about five thousand inhabitants most of whom were relics of the old Spanish and Mexican regime. Mr. Childs for many years was a successful hardware merchant and manufacturer, and he was a typical New England merchant, one who made a success in practically every venture he undertook. Similar success followed his enterprise as a nurseryman, and he showed the greatest wisdom and foresight in his varied real estate improvements.

His wonderful gardens and nurseries had eventually to give way before the spread of the city and increasing population. In 1884 he subdivided his farm into city lots, retaining only the grounds immediately around his home from Main to Hill and 11th to 12th streets, which continued to reflect the artistic taste of the owner in its fruit and flower gardens.

Mr. Childs was a trustee of the Los Angeles branch of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of California, was president of the Los Angeles Electric Company, was a director and one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and during his time was identified with a number of the biggest enterprises undertaken in the city. His liberality was as marked as was his success in business affairs. He was one of the founders of the University of Southern California, to which he contributed part of the land. He also gave ten acres as the site of old St. Vincent's College and that gift more than anything else insured the permanence of that institution of Catholic education. Los Angeles people of modern times are familiar with the Childs Opera House, which he built and opened in 1884 on Main Street between 1st and 2nd streets. It was one of the largest theaters in the west at the time, had a seating capacity of about twelve hundred, and even then was engaged by some dramatic company almost every night in the year. It is now being operated as a movie house and is still owned by the Childs' estate.

Ozro W. Childs died April 17, 1890, at the age of sixty-six. In 1860 he married Miss Emeline Huber, a native of Louisville, Kentucky. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living:

Ozro W., manager of the O. W. Childs' estate at Los Angeles; Mrs. John W. Dwight, of Washington. D. C.; Mrs. Frank S. Hicks, of Los Angeles; Mrs. A. W. Redman, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Col. F. P. Reynolds, of Washington.

LEE ALLEN PHILLIPS, who became a resident of Los Angeles in 1894, has become known to the public as a very able and successful lawyer, an organizer and executive in a number of reclamation projects, active as a banker and business man, and for a number of years as an official of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, one of the most progressive insurance companies of America and with two hundred and fifty million dollars of insurance in force. Early in 1919 Mr. Phillips succeeded the late Gail Borden Johnson in the office of vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Phillips was born at Ashton, Illinois, August 24, 1871, son of Milton Eaves and Magdelina Phillips. His father for many years was a prominent educator and became well known throughout the central western states. After many years of earnest and self sacrificing work there he came to Los Angeles and for four years was dean of the University of Southern California, and finally took the pastorate of a Congregational church at New Haven, Connecticut, where he died in 1909.

Lee Allen Phillips received his higher education in the University of Kansas and in DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated A. B., in 1892 and then taking the law course received in 1894 the LL. B. degree and the A. M. degree. He was therefore a briefless attorney when he arrived in Los Angeles in the late summer of that year. Then and ever since Mr. Phillips has been known among his associates as a man of modest and unpretentious worth, and has won success on the merit of his work and not by any influences outside his own character. In October, 1894, he began the practice of law in the office of Cochran & Williams, the senior member of which firm was George I. Cochran, now president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. The firm became Cochran, Williams & Phillips, and so continued until 1902. In 1907 Mr. Phillips became associate counsel for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in 1912 was chosen third vice-president in charge of the investments of the company. In 1919 he was unanimously promoted to vice-president and treasurer and is still in charge of the company's investments, aggregating over forty-five millions of dollars.

There is usually a fundamental motive and driving force in the careers of men of large affairs. In the case of Mr. Phillips that motive is discerned through his interests in a line of work which has not yet been described. He has served the Pacific Mutual and many other interests as a masterful and skillful financier and has done a great work in safeguarding and promoting the security and profit of many properties entrusted to his care. However, he has been more than a "guardian of vested interests," and the phase of his career which furnishes him most intimate satisfaction was his part in the constructive development of his home state, through the reclamation of swamp and overflow lands in the San Joaquin Valley.

From 1902 to 1907, in order to give his personal supervision to these interests, Mr. Phillips made his home at Stockton. Between the years of 1902 and 1912 he organized, for the purpose of reclaiming tracts of land in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers,

Lee A. Phillips

the following corporations, each for the purpose of reclaiming a given acre ge: Middle River Farming Company, six thousand acres; Middle River Navigation & Canal Company, 6 thousand acres; Rindge Land & Navigation Company, ten thousand acres; Orwood Land Company, three thousand acres; Holland Land and Water Company, ten thousand acres; Empire Navigation Company eight thousand acres; Equitable Investment Company, seven thousand acres; Mandeville Land Company, seven thousand acres; Island Land Company, three thousand eight hundred acres; California Delta Farms, Incorporated, a consolidation of the above companies and reclaiming an additional seven thousand acres; Bouldin Land Company, seven thousand acres; Holland Land Company, which was a reorganization of the unsuccessful Netherlands Farms Company, for the reclamation of twenty-six thousand acres. He also organized the Empire Construction Company, controlling a fleet of dredgers use in construction of levees for the purpose of reclamation of various properties.

Mr. Phillips gained his first experience in the development of agricultural lands through the organization of the Artesian Water Company and the development of the old Cienega Swamps adjoining the city of Los Angeles and fronting on West Adams street. Here in the year 1900 he changed this swamp into a wonderfully productive area, which up to date is producing a very large proportion of the fresh vegetables used in Los Angeles. At the same time he developed what is known as the Artesian Water Company, taking the water from artesian wells on these lands and conveying it to the dry lands lying along Washington street between the town of Palms and Santa Monica.

The total acreage reclaimed under Mr. Phillips' direct supervision and management, by summing up the above figures, seem to be a hundred thousand eight hundred. Some additional facts should be stated to indicate what significance this work has had as a factor of California agricultural production. Until the reclamation work was begun the properties had been only nominally assessed, and produced nothing of value. After reclamation, the average assessment rose to seventy-five dollars an acre, and the value of the land at normal market figures runs from two hundred fifty to three hundred dollars an acre. More important still, the production is the largest per acre of the various crops grown, including potatoes, beans, asparagus, onions, corn, barley and wheat, of which there is any record over similarly large areas. Since 1903 two-thirds of all the potatoes grown in the state of California have been raised on these various properties. In truth, in recent years there have been many destructive agencies let loose against civilization and the world's prosperity, and it serves a good purpose to contrast these magnificent constructive enterprises that have been carried out by this Los Angeles lawyer and business man. Mr. Phillips' interest did not end with the completion of the reclamation projects themselves but has continued through the practical distribution and settlement of the reclaimed land to actual owners and cultivators. He feels that the complete fruition of his hopes and plans will only be realized when this great body of land is not only productive of crops but furnishes homes and happy environment to the numerous families which it can properly support.

Mr. Phillips is president of the California Delta Farms, Incorporated, vice-president of the Bouldin Land Company, president of the Beverly Hills Corporation, president of the Pecos Valley Investment

Company, president of the Central Business Properties, director of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, the Security National and Home Savings Bank.

Only recently through the public press it is learned that Mr. Phillips' ideals in regard to the settling of the Delta lands is about to be fully consumated, 27,000 acres of the land having been sold to settlers in the short period of fourteen weeks.

Mr. Phillips has not confined his activities in agricultural development to the state of California, but under the name of the Pecos Valley Investment Company has developed 3,400 acres of land in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, which land was taken from the desert and by means of wells and pumping plants has been converted into large alfalfa fields and apple orchards, 700 acres of this property being put to the latter use.

Particularly in recent years Mr. Phillips has been active in investments and real estate in Los Angeles, and has done much to aid the development of the newer section of the business district.

He is at present actively engaged in perfecting plans for a new twelve-story office building to be erected by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also plans for a new fireproof building to be built on the corner of Sixth and Olive streets, this latter building to be owned by the Central Business Properties, Inc.

He was a member of the Los Angeles Library Board from 1900 to 1902, also of the State Normal School Board from 1900 to 1902. During the war he was chairman of Exemption Board No. 9 for the City of Los Angeles. Mr. Phillips is a republican, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Delta Chi fraternities, the California Club, Bohemian Club of San Francisco, Yosemite Club, of Stockton, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Midwick Country Club, Brentwood Country Club, and Los Angeles Press Club. He is a member of the Congregational church.

December 19, 1895, at Winfield, Kansas, Mr. Phillips married Catherine Louise Coffin, daughter of Tristram Sanborn and Susan Winkler Coffin. To their marriage were born two daughters, Lucile Gertrude and Katharine Louise. Lucile is the wife of Dr. Wayland A. Morrison.

RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS. Among the thousands of men who have sought the mild and beneficent climate of Southern California as a restorative and ideal condition in which to live, and among the many who transferred and projected their former business and professional interests to this state, probably none made his activities and influence more thoroughly constructive in every sense than the late Russell Judson Waters. One achievement alone, summed up in the phrase, "father of Redlands," would be sufficient to satisfy the ambitions of a more than average man. However, Mr. Waters, who lived in Southern California from 1886 until his death in 1911, was identified with a great number of commercial organizations, not only in Redlands, but in all the territory comprised in Greater Los Angeles, and every one of these enterprises was indebted to him for many of the primary sources of their success and prosperity.

Of New England ancestry, a son of Luther and Mary (Knowlton) Waters, Russell Judson Waters was born at Halifax, Vermont, June 6, 1843, being the youngest in a family of thirteen, eight daughters and two sons reaching mature years. When he was four years old his father

died. His mother then removed to Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and at the age of eight years the boy was put in a cotton mill to contribute to the necessities of a large and impoverished household. He worked there two years at a dollar and a quarter a week. As there were no child labor laws to violate, the work violated nature's law, and he had to leave the mill, and was next put to work on a farm at Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he quickly regained his vigor. During the two years on the farm he managed to attend a few brief terms of public school. This schooling was important, because it instilled in him an ambition for more knowledge, and he never ceased to be a student the rest of his life. He studied at home and at every leisure opportunity, and earned and paid for all his higher education. Then he went to work in a cutlery factory at Deerfield, working as a machine operator. The family in the meantime had located at Richville, New York, whither he removed, and then resumed employment on a farm at sixty cents a day. During the winter he chopped wood at fifty cents a cord. It was this outdoor life which developed the splendid physique enabling him to apply his mental and physical energies without rest to study and work for many years. Going back to Massachusetts, he learned the machinists' trade, taught two terms of school, and eventually completed his studies at Franklin Institute. He graduated at the age of twenty-four and was at once offered and accepted the position of professor of Latin and mathematics in Franklin Institute. He remained there one year. In 1868 he removed to Chicago and took up the study of law with such diligence that he was admitted to the Illinois bar after two years. He practiced law in Chicago until 1886. He made a name and reputation as a lawyer in that city, and it was only as a result of ill health that he gave up his profitable business as a lawyer to come to Southern California. He was never a member of the California bar.

On coming to California he became associated with the California-Chicago Colonization Association as chairman and commissioner. In that capacity he purchased a large tract of land, in the center of which is the famed city of Redlands, a community which recognizes him as its founder and upbuilder. He was a resident of Redlands about seven years, and during that time and also afterward no enterprise to promote its interest was ever calculated complete without his name and influence. He was attorney for the city one year. It was through his efforts that the Santa Fe Railroad Company extended its lines from San Bernardino to Redlands. One of the important features of the city, making it well known to tourists, was the "kite-shaped track," in the construction of which he had a leading part. He was also at various times a director of the Union Bank, the First National Bankthe Crafton Water Company, the East Redlands Water Company and the Redlands Hotel Company, which built the Windsor Hotel. He built and operated the Redlands Street Railway and was president of the company. He was also identified with the Bear Valley Irrigation Company as its manager, and during his administration the stock of the company almost doubled in value.

When, in 1894, he removed to Los Angeles, his business prestige was not dwarfed in the larger city. He became widely known as a banker, was a leading member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and while in no sense a politician in the ordinary sense of the term, he was prevailed upon by his friends to become a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District and was nominated by acclamation at the Congressional Convention, the

nominating speech being made by his old time friend, ex-Governor John L. Beveridge of Illinois. He carried his district after a vigorous campaign by 3,542 votes. He represented the district in the Fifty-sixth Congress from 1899 to 1901. As a member of Congress he proved an ardent friend of conservation, and introduced measures approved by the Southern California Forestry Commission whereby it was made a criminal offense to leave campfires burning and endanger the public forests. He also introduced a bill appropriating over half a million dollars for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor. He was a defender of the Nicaragua Canal bill, when that measure was regarded of equal merit with the Panama project, and was especially defended by the interests of Southern California. His influence also secured the order issued by the commissioner general of the Land Office suspending the filing of lien scrip upon land until after a full and complete investigation by special agents of the department had been made. He also introduced a bill to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under placer mining laws. Shortly before he entered Congress the first rural mail route had been put in operation, and he did much to extend the service over the Sixth California District, and also secured the establishment of eleven additional postoffices.

After his return from Congress he was elected in 1903 president of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, and the following year became president of the Home Savings Bank.

A short time before his death, Mr. Waters, besides being president of the Citizens Bank, was president of the Broadway Trust Company of Los Angeles, of the First National Bank of Alhambra, of the Home Savings Bank of Los Angeles, the Columbia Commercial Company of Los Angeles, the California Cattle Company and the San Jacinto Valley Water Company. He had also been president of the Los Angeles Directory Company, was president of the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company, was a director of the American Savings Bank of Los Angeles, was president of the Citizens Security Company, treasurer of the Equitable Security Company, treasurer of the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad, a director of the Citizens National Bank of Redlands, treasurer of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Salt Lake City, and president of the Bay Island Club of Newport.

It was through these various activities and institutions that he developed his business reputation and his prestige as a man of affairs. During the years of his early practice as a lawyer in Chicago he had also used his pen as a contributor to newspapers and magazines. He also began his first book in Chicago, entitled "Lyric Echoes." In California he became author of a dozen good short stories, and less than a year before his death published a California novel, "El Estranjero," which was one of the best sellers of the holiday books. The dominating interests of his life were practical business, literature and home affections. He never belonged to clubs or lodges, and though a lover of the country, was neither a hunter nor fisherman. His country place in the foothills at Azusa consisted of a fine lodge and a quarter of a section of land, in the improvement of which he was never wearied. His city home was at 900 West Adams street, Los Angeles, where the peaceful end came to his life and activities on September 25, 1911, at the age of sixty-eight.

His wife had died at the Los Angeles city home February 5, 1903. Her maiden name was Adelaide Mary Ballard. She was born at Charlemont, Massachusetts, April 16, 1848. They were married November 25, 1869, and as a bride she went to Chicago with her husband. Three of

their living children were born in Chicago. The children are: Arthur J., president of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles; Mabel, Florence and Myrtle, all of Los Angeles. Florence is the wife of Eli P. Fay.

ARTHUR J. WATERS, only son of the late Russell Judson Waters, whose career has been sketched on other pages, has been at different times associated with many enterprises in Southern California, but for the most part his business career has been centered in the Citizens National Bank, which he entered more than a quarter of a century ago as a messenger boy, and in which he succeeded his father in 1911 as president.

The Citizens National Bank is one of the largest financial institutions of Los Angeles. In 1919 its resources aggregated over twenty-eight million dollars. It was established in 1890 at Third and Spring streets, was subsequently moved to Third and Main street, and with increasing business and prestige, it was finally housed in its magnificent new bank and office building at Fifth and Spring streets. The Citizens National Bank Building, completed in 1914, is a twelve-story structure in the very heart of the financial district. It represents an investment of over two million dollars.

Arthur J. Waters was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 4, 1871, and was about fifteen years old when his parents came to Southern California. He received his early education in the Eastern cities and is a graduate of the old University of Chicago. He has been identified with the Citizens National Bank since 1893, and served it successively as messenger boy, bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, cashier and vice president. Owing to the death of his father in 1911, he assumed the presidency. He was recently elected president of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association.

In 1899 Mr. Waters married Miss Charlotte C. Miller. He is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Automobile Club of Southern California and is a member of the Masonic Order.

HENRY WILLIAM O'MELVENY is one of the oldest active members of the bar of Los Angeles. Nearly forty years in practice, his reputation has grown with the years, and his standing as a lawyer is second to none, and his influence as a citizen has always been greater than any of his individual achievements in the profession, notable though they have been.

Mr. O'Melveny, to whom there came a specially grateful professional distinction when he was elected president of the Los Angeles Bar Association in 1919, was born in Illinois, August 10, 1859, but came to Los Angeles in childhood with his parents, H. K. S. and Anna Wilhelmina (Rose) O'Melveny. He acquired a liberal education. After graduating from the Los Angeles High School in 1875, he entered the University of California and completed his law course in 1879. Upon his admission to practice he at once opened an office in Los Angeles, where from 1883 to 1885 he served as deputy under Stephen M. White, then district attorney. In the latter year he formed a partnership with J. A. Graves under the firm name of Graves & O'Melveny. The name of the firm was changed in 1888 to Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland. Through association with Henry J. Stevens in 1906, the firm of O'Melveny & Stevens was established, and this in turn by the addition of Mr. Millikin in 1907 expanded into the present co-partnership of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin.

For thirty years Mr. O'Melveny has been a moving force in the professional history of Los Angeles, and his vigorous mind has been felt continually as an important factor in legal circles. He has been prominent both as a counsellor and as an advocate, and his opinions have acquired great weight not only in the courts but among the profession generally. His suggestions are received with deference since they are based on long and mature experience and a comprehensive knowledge of the law.

Mr. O'Melveny has many business interests, being a director of the Azusa Ice & Cold Storage Company, Farmers & Merchants National Bank, the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, Title Insurance & Trust Company, Dominguez Water Company, Dominguez Estate Company and other well known business or financial concerns of southern California. Along lines of civic service he has been for two terms a member of the Board of Trustees of the Los Angeles Public Library, and also acted as a member of the Civil Service Commission and as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. He is a member of the Sunset Club, California Club, and Los Angeles Country Club. He married at Los Angeles in 1887 Marie Antionette Schilling, of Los Angeles.

MILO S. BAKER, founder of the Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles, was a conspicuous character in the life of the Far West and also in the state of Michigan, where he lived until permanently settling at Los Angeles in 1874.

He was born in Genesee county, New York, March 20, 1828, member of a prominent New England family. His great-grandfather, Remember Baker, was a relative of Ethan Allen, the celebrated leader of the Mountain Brigade in the Revolutionary war, and was captain of a company when General Allen stormed and captured Fort Ticonderoga, one of the outstanding exploits of the Revolution. This patriot soon after those exploits was captured by the Indians and murdered by them, and is said to have been the first officer killed in the American Revolution. Capt. Remember Baker was one of the original surveyors of New Hampshire, and was succeeded in the profession of surveying by his son Ozi, who established the boundary lines between the states of New York and Vermont. Ozi in turn was assisted in surveying by his son, Remember Baker, the latter being the father of Milo S. Baker. Remember Baker was also a sea captain and had the distinction of piloting the Robert Fulton on its first trip up the Hudson in 1807. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812 with a captain's commission. He had the pioneer instinct and in 1836 went to the wilds of Michigan, settling where the State Capitol now stands at Lansing. He died in that state about 1845.

Milo S. Baker grew up on the Michigan frontier, and at the death of his father, though only eighteen years of age, took charge of the business. In March, 1815, he and four companions set out for California, traveling overland and encountering many hardships and dangers. Milo Baker had many experiences in the mining district of California, where he remained about three years and where he was prosperous probably beyond the average. He returned to the States by the Panama route, going on the steamer "Winfield Scott."

On his return to Michigan he took up the business for which he was best adapted, machinery, and soon had a prosperous foundry and machine shop at Portland, in Ionia county. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Michigan Legislature, and both in that capacity and as a

private citizen he rendered his stanchest support to the government at the outbreak of the Civil war. About that time he sold his business at Portland and directed a large plant at Lansing, known as Baker's Eureka Iron Works, manufacturing machinery and architectural iron. Subsequently he added a flouring mill and saw mill. When they were burned he rebuilt the mills and also established a planing mill. He built for his brother, Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, the Lansing House, one of the largest hotels in Michigan at that time.

Some reference should be made to his brother, Lafayette C. Baker, who was born in 1826, came West to California in 1853, was prominent among the Vigilantes in the pioneer days of that city, and at the beginning of the Civil war did some highly important work for the government as a Secret Service agent and was soon placed at the head of the Secret Service Bureau and commissioned colonel and subsequently brigadier general. When President Lincoln was assassinated he organized the pursuit of the murdered and was present at his capture and death. He died in Philadelphia July 2, 1868, about the time of the publication of his work, "History of the United States Secret Service," which settled authoritatively some disputed points of the war.

Milo S. Baker was three times married. His first two wives died within a year or two after their marriage. January 19, 1863, he married Harriet L. Lawrence, daughter of William H. Lawrence, a business man of Yonkers, New York. She was a niece of Capt. James Lawrence, whose record figures so prominently in the early history of the American Navy, first as commander of the "Hornet," and later as commander of the frigate "Chesapeake" in its engagement with the "Shannon." Every American schoolboy knows his famous exhortation, as he fell mortally wounded, "Dont give up the ship."

Being in poor health, Milo S. Baker sold his Michigan business a few years after the war, and on January 1, 1874, arrived in Los Angeles, where he lived a few months. For about one year he lived at Indiana Colony (now Pasadena), then moved his family to Santa Monica. Being restored to health, he built in 1877 a foundry and machine shop on Spring street, opposite the old Court House. A small machine shop had been established there by a Frenchman in 1872. The business was so small that Mr. Baker was able to fill all orders without any assistance except an extra man in busy seasons. But under his enterprising direction the establishment grew and prospered and moved to larger quarters at Second and Main streets, and in 1886 the Baker Iron Works was incorporated and a new plant built on Buena Vista Street, now North Broadway, and College street. At the present time seven acres are occupied by the different departments and buildings. The development of such an industry proves the possibilities of Los Angeles for manufacturing in every line, since the results achieved by the Baker Company might be duplicated by other men of equal capability and efficiency. The product of the Baker Iron Works through forty years has met every test of efficiency and quality. This company furnished the structural iron and steel work for such well-known buildings as the Security Bank, Union Trust, Douglas, Johnson, Grosse and Auditorium Buildings, the VanNuys and Alexandria Hotels and hundreds of others.

When Milo S. Baker brought his wife and children to Los Angeles county in 1873 they were the first outside family to join the Indiana colony now known as Pasadena, a settlement that hitherto had been composed of seventeen families, all from the state of Indiana.

Milo S. Baker continued actively as president of the Baker Iron

Works until his death in 1894. He and his wife had two sons and a daughter, Fred L., now president of the Baker Iron Works; Milo A., vice-president, who has also been identified with the business for many years, and Belle.

FRED LAWRENCE BAKER. Any of half a dozen organizations or institutions in Southern California might be taken as a text to illustrate the enterprise and influence of Fred Lawrence Baker as a Los Angeles citizen. However, his primary and longest continued work has been with the Baker Iron Works, the first and greatest industry of its kind in California. The career of its founder, the late Milo S. Baker, has been sketched on preceding pages.

Fred Lawrence Baker is a son of Milo S. Baker and was born at Lansing, Michigan, February 10, 1865. Though of a notable family in the history of Michigan and the American nation, Fred Lawrence Baker as a result of several circumstances never attended school more than six months altogether. His individuality has been such that apparently he has needed none of the conventional sources of education and training, and has hewed out his own way and has always dominated his circumstances.

As a result of the death of his father in 1894, the responsibilities of the management of the great Baker Iron Works fell upon him. He had grown up in the atmosphere of these works and was well qualified to make of them an even greater industry than his father had ever anticipated. Of this corporation, whose products are distributed throughout California, Arizona and Northern Mexico, Mr. Baker has for a number of years been president, while his brother, Milo A., is vice president; W. C. Kennedy is secretary, Harry S. Hitchcock, treasurer, and J. Foster Rhodes a director.

The Baker Iron Works, during the early years of Milo Baker's ownership known as the City Foundry, did a great amount of business in providing building material for construction, irrigation and agricultural enterprises thirty years or more ago. Incorporated under the present title in 1886, the Baker Iron Works has in all the years been relied upon for an output used in nearly all the larger enterprises in the mining and irrigation fields in the Southwest. The business, now located in a plant covering an area of more than ten acres, provides structural steel for every class of buildings, designs and manufactures passenger and freight elevators, dumb elevators, builds steam boilers, manufactures machinery of every description for mining and petroleum operators, and provides water pipe for city and irrigating corporations. The construction of powerful traveling cranes, steam and electric hoists, and the manufacture of gas plants are among other special features of the Baker Iron Works product. When this country became involved in the great European war the Baker Iron Works was among the first of the patriotic industrial corporations to offer to provide steel ships for the United States government. Mr. Baker helped organize the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and with remarkable speed built a big plant at the harbor and secured contracts with the government for the construction of steel ships valued at about seventy million dollars. Throughout the war period practically the entire organization of the Baker Iron Works was enlisted in some phase of government service.

Mr. Baker is vice-president and treasurer of the Pacific Gasoline Company, a director of the Sierra Vista Ranch Company, treasurer and director of the Brea Gasoline Company, director and treasurer of the Harbor View Company, vice president of the Wallace Refineries, and

Fred L. Fasler

Gideon P. Daugherty

president and treasurer of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, president now and has been for the past twelve years of the Automobile Club of Southern California, is president of the Insurance Exchange of the Automobile Club, is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

His influence has been imparted to much of the very spirit and life of Los Angeles industry and also to broader movements of civic progress. From 1904 to 1913 he was president of the Founders' and Employers' Association, an organization standing for the open shop in Los Angeles. From 1892 to 1896 he represented the Second Ward in the City Council. For four years he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, one of his fellow commissioners being William Mulholland. That was a service made conspicuous in the history of Southern California by reason of the fact that Mr. Baker was one of the primary leaders in advocating and consummating the plan for the construction of the twenty-seven million dollar aqueduct by which Los Angeles is now supplied with an inexhaustible supply of pure water. During one term as vice-president and one term as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, he made his chief ambition the upbuilding of Los Angeles.

No public cause makes a stronger appeal to him than that of good roads. The splendid highways stretching out in every direction from Los Angeles might be considered a monument to Mr. Baker and some of his associates more prominent in their construction. Much influence in behalf of good roads has been rendered through the Automobile Club of Southern California. Mr. Baker is director of the California Club, a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Midwick Country Club and Los Angeles Athletic Club.

November 28, 1887, Mr. Baker married Miss Lillian May Todd, daughter of Oscar Todd of Los Angeles. They have three children: Earlda A., wife of W. J. Wallace; Marjorie M., Mrs. Guy C. Boynton, and Lawrence Todd Baker.

MILO A. BAKER, whose active business connection in Los Angeles for over thirty years has been with the Baker Iron Works, is a son of the late Milo S. Baker and was born at Lansing, Michigan, March 14, 1868, being about six years of age when brought to Los Angeles.

He attended the grammar and high schools of California and at the age of fifteen went to work in his father's iron foundry as an assistant. During the next four or five years he worked in every department and acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the industry. In 1895, the year after his father's death, he was made vice-president and superintendent, the office he holds today.

Mr. Baker is a republican, a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Royal Arcanum, Sons of the American Revolution, life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and a member of the Los Angeles Country Club and California Club.

ISIDORE BERNARD DOCKWEILER, a member of the Board of United States Indian Commissioners and officially identified with a number of public institutions in California, has been a Los Angeles lawyer for thirty years and is a native son of that city.

He was born December 28, 1867, son of Henry and Margaretha (Sugg) Dockweiler. His father was born in the Rhine Phalz, then belonging to Bavaria, and his mother in Alsace.

Mr. Dockweiler acquired a liberal education. He received his commercial diploma from St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles in 1883, and during the next two years worked as a bookkeeper. In 1887 he was graduated A. B. from St. Vincent's, and the same institution conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in 1889, and further honored him in 1905 with the degree LL. M. and in 1911 LL. D.

During 1887-88 Mr. Dockweiler worked as a surveyor and qualified for the bar with Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson at Los Angeles. He was admitted to the California bar in 1889 and later to the Federal Courts of California and the United States Supreme Court. He is also a member of the bars of Arizona and Nevada.

Mr. Dockweiler has long been recognized as a leader in the democratic party in California. He is a member of the Democratic National Committee, 1916-20, and on its executive committee. He was a candidate for lieutenant governor on the democratic ticket in 1902, and in 1908 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver. By appointment from President Wilson he has served as a member of the Board of United States Indian Commissioners since December 22, 1913. Mr. Dockweiler has a large practice and is a member of the firm of Dockweiler & Mott.

He has been a trustee of St. Vincent's College since October 1, 1890. In December, 1898, he was commissioned a trustee of the State Normal School at San Diego, and still fills that office. From 1897 to 1911, with the exception of one term, he was a director of the Los Angeles Public Library and part of the time president of the board. Mr. Dockweiler is a member of the Los Angeles County, California, and American Bar Associations, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the California, Gamut, Los Angeles Country and Newman Clubs, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute, Native Sons of the Golden West and the Elks. He is a member of the Catholic church. June 30, 1891, he married Miss Gertrude Reeve at San Francisco. They have eleven children.

WILLIAM CHARLES BLUETT. A business man of enterprise and energy, yet of caution and good judgment, was the late William Charles Bluett, who for many years was prominent in commercial life at Los Angeles, to which city he came when it was almost in its infancy. Mr. Bluett was born at Dublin, Ireland, but was brought to the United States in childhood. He was educated here and very early disclosed a marked aptitude for business.

It was in the city of Chicago, that Mr. Bluett built up his first great clothing business, and there, in 1871, he, like thousands of others, saw his possessions reduced to ashes in the great fire. In 1883, having assisted in the commercial rebuilding of Chicago, he determined to take advantage of the genial climate of Southern California and came to Los Angeles, which remained his home until his death on October 28, 1906. From 1883 until 1885 he was associated in business as the senior partner in the firm of Bluett, Daly and Sullivan, the location of the firm's clothing store being in the old Nadeau Hotel block. In 1885, when the location was changed the business was conducted on the corner of First and Spring streets, the firm name becoming Bluett & Sullivan. In 1889 the firm of Mullen & Bluett entered upon its long and prosperous business career, its history being a part of the history of Los Angeles. Mr. Bluett retired from the firm in March, 1905. He was always credited with unusual business sagacity, and he carried his efficiency into public affairs, becoming a valued and trustworthy citizen.

J. F. Sartori

Mr. Bluett married Miss Elizabeth Mulvey, who died in the old family home on Union avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in February, 1908. The only survivor is the one daughter, Miss Alice Bluett, who remembers many interesting things about the Los Angeles of her girlhood. She recalls that their first home was next to the old Bradley home on Fourth street. An old restaurant, where the family sometimes went to dine, bore the pretentious name of Delmonico. It was situated next door to a blacksmith shop and separated from the same by a curtain. On one occasion, caught in a storm, she had difficulty in wading through the flood, for the old horse cars only operated as far as Sixth and Pearl street, now Figueroa.

Mr. Bluett was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Although inclined to adopt the principles of the republican party, he never entirely identified himself with it. Being an excellent judge of men, he frequently supported for offices of political importance, those who met with the approval of his own conscience. He was one of the charter members of the California Club, a member of the Newman Club and of the National Irrigation Association, belonged to the Los Angeles Board of Trade and was a director and president of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOSEPH F. SARTORI is president and one of the founders of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, which with nearly four millions of capital and surplus, and with total resources of nearly sixty millions, has been for more than a decade the largest depository of money in the southwest, and one of the notably large banks of the United States. The growth of the bank has been contemporaneous with the growth and development of Los Angeles and southern California.

Joseph F. Sartori was born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Christmas day, 1858, son of Joseph and Theresa (Wangler) Sartori. The young man grew up in eastern Iowa at a time when that part of the country was advancing in a period of very rapid but none the less substantial growth. He was liberally educated, in Iowa Cornell College and abroad, studied law at Ann Arbor, and practiced for a time in the office of Leslie M. Shaw, who later became a leading lawyer-banker of Iowa, and secretary of the treasury of the United States. From 1882 to 1887 Mr. Sartori practiced law with Congressman I. S. Struble as a partner. In June, 1886, at LeMars, Iowa, he married Miss Margaret Rishel.

In March, 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Sartori arrived in southern California, seeking a home in the then village of Monrovia. He brought to the new environment a sound knowledge of real values, and an appreciation of the great future which the very obvious advantages and resources of southern California offered. He joined heartily in the general upbuilding movement. Monrovia needed a bank, so the First National Bank of Monrovia was organized, with Mr. Sartori as cashier, of which institution he is still a vice-president. In 1889 the superior advantages of Los Angeles had impressed themselves upon him, and he removed to this city, and was the principal factor in the founding of the Security Savings Bank, of which he became cashier. In 1895 he became its president.

Mr. Sartori has been a member of the Legislative Committee of the California Bankers' Association since its inception, and has taken a prominent part in the drafting of the California Bank Act. In the year 1914 he was president of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, and since 1913 has been a member of the Currency Commission of that association.

Mr. Sartori is a director of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. He is president of the Los Angeles Country Club, a former president of the California Club, and a member of the Jonathan, Midwick, Crags and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs.

SAMUEL M. HASKINS, whose work as a lawyer has brought him special prestige in corporation practice, is an old-time Californian, and has seen Los Angeles grow from a small city when it was almost possible for one man to know every person of consequence within its boundaries.

Mr. Haskins was born at Salt Lake City January 20, 1872, and is a son of Thomas Wilson and Frances Emily (Austin) Haskins. His father, a distinguished Episcopalian minister, well known in southern California, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1837. He attended St. Stephen's College near Albany, New York, and after graduating became assistant to his uncle, Rev. Samuel Moody Haskins. This uncle was for sixty-seven years pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, New York, at Bedford street and Fourth avenue. He took charge of that church when the edifice was surrounded by a grain field. After his death the church was torn down and the east pier of one of the East River bridges was erected on the site.

The late Thomas Wilson Haskins did a great deal of missionary work in the far west in the Episcopal church in the early days. In 1866 he was stationed at Salt Lake City as a missionary and also as chaplain of Fort Douglas. In 1873 he took his family east to St. Albans, Vermont, where he was pastor of a church, and later filled numerous pulpits in Connecticut and Illinois. In 1885 he removed to Tucson, Arizona, for his health, becoming pastor of a local church, and in the spring of 1887 came to Los Angeles as assistant rector of St. Paul's Church. In 1888 he founded Christ Episcopal Church and was its rector until he retired in 1892, after an active service of over thirty years. He died in 1895. He was gifted as a writer as well as a minister and contributed to a number of publications. He married Frances Emily Austin at Brooklyn, New York, January 21, 1869. Of their eleven children three are now living. The younger daughter is the wife of W. H. Joyce, formerly manager of the Globe Mills at Los Angeles and now president of the Federal Land Bank at Berkeley, California. The older daughter is Mrs. Almeric Coxhead, wife of a San Francisco architect.

Samuel M. Haskins spent his early life in eastern states. He came to Los Angeles in 1887, and in 1889 graduated from the Los Angeles High School. He then entered the University of California, receiving his A. B. degree in 1893. Mr. Haskins studied law in the office of Thomas L. Winder and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He left Mr. Winder in 1896 and served six years as clerk of the City Council. He then became associated with Dunn & Crutcher, lawyers, and in 1908 was made a partner, the firm in the meantime having become Bicknell, Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher. For many years Mr. Haskins has specialized in corporation law.

He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Midwick Country Club, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and Colonial Wars. His father was a direct descendant of John Haskins of Boston, one of whose daughters was the mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Haskins is a democrat in politics and a member of the Episcopal church.

April 15, 1902, at Los Angeles, he married Elisa Bonsall. Her father, William H. Bonsall, was an old settler in Los Angeles and at one time president of the City Council. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins are Samuel M., Jr., born in 1905, a student in the public schools; Barbara Bonsall, born in 1910, attending Miss Reilly's School for Girls; and Janet, born in 1914.

ALBERT C. MARTIN. Nowhere in the world has the profession of architecture such magnificent opportunities as in southern California. It is not strange that some of the most eminent members of that profession have done their work here, and concerning the standing of Albert C. Martin as an architect, it is only necessary, therefore, to refer to some of the better known examples of construction to which he has furnished his skill and service.

Perhaps the most widely appreciated of these buildings is known as the Edison Building, the home of Grauman's Million Dollar Theater, at Third and Broadway. This building rises 150 feet above the level of the street, twelve stories high, is imposing in size and impressive by the beauty of its arrangements and form. It exemplifies in a remarkable manner the most distinctive ideals and ideas of the architectural profession as applied to theater and business architecture. It is a combination office and theater building and embodies several new and novel features of construction, especially the use of a concrete arch instead of the usual steel truss for the support of the balcony.

While a large part of the Los Angeles public has learned to appreciate and admire this conspicuous building, Mr. Martin's further work may be witnessed in the Higgins Building, ten stories, at Second and Main streets; the Ventura County Court House, the Catholic Chapel at Camarillo, the Loyola College Building, the Catholic Church at Bisbee, Arizona, regarded as one of the finest examples of church architecture in the west, while of minor importance, though representing an enormous total in aggregate, Mr. Martin's work as architect is exemplified in four hundred buildings in and around Los Angeles, comprising factories, warehouses, churches and schools.

Mr. Martin was born at LaSalle, Illinois, September 16, 1879, a son of John and Margaret (Carey) Martin. He attended the Brothers of Mary Academy at LaSalle, from which he graduated in 1895, and then took his technical work in the University of Illinois, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1902. After leaving the university he was in charge of certain technical departments in the steel mills and shops of Pennsylvania for the Pennsylvania Railway in the Pittsburgh district until 1904. Mr. Martin then came to Los Angeles and became associated with A. F. Rosenheim in the construction of the H. W. Hellman Building, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Hamburger Store Building.

Since 1908 Mr. Martin has been practicing architecture for himself, and has been in a position to render more than the ordinary services of the architect on account of his extensive experience in modern construction.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Newman Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Catholic Church, and in politics is an independent voter. At Oxnard, California, in October, 1908, he married Miss Carolyn E. Borchard. Her father, John Edward Borchard, is one of the oldest living pioneers of Ventura County. They have six children: Evaline, born in 1909, and a student

in a parochial school; Margaret, born in 1911, also in school; Albert C. Jr., born in 1913; Carolyn, born in 1915; John Edward, born in 1917, and Lucille, born in 1918.

WILLIAM GEORGE KERCKHOFF. At different points in the narrative and personal history of Southern California the name William G. Kerckhoff appears prominently in connection with the great industrial, particularly the power, development in California. His associates are prominent men in the life of Southern California, and Mr. Kerckhoff is of equal eminence. His services could not be described in full except through a complete history of half a dozen or more great public utilities, banking and commercial enterprises that in themselves are of the greatest significance in Southern California.

Mr. Kerckhoff was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, March 30, 1856, a son of George and Philippine (Newhart) Kerckhoff. Besides the public schools of his native city, he attended a gymnasium in Hanover, Germany, and on returning from abroad went into business with his father, who conducted a wholesale jobbing saddlery and hardware business at Terre Haute. In the fall of 1878 he came to California, and after a year of travel and investigation located at Los Angeles, which then contained only ten thousand people. In 1879, with two associates, he organized the firm of Jackson, Kerckhoff & Cuzner, which later became the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company. This is one of the largest enterprises of California, having built up through a period of years a chain of yards and docks along the Southern coast, owning a fleet of lumber vessels and carrying an immense amount of lumber and timber products from the Northwestern states to Los Angeles harbor.

Mr. Kerckhoff had established an enviable fame as a Western lumber man before he became interested in electric power development. In 1897 he was associated with A. C. Balch in organizing the San Gabriel Electric Company. The history of this concern has been referred to elsewhere as the pioneer in Southern California water power development for electrical purposes. Out of it has grown one of the greatest light and power systems in the world, the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, of which Mr. Kerckhoff was president until 1913.

He is also actively identified with the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation and the Southern California Gas Company as president, and the imposing scope of his influence is broadened by other official connections with the Midway Gas Company, Midland Counties Public Service Corporation, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, the Farmers and Merchants National Bank and the First National Bank of Kerman, the Fresno Farms Company and the South Coast Land Company. He is also very largely interested in realty-improved property in Los Angeles, including the Kerckhoff Building, among the very large office buildings, and has large holdings of acreage both in Southern California and also in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. Kerckhoff served by appointment of the governor two terms as a commissioner to manage the Yosemite National Park. He is a member of the Bohemian and Pacific Union Clubs of San Francisco, Los Angeles Country and California Clubs of Los Angeles and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club.

November 13, 1883, at Terre Haute, Indiana, he married Louise Eshman. Their two daughters are Gertrude and Marion.

Wm G Kerckhoff

JOHN HENRY QUINTON, senior member of Quinton, Code & Hill, consulting engineers at Los Angeles, is one of the highest engineering authorities in the West, where he has lived for over forty years, and for a long period was associated as a consulting engineer with many of the monumental enterprises undertaken by the Government Reclamation Service.

He was born at Enniskillen, Ireland, October 19, 1850, son of William and Anne (Thompson) Quinton. From 1860 to 1866 he attended Portora Royal School at Enniskillen, from 1866 to 1868 was in Queen's College at Belfast, and from 1868 to 1871 in Queen's College at Galway. He received his A. B. degree from Queen's University of Ireland in 1871, and his B. E. degree in 1872. His first practical experience was six months spent as leveler on construction of a railway in Sligo, Ireland.

1131983

Mr. Quinton came to the United States in 1873 and for three months worked as a leveler on the Fresno River Canal in California. From 1874 to June, 1876, he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway, and in 1877 did surveying and leveling in the San Joaquin Valley. In 1878-80 he was assistant engineer in charge of location and construction on the South Pacific Coast Railway; 1880 was in charge of construction of eighty miles of the Oregonian Railway; 1881-84 was assistant engineer, principal assistant engineer and acting chief engineer of the Pacific Branch of the Mexican Central Railway; during 1884-88 was in private practice as a civil and hydraulic engineer in southern California: in 1888-89 was assistant engineer in War Department at Portland, Oregon; 1890-92 was field engineer for Hoffman & Bates, bridge builders of Portland, and 1892-93 was principal assistant engineer in charge of location and construction of the Santa Ana Canal in California.

In 1894 Mr. Quinton engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer at Los Angeles, continuing until 1897. In 1898 he was engineer in charge of construction of the San Gabriel Power Canal, including thirty-six tunnels and other works. In 1899-1900 he was deputy city engineer in charge of construction of Third street and Broadway tunnels at Los Angeles, and from 1900 to 1902 was again in private practice. During the following year he was consulting engineer with the United States Geological Survey.

From 1903 to 1915 Mr. Quinton was consulting or supervising engineer with the United States Reclamation Service, and also consulting engineer for the United States Indian Service. He filled the office of consulting engineer until June 15, 1908, when he was appointed supervising engineer on a yearly salary to act as consulting engineer when called upon, and later at his own request he had the terms of his service changed to a per diem basis. In this capacity he has been connected with some of the greatest irrigation projects in the west. He was consulting engineer for the Truckee Carson project in Nevada, making all the original plans, including the concrete dam in the Truckee River, and having general supervision of the project. For three years he had supervision of the Uncompahgre project in Colorado, including the six-mile Gunnison tunnel. At the same time he had supervision of the Strawberry project in Utah. For a time he had supervision of the Pathfinder Dam and Interstate Canal in Nebraska, both parts of the North Platte project. He made the original design for the dam, one of the two highest concrete arch dams in the world, and was one of the board of consulting engineers who passed upon the feasibility

and practicability of the scheme. He also made all the plans for structures on the Minidoka project in Idaho, including the great dam in Snake River at Minidoka. He was one of the board of consulting engineers who passed upon plans for the Laguna Dam in the Colorado River, part of the Yuma project, this being one of the great diversion weir dams of the world, and the only one of its kind in the United States. He made a four months' study and elaborate report on the best method of reclaiming Klamath marshes in Oregon-California. For a time he had charge of the Belle Fourche projects in South Dakota, including probably the highest earthen dam in the world, and made designs for the concrete diversion dam in the Belle Fourche River. He was one of the board who passed upon the feasibility of the Shoshone project in Wyoming, making the original plan for the Shoshone Dam, 325 feet high from the foundation, the highest purely concrete arch dam in the world.

Other projects upon which he was consulted were the Orland project in California, Grand Valley project in Colorado, Huntly project in Montana, Milk River project in Montana, Lower Yellowstone project in Montana and North Dakota, Hondo project in Mexico. For the United States Indian Service he drew up the plans for the reclamation of a large acreage of the Upper Klamath marshes in Oregon.

Mr. Quinton remained as consulting engineer with the Reclamation Service until May 12, 1915, when he resigned at the request of the director in order to comply with the new method of administration adopted for that service. He was also employed by the state of Colorado to report upon the Piute Reservoir and Dam on the Sevier River, and was employed to make a report and give an opinion upon the plans for a high masonry dam by the Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company of Idaho. From 1911 to 1914 he was also consulting engineer for the Casa Grande Reclamation project, the Riverside Groves and Water Company, the Southwestern Fruit and Irrigation Company, in Arizona; the Mocking Bird Dam at Arlington Heights, Riverside, California; the San Joaquin Valley farm lands in Fresno County; made a report for the city of Los Angeles on the distribution of surplus water of the aqueduct, and has had other professional engagements involving surveys, reports and investigations on projects from Western Canada to South America. Altogether his professional services have been acquired in the reclamation of several millions of acres of land in the west.

Mr. Quinton is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Southern California. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Masonic Order.

At Los Angeles, May 22, 1888, Mr. Quinton married Miss Sophia Inglis Donnell.

WILLIAM HENRY CODE is the second member of the widely known firm of consulting engineers, Quinton, Code & Hill, with offices in the Hollingsworth Building. Since 1890 his work as an engineer has been in the mountain states and on the Pacific Coast, involving connection with some of the greatest projects under the auspices of the government or private corporations.

Mr. Code was born at Saginaw, Michigan, November 22, 1865, a son of James and Elizabeth Code. He attended the public schools of Saginaw and Harrisville, Michigan, and received his degree Bachelor

of Science in Civil Engineering from the University of Michigan. Before going to college and during college vacations he spent several years as rod man, instrument man and inspector of street paving and sewers.

In 1890-91 Mr. Code was assistant engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in charge of work in connection with expenditures approximating a million dollars for railroad shops, yard system, etc. In 1891-92 he was assistant state engineer of Wyoming under Elwood Mead.

From 1893 to 1902 Mr. Code was chief engineer for the Consolidated Canal System in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, a large and comprehensive project covering a considerable portion of the irrigated section in that valley. During 1901-02 Mr. Code was also special agent for the Department of Agriculture in Arizona on irrigation investigations, and wrote several department bulletins on the duty of water in Arizona.

From 1902 to 1911 he served as chief irrigation engineer for the United States Indian Bureau, Department of the Interior, having been appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902, and reappointed in 1904, and again by the Secretary of the Interior in 1910. He resigned in 1911 to enter private practice. During the last years of his government work he had general supervision over expenditures approximating a million dollars annually. This work comprised the construction of canal systems, reservoirs and pumping plants, covering several hundred thousand acres of irrigable land in various states and territories west of the Mississippi. During 1910 he was also a member of the advisory board of engineers of the city of Los Angeles in the matter of the disposal of the surplus waters from the new aqueduct. That subject was also part of the professional business of the firm of Quinton, Code & Hill from its organization in 1911. As a member of this firm Mr. Code has been engaged in many important engineering projects, including hydraulic work in the United States, Mexico and Canada. One of the most extensive projects in which Mr. Code has been interested as a member of this firm was the project for reclaiming 72,000 acres in Fresno County for the San Joaquin Farm Lands, the initial cost of which was three million dollars. The firm's services were also required for the Pine Flat Reservoir and Dam, Fresno, and the Millerton Dam, Reservoir and Irrigation System in the San Joaquin Valley. Another project was that undertaken by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Arizona to reclaim land for the growing of Egyptian cotton.

Mr. Code is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Southern California Engineers' and Architects' Association, and is a member of the California and Gamut Clubs. September 14, 1893, he married Martha E. Devlin, of Bay City, Michigan.

LOUIS C. HILL, who since March 1, 1914, has been a member of the firm Quinton, Code & Hill, consulting engineers, is on the basis of his experience and achievement one of the foremost construction and electrical engineers in America.

He was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 22, 1865, son of Alva Thomas and Frances (Bliss) Hill. He is a graduate Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and Electric Engineering from the University of Michigan, and in 1911 received the honorary degree Master of Engineering. He began the practical work of his profession in 1886. During 1887 he was with the Duluth, Redwing & Southern Railroad, and also assistant engineer in the St. Paul office of the United States

Engineer Corps, and in 1888 resident engineer of the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul. From 1890 to 1903 he was professor of hydraulic and electrical engineering in the Colorado School of Mines.

During 1903-04 Mr. Hill was engineer for the United States Geological Survey in charge of the Roosevelt Dam in New Mexico, and in January, 1905, entered the United States Reclamation Service as supervising engineer, and was gradually placed in charge of all the work in the southern district, including Arizona, southern California, New Mexico, Texas and Utah.

His specially important assignments while with the reclamation service were on the Salt River project, in which he had full charge of the design and construction of the power canal, also the diversion dam and diversion works at the head of the canal and the location and construction of the 147 miles of mountain road.

In connection with the Roosevelt Dam he had charge of the construction and operation of the cement mill, the design and construction of the dam itself and allied works; also had charge of construction and operation and assisted in the design of the power plant at Roosevelt.

In the spring of 1906 he took general charge of the Yuma project, and for a time had charge of the construction of the Laguna Dam, which is built on the quicksand bottom of the Colorado River, and since completion has successfully withstood two unprecedented floods. He also had charge of the construction of the very difficult inverted siphon under the Colorado River at Yuma. Mr. Hill was a member of the American commission on the division of the waters of the Rio Grande between the United States and Mexico, and the division of the water of the Colorado River. In 1908 the Strawberry Valley project was added to the southern district under his supervision. He had general charge of the design and construction of the distribution system for the Rio Grande project, and on March 1, 1914, by promotion, he became consulting engineer in special charge of the famous Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande River. Mr. Hill was a member of the board of engineers which made the report to the city of Austin, Texas, on the plans for the building of a new dam in the Colorado River of Texas. While with the reclamation service he was also supervising engineer on several well-known California projects, including the Pine Flat Reservoir and Dam at Fresno, the Madera Reservoir and Dam on San Joaquin River, and was consulting engineer for the contractor in the building of the Otay Dam in San Diego County. For the past five years he has also been identified with the many important projects with which the firm Quinton, Code & Hill have been connected.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Colorado Scientific Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Forestry Association, the National Geographic Society, and during the war he was consulting engineer for the United States Army for Camp Kearney. August 26, 1890, he married Gertrude B. Rose, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their home is at Hollywood.

JOHN C. CLINE. There are many reasons why John C. Cline is probably the best known public official of Los Angeles County. While now in his second term of service as county sheriff he held the same office twenty-five years ago, has been a resident of Los Angeles half a century since early boyhood, is a former collector of customs for the Los Angeles district, and in both business and public affairs he has associated with the leading men of both the old and the newer generation of Southern California.

Jno C Cline

Though born a British subject, a native of Australia, Sheriff Cline is member of an old Maryland family of thoroughly patriotic American antecedents. His paternal grandfather Casper Cline was a native of Maryland, an extensive planter and land owner, served with the rank of captain in the American forces during the War of 1812, and by character as well as practical work stood as one of the first citizens of his community. His wife was Catherine Evans. Her father was Colonel Robert Evans, an ancestor of the late "Fighting Bob" Evans, one of the best known and most picturesque figures in the American navy. The Evans family came originally from Wales and for many years lived on the Howard Woods tract of Baltimore, ground that is now embraced in the Druid Hill Park. One of the sons of Casper Cline was George T. Cline, who became a lumber manufacturer and a millionaire property owner in Chicago where he died in 1906. The father of Sheriff Cline was John A., who was born at Frederick, Maryland. From some of his ancestors he doubtless inherited the pioneer spirit of adventure, and in 1848 he left his ancestral home and the comforts and other advantages of social position to seek his fortune in new lands. He went to Australia, engaged in mining at Ballarat, and later at Melbourne became proprietor of the Spreadeagle Hotel, the largest house of entertainment at that time in Melbourne. He also conducted a hotel at Ballarat and operated a stage line between the two cities. His business affairs were prospered in Australia but eventually he returned to Maryland, and later joined his brother George T., in lumber operations around Lake Michigan. In 1869 he turned over his lumber business to his brother and brought his family to Southern California with the intention of making Los Angeles his home. After that he lived retired and was a resident of California nearly thirty years. He died in July, 1896. He was prominent in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities, was a stanch republican in politics, and was a member of the Methodist church and widely known for his charity and good fellowship.

In Australia John A. Cline married Miss Agnes Neven. She was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Her father, William Neven, was a landed proprietor in Scotland. He also indulged in extensive travels, and while in Australia at Melbourne his daughter and John A. Cline became acquainted. John C., William H., George T. and Casper W. are the four sons of John A. Cline and wife, and all are residents of Los Angeles.

John C. Cline was born at Ballarat, Australia, May 2, 1860, and was taken from that country too early for him to have any impressions of the land of his birth. He spent part of his childhood in Maryland, in the Middle West, and was nine years of age when he came to Los Angeles. He acquired a good education in grammar and high schools, and also completed a course in the La Fetras Business College. After leaving school he was employed for a time with a railroad surveying party under Chalmer Scott for the Southern Pacific Railroad between Yuma and Port Ysabel, Mexico. On returning to California he was appointed deputy to City Surveyor Hansen, and subsequently served as deputy county assessor, and in 1883 was elected township constable. At the close of this term he was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Kays, and held that office for six years. Mr. Cline has always been a steadfast Republican, and was an effective leader and organizer in his party when it represented the minority of membership in Southern California. When he was first elected sheriff of Los Angeles county in 1892,

his election by a large majority was counted as a signal triumph for the republican forces and his individuality combined against the concentrated democratic forces. He was sheriff of Los Angeles county from January, 1893, to January, 1895. Mr. Cline was one of the original McKinley supporters in California and began the work of building up support for that Ohio statesman in the Sixth and Seventh Congressional districts a year and a half before the general campaign of 1896 was started. In 1896 he was a delegate to the State Convention. In 1899 he received the appointment of Collector of Customs in the district of Los Angeles under President McKinley, and was chief of the office supervising the collection in three ports of entry, Los Angeles, San Pedro and Santa Barbara. He handles the affairs of his office with a rare degree of business ability, and with the tact and judgment required of the office, and after four years was reappointed for a second term by President Roosevelt. At the close of his second term he voluntarily retired from official life for several years. Mr. Cline was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County in the fall of 1914, beginning his first term of office in January, 1915. He was re-elected in 1918, getting a majority over four opponents at the primaries, and his present term expires in January, 1923.

Besides his prominent part in official affairs Mr. Cline is owner of much valuable property in Los Angeles, and has busied himself with its improvement and with an active part in every movement calculated to advance the welfare of Los Angeles. He contributed much to the success of the annual fiesta by organizing the first club of Caballeros, which later became the feature of the parade. At the time of President McKinley's visit to Los Angeles Sheriff Cline acted as grand marshal of the Fiesta Parade, and was also grand marshal of the Free Harbor jubilee and of the Fiesta Parade at the time of President Roosevelt's visit in 1903. He was a leader in the organization known as "Teddy's Terrors," a political club of Roosevelt times. Sheriff Cline is affiliated with Lodge No. 99 of the Elks at Los Angeles, Lodge No. 42 of the Masons, with Los Angeles Scottish Rite Consistory, Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Union League Club, Chamber of Commerce and Automobile Club of Southern California.

October 12, 1885, at Los Angeles he married Miss Margaret Lee Terry, a native of Lafayette, Indiana. To their marriage were born three sons, J. Banning and George C., deceased, and Harry W. Harry W. is deputy under his father and chief of the criminal department of the office. Mrs. Cline is a daughter of George and Louisa (Stout) Terry. Her father was a decendant of the Terry and Mills families of New Orleans, who later became early settlers in Indiana. The grandfather of George Terry had a factory operated by water power for the manufacture of the large "Grandfather" cabinet clocks, with wooden wheel mechanism, of which he was the inventor. The Stout family for many years had their home in New Jersey and were also early settlers in Indiana.

GILBERT S. WRIGHT. There are few men whose fortunes and activities have been more closely linked with the development of property in and around Los Angeles during the last quarter of a century than Gilbert S. Wright. Mr. Wright is more than a skillful real estate operator, knowing land values from the standpoint of the practical farmer and owner long before he was a broker and dealer.

Mr. Wright was born at Vevay, in southern Indiana, August 21, 1869, son of William Patton and Elizabeth Bonner (Ungels) Wright. Five years after his birth his parents removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and soon afterward located at Cairo, Illinois. Gilbert S. Wright attended the public schools of Cairo up to his twelfth year. In 1881 he entered the Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, but in 1883 came to California with his parents. His father first located at Colton while prospecting for a ranch, and then secured a twenty-acre tract at Duarte, in Los Angeles County, which he developed as an orange grove and eventually made one of the show places of that vicinity. While there Gilbert S. Wright continued his education in the local schools and also worked on the home ranch for two years.

His first business experience was at Los Angeles as office boy with Ben E. Ward, a well-known real estate man of the time, with offices on Court street, then the center of business activities. Mr. Wright was with Mr. Ward until the collapse of the boom of 1887, and during the next three or four years he busied himself with the improvement of two ranches owned by his father, one at Clearwater and one at Glendale. In 1890 his father gave him the Glendale ranch. This land was purchased originally at one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. Mr. Wright developed it by setting it into oranges and made it one of the highly improved estates of that community. In 1890 Glendale had a population of not more than one hundred people. Mr. Wright kept the ranch until 1905, and then broke it up into lots and sold it, realizing twenty-five hundred dollars an acre.

Long before this he had resumed active connections with real estate circles in Los Angeles. In 1894 Mr. Wright became associated with an important real estate office of Los Angeles, where he built up the rental department to splendid proportions, the first rental department in Los Angeles. In 1897 he left this position to become associated with Harry R. Callender as the Wright & Callender Company, with offices at 215 West Third street. Their business was exclusively rentals. In 1899 their clientage had grown so as to necessitate their taking larger quarters at Fourth and Broadway, where the O. T. Johnson Building now stands. In 1901 they moved again, this time into the Wright & Callender Building, a three-story pressed brick and plate glass structure which was erected for them by their client, C. J. Fox, now of Lamande Park.

In 1906 Wright & Callender bought the southwest corner of Fourth and Hill streets, and the Wright & Callender Building Company, which they organized and of which Mr. Wright is vice president, erected an eleven-story fireproof building, which is the most conspicuous structure in that immediate vicinity. The attractiveness of the building for business purposes is well illustrated in the fact that during the first five years after its erection the vacancies did not exceed one-half of one per cent. The ground covered by this building is 61x140 feet and was formerly owned by General Mansfield.

In 1909 a reorganization of the firm occurred when Mr. Andrews entered a partnership, the title of which is now the Wright-Callender-Andrews Company. Mr. Wright is president of the company, which handles general real estate transactions, loans, insurance and rentals. It is one of the oldest and most substantial firms in Los Angeles.

Mr. Wright is well known socially, a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and he has been liberal of his time and efforts in civic movements and

the general upbuilding of his home city. He is a Republican voter and a member of the Episcopal Church. August 19, 1897, at Goderich, Ontario, Canada, he married Miss Mary Atrill. They have two children. Mary Elizabeth is now attending the Marlborough School for Girls of Los Angeles. Gilbert Atrill, born in 1903, is a student in the Claremont School for Boys at Claremont, California.

DENNIS SULLIVAN. The memory of hardly any Los Angeles pioneer is now more clearly defined in material lines and institutions of the city than that of the late Dennis Sullivan. It was the fortune of Dennis Sullivan to live nearly forty years in a district and community which when he first homesteaded there was far away from the town of Los Angeles and a strictly ranching community, but which before his death had become incorporated in the city itself, and is now a district of beautiful homes, churches and schools, and with property constantly increasing in value.

Dennis Sullivan was born at Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1832. His parents were Timothy and Catherine (Harrington) Sullivan, both now deceased. When he was nineteen years old Dennis Sullivan determined to seek his fortune in the Western Hemisphere. His first location was at Fall River, Massachusetts, and he became a farmer near that great textile manufacturing center. He lived there until 1870, and in the meantime married and some of his children were born.

Dennis Sullivan was a passenger on the first train that came over the Union Pacific Railroad into San Francisco in 1870. From San Francisco he came south to Los Angeles, arriving in March of that year, and soon afterward homesteaded and bought a section of land in the Cahuenga Valley, where his was practically the first white family to locate. At that time the valley had only a few Mexican ranchers. On the ranch he established the home, and it was in that community that he spent the rest of his industrious years.

The limits of the Sullivan homestead may be traced today by the city streets extending from Vermont avenue to Normandie avenue on the east and west, and from Santa Monica boulevard to Melrose avenue on the north and south. His home was well out in the country, but year after year the city encroached upon him, gradually absorbing his ranch, and finally all was taken into the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. Much of this was sold in acreage and was platted and improved by the second purchaser, but the Sullivan estate still owns an appreciable amount of very valuable property in that district.

Dennis Sullivan died October 25, 1908, at his home where he had lived for thirty-eight years. The property he acquired by patent from President Grant. The old homestead is now the site of the new State Normal School, said to be the finest normal school in the United States.

Dennis Sullivan was a man of fine business judgment, industrious and capable in all his affairs, and withal was exceedingly generous and free handed. He donated an acre of land for the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, and also the grounds for the parish house.

In Fall River, Massachusetts, March 5, 1859, he married Miss Margaret Murphy, daughter of Timothy and Ellen (O'Neil) Murphy. She was born at Castletown, Ireland, February 3, 1843. She died March 16, 1917. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles and vicinity. These children grew up and most of them lived at the old homestead until 1912.

H. E. Huntington

The late Dennis Sullivan and wife were prominent members of the Catholic Church and generous supporters of its various causes and philanthropies.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON. If there is "a name to conjure with" in California it is that of Huntington. Collis P. Huntington was the master mind in consolidating the Southern Pacific Railway, and rivaled the late J. J. Hill as an empire builder. Collis Huntington had many able lieutenants and associates, but probably not one better fitted to wield the scepter of power which he forged than his own nephew, Henry E. Huntington, whose work, whether considered in connection with that of his uncle or individually, gives him a place among the dominant great figures in American finance and constructive enterprise.

Henry E. Huntington was born at Oneonta, New York, February 27, 1850, a son of Solon and Harriet (Saunders) Huntington. His father, Solon Huntington, was born in Connecticut in 1821. The Huntingtons came to Connecticut Colony as early as 1632 and throughout American history have been notable for their strong, sturdy qualities, and not a few of them have been distinguished for their abilities. Solon Huntington was educated in Connecticut and at the age of seventeen left home and found employment with a merchant at Boston. In 1842 he established a store of his own in central New York, and subsequently took into partnership his brother Collis and for a number of years afterwards the brothers were associated as owners of lands and in other enterprises. In the family of Solon and Harriet Saunders Huntington were seven children: Mrs. B. W. Foster, of Huntington, West Virginia; Howard and George D., now deceased; Henry E.; Harriet and W. B., both deceased; and Mrs. E. B. Holliday, of San Marino, California.

Henry E. Huntington attended private and public schools in his native town and acquired his first business experience in a hardware store there. At the age of twenty he went with one of the large hardware houses in New York city. From 1871 to 1876 he was engaged in lumbering and lumber manufacture at St. Albans in West Virginia. It is said that his successful experience in the lumber industry recommended him to his uncle, Collis Huntington, who made him superintendent of construction of the Huntington lines, then building from Louisville to New Orleans under the title Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern. He was superintendent of construction with this railroad from 1880 to 1884. In 1884 he was made superintendent, in 1885 was receiver, and from 1886 to 1890 was vice president and general manager of the Kentucky Central Railway. From that point no consecutive account could be given of his rapidly accumulating interests as a railroad builder and financier. He was vice president and general manager of the Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy & Ohio Valley Railways in 1890-92, and in the latter year joined his uncle in the Southern Pacific, serving as assistant to the president from 1892 to 1900, as second vice president during 1900, and later as first vice president of the Southern Pacific Company. He was also president of the Southern Pacific Railways of Arizona and New Mexico, the Carson & Colorado Railway, the Market Street Cable Railway of San Francisco. While in San Francisco he acquired the San Francisco Street Railway, but in 1898 sold that property and began acquiring street railroads at Los Angeles. With the development of the great urban and interurban system of transportation in and around Los Angeles his name is most conspicuously identified. He

became sole owner of the street railway system, bought connecting lines and established the Pacific Electric Company, and did the pioneer work, both planning and building, until Los Angeles became the center of a radiating interurban system with thousands of miles of track. Without doubt this system of transportation has been the chief element in making Los Angeles the city it is. He extended the system to the ocean beaches and up through the inland country over the orange belt, and when the system had passed the stage of experiment he sold out to the Southern Pacific Company.

Since 1910 Mr. Huntington has considered himself retired, but there are few men in the fullness of their strength and powers who offer counsel to no larger a number of important corporations, and he is still chairman of the board of directors of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Safety Installation Wire and Cable Company, director of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the Hocking Valley Railroad, Southern Pacific, Minneapolis & St. Louis and many other railroad organizations, and a director of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, the National Surety Company, and of an imposing list of other companies, the names of which are in the nature of a catalog of railroad properties in the United States and of railway, land and commercial institutions in California.

It is a matter of special significance that Mr. Huntington held the post of chairman of the board of directors of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company during the great war. This company is one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in America, has built many battleships for the government and its facilities were enormously increased to meet the urgent demands of the war and in 1919 the company had contracts for four United States battleships, forty-one destroyers, two troop ships and eight oil ships for the government. Records of the company have been entirely free from labor disturbances. It is Mr. Huntington's policy to pay men living wages, and he has always taken a personal interest in seeing that men in his employ are properly advanced. Some years ago he said that he always had three or four men ready to occupy the post of president whenever it was necessary for the incumbent of that office to step out.

Mr. Huntington is credited with being one of the greatest builders of resorts on the Pacific coast. Probably no one individual through the resources and enterprise at his command has done more to make of Los Angeles a great and powerful metropolis than Mr. Huntington.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, California Club, San Gabriel Country and Anandale Country Club of Pasadena; the Metropolitan Club and the Union League Club of New York City; and of his numerous club memberships he doubtless regards the one affording greatest distinction as that in the Hobby Club of New York City. This club is limited to fifty members, and at present there are thirty-five members. The essential principle of the club is that each member must have a hobby. Mr. Huntington's hobby is books and paintings. Some of his interests outside of business are represented by his membership in the American Museum of Natural History, the Concordance Society, the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, the Pasadena Music and Art Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Bibliophile Club of Boston. Mr. Huntington owns the finest private collections of English literature and Americana in the world, including

the original manuscript of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, the first collection of Washington manuscripts, the largest private collection of Lincoln letters and manuscripts. The home where he delights to spend his time and where he has most of his treasures is near Pasadena, a magnificent country estate, the development of which has been made to express Mr. Huntington's versatile interests as a lover of beauty and nature.

The Huntington library, which will soon be erected, will give the name of Henry E. Huntington a dominant place among American benefactors. The magnitude of this undertaking has been described in a local publication and is here reproduced:

"Henry E. Huntington, millionaire shipbuilder and owner of the Los Angeles Street Railway, shortly will begin work on the construction of a magnificent private library building, to cost in the neighborhood of $225,000, near his palatial residence at San Marino.

"The structure will house the finest collection of paintings in America and the most important private collection of books in the world. The big institution, once completed and set in good running order, will be presented as a public benefaction to the people of the Southland, representing a gift valued intrinsically at more than $20,000,000.

"Plans for the building have been in process of preparation by Architect Myron Hunt of this city for several years, but the erection of the institution has been postponed from time to time owing to the prohibitive prices of labor and material.

"The Huntington private library will be 200 feet square and hold about 200,000 volumes, as well as provide ample space for a large pictorial exhibit. It will be built after the fashion of a great vault, with large exhibit rooms and cataloguing department. It will require twenty years, it is said, for a thorough cataloguing of the rare volumes, manuscripts and early editions that Mr. Huntington now has stored in his residence on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"The assemblage of the books and manuscripts comprising the present Huntington library covers a period of ten years, and it is said that the British museum is his only competitor in number and rarity of exhibits. He has bought up the ancient collections of a number of members of the English nobility, selecting from them the choicest volumes and selling the remainder at auction. He is said to possess first editions of all the great writers of the Elizabethan period.

"It is understood to be Mr. Huntington's plan ultimately to give his rare and beautiful collections, together with the palace in which he will house them, to the public. He is sixty-eight years of age and is believed to fear that further postponement in carrying out his long-cherished beneficiary plan might lead to failure to bring about its completion, so, despite the still prevalent high prices, work will be begun on the library in the very near future.

"The building will be of stone and concrete. Sixteen men are now cataloguing the books in the New York home."

In 1873 Mr. Huntington married Mary E. Prentice. July 16, 1913, he married Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington. His children are: Howard E. Huntington, Pasadena; Mrs. Clara Perkins, San Francisco; Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalf, Berkeley; and Miss Marian Huntington, San Francisco.

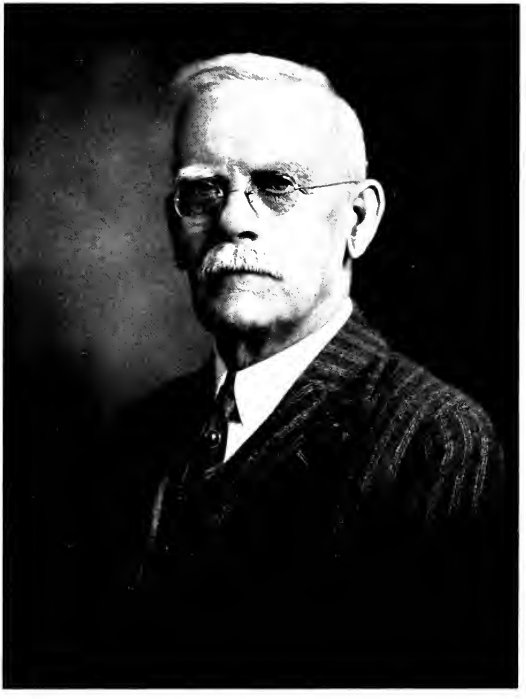
FRANK A. MENNILLO. Probably the chief commercial authority on olive culture, packing and marketing in California is Frank A. Mennillo. He learned the olive industry in his native land of Italy, and he is a veteran in the business though a comparatively young man.

Mr. Mennillo was born in Naples, Italy, April 10, 1882, son of Pasquale and Viola Mennillo. He was educated in the common schools and a technical school, graduating at the age of thirteen. After another year and a half in a commercial college he went to work for his father, a prominent dealer and exporter in olive oil, tomato sauce, and also proprietor of the largest castor oil factory in Naples.

After a long and thorough apprenticeship Mr. Mennillo in 1904 came to America and landed at New York City, where he opened a branch house for his father's business. He later opened another house in Boston. He was interested in the export business until it practically ceased at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Mennillo came to Los Angeles in 1915 and here established a tomato sauce packing department for the American Olive Company. He was instrumental in devising and perfecting more sanitary methods of packing this sauce. Machinery made after his especial supervision was introduced into the department. Since 1917 Mr. Mennillo has been a director in the company and since 1915 has done a large business in buying and selling of olives grown in California, and also in introducing the Italian and Greek methods of curing among the local packeries. He is now operating six olive canneries in California. During 1918 two thousand tons of olives were handled by his organization, and about one hundred ten thousand dollars worth of California olive oil was bought by him and sold in the eastern market. Mr. Mennillo has done much to stimulate and stabilize the olive industry through the liberal features of his contracts and a co-operative principle between the packers and growers. His organization has arranged for contracts on a period of years basis, assuring fair market prices, and also furnishes the expert services of an agricultural chemist to the growers who have contracts with Mr. Mennillo for his company. Besides the technical service furnished to the olive growers through this plan the growers also have another benefit in forms of cash advances made on the basis of their crop before marketing.

Some interesting facts concerning the olive industry in California and his own connection therewith were quoted by the Fig and Olive Journal. In an interview Mr. Mennillo was quoted as saying: "The ripe olive is California's special and unique product and the future of the industry here depends largely upon its maintenance in the markets. For some years, before coming to California, to establish myself in the olive business I took a particular interest in the California ripe olive, and I may say, with due modesty, that I first established the ripe olive among the foreign elements in the markets of New York and Boston, where I was then and am still engaged in the business.

"Later I helped to build up at their request the Italian department of F. H. Leggett & Company, of New York, one of the largest wholesale firms in the United States. Soon after I left F. H. Leggett & Company I engaged myself directly with the American Olive Company for the purpose of developing their business among the Latin people in the east, and the success of that work can be verified by the said company. I think this will show my interest in the ripe olive and its future, and I will say at this time that though we will handle a considerable amount of olives put up in the Greek and Italian form, cured in salt, to meet the



W E Youle.

present needs of our foreign born trade in the large eastern cities, we will also process and pack in cans California ripe olives in large quantities, for which we have developed a good market throughout the Atlantic seaboard cities."

In November, 1917, Mr. Mennillo organized the Ruddle & Mennillo Company, of which he is a partner. This firm has the sole agency for the Frageol Truck and Tractors in southern California. The Frageol farm tractor has commended itself to many users in the orchards of California, and its unique feature is its traction method, eliminating the familiar caterpillar form and depending upon a drive wheel with legs, thirty-two in number, which experience has demonstrated are inestimably practicable even when used in soft soil.

In October, 1918, Mr. Mennillo bought the controlling interest in the Marine Products Company at Terminal, California. This is a large fish cannery. In other ways he has identified himself with southern California and is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is a republican and a member of the Catholic Church. At Long Island, New York, in October, 1906, Mr. Mennillo married Miss Z. E. Lignente. Their one child, Arnaldo, born in 1910, is a pupil at the Hollywood School for Boys and Girls.

WILLIAM EDMUND YOULE. It would be a confirmed pessimist indeed who could not derive encouragement and inspiration from the career and achievements of William Edmund Youle of Los Angeles. Some narrow minded philosophers contend that the world and civilization are on their last legs, that the resources of the earth are about exhausted, and that the wit and ingenuity of mankind have attained their climax. The experiences of Mr. Youle constitute a human document that would serve to refute and confound such opinions. Mr. Youle is a very practical man and though now past three score and ten is busy every day, and it would serve a splendid purpose if he might be induced to write the story of his life. It would be not only a most instructive history of the American petroleum industry, but however modestly told it would also have that broader significance that is involved in any account of the struggles of masterful, determined and far-sighted men against the inertia of physical and human forces. In this sketch it is possible to suggest only the bold outlines of Mr. Youle's career.

He was born at Pontiac, Michigan, August 21, 1847, son of William and Bridget Youle, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. At the age of fifteen he left the schools of his native city. The following year he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania. That was in 1863, and those casually acquainted with the history of the petroleum industry do not need to be informed that the oil business even in western Pennsylvania was still in its pioneer phases. Though very young Mr. Youle became a driller and contractor and for thirteen years was one of the most active in developing and exploiting the oil territory of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He not only mastered the technical processes of oil production, but almost from the first stood out as a leader of men, a business executive, and with a vision that led him to constantly enlarging enterprises. He deserves his niche of fame with the group of men who did most to develop and stabilize the oil industry in the eastern states. But the importance of his work there has always been overshadowed by his achievements in California. It is not merely proper to refer to Mr. Youle as "the" veteran of the oil industry in

California since he has more to his credit than forty odd years of continuous work in these fields. Before he came west geologists and other scientists had declared that there was no oil to be found in commercial quantities in California. Mr. Youle and his associates demonstrated by drilling that it was here, and therefore in every real sense he was a discoverer. But he did more than point out the promised land as many discoverers have done; he showed how to take possession of it and has always been in the forefront of the developments which have returned untold riches from the petroleum deposits of the Pacific Coast.

When some California capitalists determined to inaugurate practical tests for proving the oil resources of California, they naturally looked to the East for the proper man to handle the problem. They were attracted to Mr. Youle not only by his long career as a successful drilling contractor and operator, but also by the profitable results which have attended his efforts as superintendent of the United States Oil Company at Oil City, Pennsylvania. After some negotiation Mr. Youle came west in 1877, and after some preliminary investigation directed his force of expert workmen, to put down the first test well in Moody's Gulch, in Santa Clara County, and here was brought in the first paying oil well in the Golden State. As that was the beginning of the California oil industry, likewise was it only the beginning of Mr. Youle's operations which have extended over a period of more than forty years, and have included the drilling of upwards of two hundred wells. In 1877 he proved the field in Moody's Gulch in Santa Clara County, and in 1884 started operations in the famous Puente oil regions. In 1890 he was the first contracting well driller to appear in the noted Sunset fields in Kern County. For eleven years he was almost ceaselessly active in that district, and developed not only the Sunset but also the McKittrick and Midway oil fields, the latter being regarded as one of the richest oil districts ever found on the American continent.

Thus summary of his achievements does little justice to the stupendous obstacles that were frequently overcome and the difficulties that tried the skill and patience even of such a veteran oil worker as Mr. Youle. It is well known that he frequently had other problems than those presented by nature alone. He had to sway and convince men's stubborn opinions to his own faith and conviction. Frequently he was condemned for persisting in sinking his drill hundreds of feet below what was then considered the oil level, his critics declaring that it was impossible to drill to the depth contemplated by him. He went on with the work, however, and his judgment was finally vindicated by striking oil at extreme depths.

Moreover, he deserves great credit for extending the use of oil, especially crude oil for fuel purposes. He handled the first car load of oil that was handled for fuel purposes in Los Angeles, this being delivered to the Lankershim flour mills of that city. His personal influence converted many manufacturers and business men to the use of crude oil at a time when its use was not considered practicable.

For years Mr. Youle has been regarded as a very dependable authority on oil matters, particularly in the far west. He has been identified with every new oil field in California. It is said that through him many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been safely invested in the business, and at the same time many other thousands have been saved to those who otherwise might have embarked in losing propositions.

L. E. Compte Davis

As an oil geologist Mr. Youle has developed marked ability and his judgment of oil land possibilities ranks with the best.

Some years ago in one of the most important oil land suits ever brought, up to that time, by the United States government—a suit involving land values of from fifteen million to twenty million dollars —Mr. Youle and many of the most celebrated geologists of the country were called to testify as experts. Among them were such men as Dr. John Casper Branner, Arthur C. Veach (chief geologist for the Lord Cowdray & Pearson interests), J. A. Taff, Frank M. Anderson and others.

Mr. W. N. Mills, assistant to the attorney general of the United States, who conducted the suit, said "No more powerful and convincing testimony was given in the entire case, on either side, than that of Mr. Youle, and the government's success in the litigation referred to was largely due to the confidence and reliance placed by the trial court upon Mr. Youle's ability and experience as a practical geologist. From my knowledge of the man, extending over a period of five years, I had rather have his opinion upon untested oil territory as a basis for investment than the opinion of any geologist of my acquaintance."

Mr. T. Spellacy, a well-known oil operator of Los Angeles, after an acquaintance of nearly thirty years, said: "Mr. Youle is a man of highest character and reliable, and I have always found him conscientious."

Many such testimonials could be given, for his friends are many and his reputation and character are of the highest standing. During the past five or six years Mr. Youle has given much attention to oil prospects in Wyoming. He bought two thousand acres, organized the Wyoming Consolidated Oil Company, and this company has already carried forward considerable development work, having one well down two thousand feet and with a satisfactory outlook. He also organized another company on adjacent lands.

Mr. Youle has been a resident of Los Angeles for forty years, and while he has never been drawn into politics, is not a member of any clubs, he is quietly interested in civic movements and has been generous of time and means in behalf of the patriotic program. He has traveled widely, and in 1913 returned to Los Angeles after ten months spent in Europe. On January 10, 1870, at Pontiac, Michigan, he married Mary Murphy, who passed away some years ago. They have two children, Charles, well known in the oil business and now residing in Wyoming, and May, the wife of John Box of Los Angeles, with the Standard Oil Company.

LeCompte Davis. Probably no member of the Los Angeles bar is more frequently referred to and in terms of respect and admiration by his fellow associates as LeCompte Davis, who has been a resident of Southern California for over thirty years. LeCompte Davis is a scholarly lawyer, takes delight in literature and a broad range of studies, not least in the book of human life itself, and has achieved distinction all over the West as a criminal lawyer.

He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, May 1, 1864, a son of Henry Clay and Josephine (LeCompte) Davis. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, graduated with the Law degree from Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1887, was admitted to the bar of his native state, and in the same year came to Los Angeles and began practice. He served one term of two years as assistant district attorney

of Los Angeles county, and left that office in 1895 to form a partnership with Judson R. Rush. The firm of Davis & Rush has been in existence now nearly a quarter of a century. It has been especially distinguished for its successful work in criminal trials. The firm has been represented in over sixty murder cases. Mr. Davis was associated in the defense of the celebrated McNamara dynamiting cases, and later was associated in the defense of the noted Chicago lawyer, Clarence Darrow, accused of bribery in those cases. In 1908 Mr. Davis defended three prominent men accused in the Oregon land fraud cases and secured acquittals in two instances. He was also a lawyer in the defense in the Imperial Valley land fraud cases in 1909. Undoubtedly he is one of the most eloquent and forceful pleaders who have appeared in the courts of the Pacific Coast during the last three decades.

Mr. Davis is a member of the American Bar Association. His hobby is books, and his private library contains more than 6,000 volumes, besides a rare collection of old engravings and paintings. April 18, 1908, at Ventura, California, Mr. Davis married Edythe Gilman.

JUDSON RANDOLPH RUSH. One of the oldest legal partnerships in Southern California is that of Davis & Rush with offices in the Bryson Building. Judson Randolph Rush and LeCompte Davis as young lawyers were deputies in the district attorney's offices at Los Angeles. They resigned January 7, 1895, establishing a partnership the same day, and it is said that in the afternoon of that day they tried their first cases. Their first offices were in a building on the site of the present Hall of Records. These well known lawyers had one other associate, Frank R. Willis for six years, until Mr. Willis was elected to the Superior Bench. Many of the prominent cases in the courts of Southern California have been handled by Davis & Rush, and their practice has also extended to the states of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Rush, who is an old time Californian and a man of wide and varied business experience, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1865, son of John L. S. and Dorcas (Parcell) Rush. The Rush family have been residents of Pennsylvania through five generations, the immigrant ancestor having distinguished himself as an Indian fighter. Mr. Rush was born in the same house as his grandfather.

In early boyhood his parents removed to Iowa where he attended common schools and in 1881 he came to Santa Ana, California, and spent three years as a cowboy and hunting in the mountains, living the typical life of the western frontiersman. In 1886 he engaged in the dairy business with his father at Pasadena, and also played a pioneer part in the oil industry of California, working on the first well in the Fullerton district. Three years he also conducted a prosperous meat market business at Monrovia and El Monte.

The turning point of his career came with his election as Justice of the Peace for El Monte, an office he held from 1890 to 1892. When his official calendar was not filled he spent his leisure in studying law under his own direction, and worked to such good purpose that he passed the bar examination in 1893, and a few months later was appointed one of the deputy district attorneys. Mr. Rush has always been interested in good government and in 1908 ran far ahead of his ticket as democratic candidate for Congress in the Southern California District. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, an Elk and a member of the Gamut Club. Mr. Rush married Miss Augusta D. Salzen March 18, 1918, in Glendora, California.

Jud R. Rush

THOMAS EDWARD GIBBON. The usefulness of the average man is limited to a rather narrow channel. He does his work, carries his responsibilities and discharges his obligations, but the end of his life is usually not far from the stage that was set for him at the beginning of his manhood. It is all the more surprising therefore what some men do and achieve and how many movements and institutions come within the range of their influence. Los Angeles has a number of these more than ordinary if not extraordinary men, and no one could doubt the propriety of including Thomas Edward Gibbon in the list. He has been a member of the Los Angeles bar for thirty years, but his routine accomplishments as a lawyer are less well known than those numerous enterprises in which he has been a conspicuous figure and which have been fraught with consequences that are vital to the present and future welfare of all Southern California.

Mr. Gibbon has had a very interesting career not only since he came to Los Angeles but in his early life. He was born in Prairie county, Arkansas, May 28, 1860, a son of William R. and Mary Jane (Wylie) Gibbon. His father was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, March 19, 1832. He was liberally educated in the Virginia Military Institute and the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1855. After two years of practice at LaGrange, Tennessee, he moved to Prairie county, Arkansas. That Arkansas county was his home the rest of his life, except the four year period of the Civil war, during which his family lived in Texas and he himself had a place in the ranks of the Confederate army. His range of usefulness was not altogether confined to his work as a skillful practitioner of medicine. Both before and after the war he owned and supervised an Arkansas plantation. He died at his Arkansas home in 1891.

Thomas Edward Gibbon, only child of his parents, had his boyhood in a period which serves to indicate what terrific drains are made upon a country and people as a result of a long continued war. The entire South during and for some years after the Civil war had its energies completely absorbed by the task of reconstruction, and it was almost inevitable that institutions of education should be neglected and meagerly provided for. Under such circumstances Mr. Gibbon gained most of his early training at the direction of his cultivated parents. He attended a private school about a year, for a few months was a student in the Austin Academy at Austin, Arkansas, and then after some experience as a teacher himself he took special studies in a high school at Lone Oak, Arkansas. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and for a couple of years did this work during a portion of the season, and otherwise had charge of his father's plantation.

His limited means did not enable him to go away to college or university. But on January 3, 1883, he joined what was known as the Little Rock Law Class, an organization of young men who were determined to study law but were unable to defray the expenses of a college course. On May 22, 1883, Mr. Gibbon was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Arkansas and the District and Federal Courts. The Federal District Court was presided over at that time by Henry C. Caldwell, who was one of Mr. Gibbon's law preceptors. Judge Caldwell later became prominent as judge of the Eighth Circuit Court. With his license as a lawyer Mr. Gibbon went back home and taught three months of summer school and in the fall of 1883 began practice at Little Rock. His ability soon brought him the promise of success. In 1884 he was elected a mem-

ber of the Lower House of the State Legislature, serving during 1884-85. He continued private practice at the State Capital until 1888, when on account of failing health he came to Los Angeles, and here after recuperating resumed his position in the legal profession, and is still a lawyer with all of the demands made upon his time and attention in other affairs.

Mr. Gibbon in 1891 organized the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company for a group of St. Louis capitalists. He became vice-president and general counsel of this road. The company bought the railway lines extending from Los Angeles to Glendale and from Los Angeles to Pasadena, and also constructed a new road from Los Angeles to San Pedro. This railroad was one of the initial enterprises which attracted attention to and eventually culminated in the consolidation of Los Angeles and San Pedro and the development of the latter as the Harbor City of the Los Angeles district. In addition to the routine duties of his office as general counsel for the Railway Company Mr. Gibbon gave much of his time and effort to influencing the United States government to take over and create a deep water harbor at San Pedro.

After the movement had reached a point where the harbor was assured and work had already been undertaken by the government, Mr. Gibbon succeeded in interesting Senator William A. Clark of Montana in the enterprise of building a railway from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. In behalf of Senator Clark and his associates Mr. Gibbon in January, 1901, organized the present Los Angeles and Salt Lake Company, which took over and acquired the property and interests of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company. Mr. Gibbon was promoted to the same official responsibilities in this company—vice-president and general counsel—which he had held with the older organization and continued in those offices until the completion of the line to Salt Lake. Mr. Gibbon never gives a half-hearted support to any enterprise in which he is embarked, and his long continued labors with these transportation lines eventually brought a breakdown in health, so that he resigned his offices and for several months gave up his business and profession altogether and traveled in Japan.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Gibbon and associates bought the Los Angeles *Daily Herald*, and for three years he was its president and managing editor.

The municipal history of Los Angeles during the last twenty years could not well be written without reference to Mr. Gibbon's activities. In 1898 99 he served as a member of the Police Commission. While in that office he with the co-operation of M. P. Snyder, then mayor, originated the rule limiting the number of saloons in Los Angeles to two hundred, and refusing to issue or renew any saloon licenses outside the police area of the city. This rule has since become an integral part of the city charter. It afforded an interesting experiment in the restriction and segregation of the liquor business in American cities, and this feature of saloon regulation has been one of the most widely discussed elements of the Los Angeles city government and the plan has been studied by city experts all over the country.

When the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Los Angeles was organized, the local Chamber of Commerce directly requested the appointment of Mr. Gibbon as a member of the body. He was so appointed by the mayor, and later for four years served as president of the commission. As a commission member he proposed and had adopted a resolu-

tion requesting the City Council of Los Angeles to bring action for the recovery of the tide lands surrounding a considerable portion of San Pedro harbor. This litigation and its consequences are also a prominent item in modern progress and development of the Los Angeles district, as elsewhere described, and through Mr. Gibbon's foresighted efforts the city now has title to several hundred acres surrounding the harbor, a property valued at millions of dollars. Thus Los Angeles is one of the few cities in the country that have taken steps to assure publicly owned terminal facilities at the waterfront, and with ability to control what has frequently been a vexatious monopoly. During his term with the harbor commission Mr. Gibbon was also instrumental in having Mr. Goodrich, the well known harbor engineer of New York, employed for the purpose of making a comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of the Los Angeles harbor. That plan is now in process of being carried out by the city. Another report prepared by Mr. Gibbon through the Board of Harbor Commissioners upon a municipal terminal railroad system, and subsequently presented to and approved by the Los Angeles City Council, led to the employment of Bion J. Arnold, the eminent municipal transportation expert of Chicago, to prepare a complete scheme for a municipal terminal railway system that would adequately serve both the harbor and city.

Mr. Gibbon has been associated with many of the foremost men of our time in business, professional and civic affairs. He is a member of a number of interesting organizations, including the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the National Child Labor Committee, the National Municipal League, the Commonwealth Club, the National Geographic Society, the Jonathan University, Bolsa Chico Gun, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, City and Federation clubs of Los Angeles. Mr. Gibbon is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

December 9, 1891, at Little Rock, Arkansas, he married Ellen Rose, daughter of Judge U. M. Rose, one of the most distinguished of Arkansas lawyers, and a former president of the American Bar Association. Mrs. Gibbon died March 29, 1915, after a brief illness. She left two children: Lieutenant William Rose Gibbon, a student of Cornell University, and Thomas Edward, Jr.

LEO MINZER, one of the active young business men of Los Angeles, has had a career of varied experience and interest.

He was born in the famous old-time mining district of Deadwood, South Dakota, August 19, 1890, a son of Louis and Nettie (Holstein) Minzer. He began his education in the public schools there, and when he was twelve years old his parents came to Los Angeles, where he attended school two years longer. His real business career began at the age of fourteen as clerk in a drug store at Vermont avenue and Jefferson street. After a year he was with Neuner & Company, printers and bookbinders, as delivery boy six months, with the Los Angeles Pacific Railway as clerk in the accounting department two years, was employed at Coalinga by the Kern Trading and Oil Company in charge of its commissary department three years, was bookkeeper at Kingman, Arizona, six months, and on returning to Los Angeles became solicitor for the Hollywood Laundry. With that business he has found probably his permanent connection. After six years as solicitor he was in charge

of the delivery route for two and a half years, then was foreman two years, and since that time has been manager of this laundry, one of the largest in Southern California. The company employs a hundred seventy-five people, operates seventeen wagons, takes care of fifty-six hundred patrons, and has a large and modernly equipped plant in a building 90x210 feet.

H. B. TITCOMB. It has long been recognized that the Southern Pacific Railway has always enlisted in its service some of the resourceful engineers and executives in the West. H. B. Titcomb was for twenty-seven years in the service of that company before he entered upon his present work, September 1, 1918, as vice president of the Pacific Electric Railway. He is now vice president in charge of maintenance and traffic, construction and general operation of the Pacific Electric Company. He is also vice president of the Pacific Electric Land Company.

Mr. Titcomb is an old Californian, though he was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 10, 1871. In 1873 his parents came to California, locating on a farm near Modesto, and eighteen months later moving to Atwater, Merced County, where Mr. Titcomb attended the public schools, and lived a typical farmer boy until 1887. He then entered the Indianapolis High School, and later Cogswell Polytechnic College, at San Francisco, graduating in 1891.

Upon leaving college he entered upon his long service with the Southern Pacific Company, in the capacity of a draftsman at San Francisco. His record of service is briefly reviewed as follows: Promoted to assistant engineer, construction division, in 1898; appointed roadmaster of the western division in 1899; was successively roadmaster of the Shasta and Sacramento divisions, 1900 and 1904; assistant resident engineer from 1904 to 1905, resident engineer at Bakersfield from 1905 to 1906, and at Los Angeles, 1906 to 1909; appointed district engineer of Los Angeles, serving from 1909 to 1914; and maintenance of way assistant to the assistant chief engineer at San Francisco from 1915 to October 15, 1917, when he became superintendent of the Stockton Division.

Some facts concerning this long service deserve more than routine mention. He was engineer of planning and consummating the Southern Pacific Railroad station in Los Angeles while division engineer from 1909 to 1914. But his resourcefulness was best exhibited during the heavy floods of the Colorado River in the Imperial Valley. During that time Mr. Titcomb was in charge of maintenance of that section of the railroad. "The position he has come to occupy in industrial activity has been earned step by step through his own individual effort, and from this one is perforce led to believe that he has a very thorough knowledge of every phase of a railroad man's life and appreciates many of the rough places as well as the pleasant paths that all of us pass over."

Mr. Titcomb is a member of the Jonathan and Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles. He owns a beautiful bungalow at 208 South Ardmore street, Los Angeles. He married, at San Francisco, Mabel Havens. They have one daughter, Mildred, a student in the public schools of Los Angeles.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD BUFFUM. The life of William Mansfield Buffum impressed itself conspicuously on the affairs of the territory of Arizona during its early history, and was equally notable as a builder of the modern city of Los Angeles. He achieved a position of wealth, but

William Mansfield Buffum

Mrs R E Buffum and Son Asa

much more important than his wealth was the work he did and the influence he directed in so many ways to insure the permanent welfare and substantial character of this section of Southern California.

Mr. Buffum was born at Salem, Massachusetts, May 10, 1832, and his ancestry had in it all the fundamental virtues of the pure and undiluted American stock. He was a son of James R. and Susan (Mansfield) Buffum. Some of his ancestors were among the real founders of New England. They were especially prominent in Rhode Island, the first of the family locating there soon after Roger Williams established the first settlement. Several of Mr. Buffum's forefathers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Bates, was in 1778 commissioned a lieutenant by the Continental Congress in the newly formed American Navy. He was one of the gallant fighters who helped to make glorious the annals of the American Navy. His original commission is still one of the prize documents and heirlooms in the archives of the Buffum family. On the maternal side William M. Buffum was descended from the Mansfields of New Hampshire, who were among the first settlers of that state, and one of the family later became governor of the commonwealth.

Until he was fifteen years of age Mr. Buffum attended public schools in the historic old town of Salem. In 1850 his brother George was appointed postmaster of Stockton, California, by President Taylor. George Buffum soon afterward sent for his young brother and the latter made the long voyage to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He assisted his brother in organizing the Stockton postoffice, and later they were fellow prospectors for gold in Calaveras County.

William M. Buffum became a resident of Los Angeles in 1859. At that time he represented as agent one of the large concerns of San Francisco. In 1871, when the territory of Arizona was organized, he went to Prescott, and with John G. Campbell established the partnership of Campbell & Buffum, which became one of the largest mercantile enterprises of the territory. In 1873 Mr. Buffum moved his family to Prescott and for twelve or fifteen years was one of the leading spirits in Arizona affairs. His prominence as a business man and his integrity of character attracted to him men of all classes and particularly the leaders and makers of pioneer history in the territory. Among other men with whom he was associated at Prescott were E. P. Clark and General M. H. Sherman, who later inaugurated the modern transportation systems in Pasadena and Los Angeles. Mr. Buffum served as one of the members of the early legislature of Arizona. One of his colleagues was Tom Fitch, who later achieved fame as an orator. He was also one of the school trustees of Prescott, and was head of the board when General M. H. Sherman was invited there to inaugurate the school system. In 1877 General Fremont appointed Mr. Buffum as a member of the Territorial Prison Commission, and his presence on that commission acted as a check to the loose and extravagant methods which threatened to make the administration a public scandal. Mr. Buffum while living in Arizona was one of the first to become interested in the Arizona Verde mines, which since then have become one of the most famous copper properties in the world.

In 1889 Mr. Buffum gave up his business interests in Arizona and returned to Los Angeles. Here he became actively associated with General M. H. Sherman and E. P. Clark, who were at that time financing and promoting an adequate street railway system for Los Angeles and Pasadena. Mr. Buffum became treasurer of the company and was its active official for twenty years.

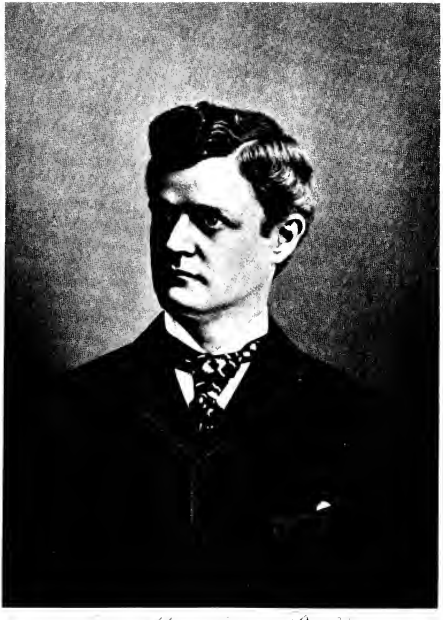
From the first he had complete faith in the future of Los Angeles and his foresight enabled him to make investments which have since become fortunes in themselves. He owned some of the most important parcels of local real estate at different times. Most of his investments were in the business district of Los Angeles, though his foresight enabled him to place these investments in the line of development so that some of them went outside the current of business and are now in the very heart of the commercial metropolis. When the old Temple estate was subdivided Mr. Buffum was one of the largest purchasers, and property that he then acquired has since become almost priceless. He once owned the land where the Coulter dry goods store is now located. He also owned the corner of Franklin and New High, the corner of 8th and Spring, a lot on 12th Street between Hill and Olive streets. This last is now one of the strategic points in the developing business center. At Jefferson and Main streets, then on the outskirts of Los Angeles, he owned forty acres, and this has since become the most densely populated section of Los Angeles.

Mr. Buffum was a Royal Arch Mason and member of the California Society. His death occurred June 12, 1905, and he was laid to rest by the Masonic Order. At Los Angeles, September 17, 1864, he married Miss Rebecca Evans, formerly of Smithfield, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Buffum survives her husband, and is one of the most beloved pioneers of California. Two children were born to their marriage, Asa Mansfield, now deceased, and one child that died in infancy.

ASA MANSFIELD BUFFUM. A worthy life too early closed brings regret and sadness, but the influence of such a life as that of the late Asa Mansfield Buffum abides, and through it men are made more conscious of the value sterling integrity and fidelity to duty bear in rounding out a successful, useful life.

Asa Mansfield Buffum was born at Los Angeles, California, December 25, 1865. His parents were William Mansfield and Rebecca (Evans) Buffum. His father was one of the early California pioneers, a descendant of a distinguished New England family, and his mother was a Pennsylvanian, whose ancestors immigrated to that colony in the early days of George III of England.

Mr. Buffum received his early education at Prescott, Arizona, then a military post on the frontier, whither his father had gone and established the principal merchandising business in the territory. The youth's first principal and teacher was General M. H. Sherman, who later helped make history in Arizona, and later still created the transit system of Los Angeles, Pasadena and Santa Monica Bay district. When Mr. Buffum was fifteen years old his parents returned to Los Angeles, where he continued school attendance and later entered the University of California under the tutelage of Professor Bovard, one of the distinguished educators of the state. The long journey to and from, however, had to be made on foot or in the slow-moving vehicles of those days, and this difficulty finally compelled Mr. Buffum to give up his work in the university. He then matriculated at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, then under the direction of the noted Father McGill. From St. Vincent's he entered a select school for boys maintained by St. Paul's Protestant Cathedral in Los Angeles. At this period in his life Mr. Buffum decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and seek a commercial career. To fit himself for this he began a course in the Woodbury Business College, where he secured a diploma after a year of strenuous study. Soon after



Asa Mansfield Buffum

graduating from that institution he took, without the slightest preparation, an examination for the United States postal service, and from a large number of specially prepared candidates he finished third and soon after was appointed to a position of trust at the general post office, Los Angeles. This appointment was the beginning of a career that lasted throughout Mr. Buffum's life, and which, as his passing, won for him the eulogies of government heads and colleagues.

Mr. Buffum continued in the general post office for some years thereafter, until he was appointed to the management of one of the branches which was then being opened to take care of the business caused by the rapidly increasing population of the city. Under his direction was a large force of clerks and carriers. In assisting in establishing new routes and in perfecting the system of mail delivery Mr. Buffum was considered one of the most able aids in the department of Los Angeles. He was later appointed to the management of the branch office on Spring Street, Los Angeles, which office was mainly conducted for the handling of large money order and registered letter business that came from the mercantile district of the city. The responsibilities of this post were probably the largest in the city branch postal service. The confidence which Mr. Buffum's departmental head imposed in him was given substantial expression in this important appointment. He remained in charge of this branch for several years, when he was recalled to the general post office, but later was placed in charge of the Stahl & Thayer branch, where he remained until the time of his death, building up the business and caring for the rapidly multiplying duties with an honesty of purpose and regard for duty that won him time and again the praise of his superiors.

Mr. Buffum's tragic death abruptly ended one of the most promising governmental careers in Southern California, and is believed to have hastened the death of his father, who was one of the best known and most beloved pioneers of the old west. In October, 1904, Mr. Buffum accompanied his mother on a trip to White Sulphur Springs in Ventura County, California. While there the abundance of small game attracted Mr. Buffum, who was an ardent sportsman and fond of hunting, and this led to his accompanying a number of companions into the wilds of the neighborhood in search of pigeons. The accidental discharge of one of his companion's guns emptied the gun's contents into the body of Mr. Buffum. Life lingered six hours afterwards, during which time every possible effort was made by hastily summoned physicians, but their work was unavailing. He was but thirty-nine years old at the time of death. His sterling qualities had marked him throughout his younger life and during his early manhood as one of the most promising young men of Los Angeles. His even disposition and lofty-minded views on life and social relations had won the esteem of a large host of friends, who regarded him as a worthy descendant of a distinguished father. He was a member of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and not only took great interest in the rising generation of Californians, but in the welfare of the superannuated survivors of the early days on the frontier. His devoted mother yet survives, but his father survived him only a short time.

Sayre Macneil, a scholarly young lawyer, also well known because of his associations with various phases of the public welfare in Los Angeles, is a son of one of the pioneer ranch and town developers in southern California.

His father, the late Hugh Livingstone Macneil, was born in the town of Wick, Ontario, Canada, August 9, 1850. He received a high school education and soon afterward went to Chicago, where he was immediately appointed cashier and auditor of Ingraham, Corbin & May. In 1876, in Los Angeles, he became connected with the Los Angeles County Bank as cashier. In 1887 he left the bank and spent four years in association with his father-in-law, Jonathan Sayre Slauson, in various land developments. As one of the owners of the Maclay Rancho, in the San Fernando Valley, he took an active part in developing and selling the land of the Rancho. The town of San Fernando stands on this land. He acquired a large acreage where the towns of Ontario and Upland are located, soon after the Chaffeys had organized the Ontario colony, and assisted in promoting and establishing both these now flourishing little cities. Hugh L. Macneil was also associated with J. S. Slauson, James Slauson and others in organizing the Azusa Land and Water Company, which, in April, 1887, established the town of Azusa. Mr. Macneil, in 1891, took up his residence there and for the next few years devoted himself to planting orange and lemon lands, the development and transportation of water from the San Gabriel Canon, and the early organization of the Southern California Fruit Exchange. He died in Los Angeles October 21, 1901, after achieving a high place among southern California pioneers. He was the first president of the Caledonian Club, one of the early presidents of the California Club of Los Angeles, a charter member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and was also a member of the Creel Club and of the Sunset Club. He was for four years a state fish and game commissioner. He was a republican and a Presbyterian. In Los Angeles, on September 17, 1884, he married Louise Slauson. Of their two children, the daughter, Marion, is the wife of Captain Bertnard Smith of Los Angeles.

Sayre Macneil, who was born April 1, 1886, received a public school education in Los Angeles, Azusa and Pasadena, graduating from the high school in the latter city in 1903. The following year he spent abroad in travel, and then, returning to California, entered the University of California, from which he received his degree A. B. in 1908. Mr. Macneil took his law course in Harvard University Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1911. He is now associated with the law firm of O'Melveny, Millikin & Tuller, with offices in the Title Insurance Building.

December 1, 1917, Mr. Macneil was appointed chairman of the Department of Conservation of Food Supplies of the United States Food Administration for California and in June, 1918, head of the Enforcement Division of the United States Food Administration for California, and served in that connection until January, 1919. Mr. Macneil is a trustee of Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, is local corresponding secretary for the Harvard Law School Association, and while at Harvard was an assistant editor of the *Harvard Law Review* in his second year, and editor in chief of the magazine in his third year. He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and from May, 1915, to November, 1916, served as secretary of the Municipal Charities Commission of Los Angeles. He is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

November 10, 1915, at Los Angeles, he married Daphne Drake. Their two children are Maria Antonia and Hugh Livingstone Macneil.

Geo. V. Cochran

WILLIAM JAMES PALETHORPE. In his business and profession as certified public accountant William James Palethorpe has achieved as a result of many years experience and widely diversified service a leading position on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Palethorpe has been a resident of California over thirty years, and since 1905 his home and business headquarters have been in Los Angeles.

He was born in London, England, August 30, 1860. His father, John Palethorpe, spent twenty years in the diplomatic service of Great Britain in France, Italy, Spain and Russia. His mother, Sarah Floyd Palethorpe, was a great-granddaughter of the Earl of Fairfax, and was noted as an author and poet.

William James Palethorpe attended the Auckland School in London, and did his undergraduate work in King's College in that city. On account of failing health he left England in 1887 and visited San Francisco. In England he had come to be regarded as an expert in accounting and in America he has specialized in mining practice, his reports and audits having widely accepted authority both east and west.

After coming to San Francisco Mr. Palethorpe located at San Mateo, and for many years taught at St. Matthew's School there. He then resumed the practice of accounting in San Francisco. While making reports on the Imperial Valley, representing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and allied interests, the fire and earthquake in April, 1906, caused him to change his residence to Los Angeles. His accounting practice has been carried on at Los Angeles since that year, but his clientele is so broad that his practice really extends to the state of Washington and as far east as Pittsburg.

Mr. Palethorpe is a Republican, is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and is affiliated with the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and is a Catholic in religion. He is a member of the American Institute of Accountants. June 22, 1890, at San Francisco, he married Mary Frances Dorrity, a daughter of Anthony and Mary Dorrity. She was born at Belfast, Ireland. Her father, Anthony Dorrity, was a marine engineer and in 1870 brought his family from Ireland to New York. After a few years he left New York for San Francisco on the maiden voyage of the steamship George W. Elder around the Horn. The family followed him by way of Panama. Anthony Dorrity at the time of his death in 1912 was the oldest marine engineer in age and service on the Pacific Coast. He was noted for his ability and devotion to detail and regarded as the "safest" man in engineering circles. Mr. and Mrs. Palethorpe have two sons and two daughters, Harold John, Anthony Floyd, Ruth Dorothy and Marie Dolores.

GEORGE IRA COCHRAN. While he began his career as a young lawyer in Los Angeles thirty years ago, and was identified with a busy law practice for nearly two decades, it is as a manager and director of large financial and business corporations that George Ira Cochran is best known.

In him have been developed and have come to fruitage many fine traits and qualities inherited from his ancestry. His father, Rev. George Cochran, D. D., was a prominent Methodist minister and missionary. Mr. Cochran's mother, Catherine Lynch Davidson, was a descendant of the Wesleys, founders of Methodism.

George Ira Cochran was born at Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1863. When he was seven years old his father went to Japan, and lived

in the Orient engaged in missionary and other church work for six years. While at Tokyo, George Ira Cochran attended private schools. After his father returned to Toronto he completed his education in the Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto, and studied law in Osgood Hall. He was admitted as Barrister at Law shortly after his graduation, and in 1888 came to Los Angeles and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in February of that year. Mr. Cochran practiced law until 1906.

Since then the responsibilities of many business organizations have claimed practically all his attention. In 1906 he became president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest and largest insurance organizations in the West. The Pacific Mutual is today listed among the foremost old line American companies, and its business has been extended practically across the continent. Mr. Cochran has supervised and directed the investment of millions of dollars of this company's assets, and to a large degree has been responsible for the enviable record the company has made.

Many other organizations claim some share of his ability and time. He is a director of the Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Rosedale Cemetery Association, Home Fire and Marine Company and Anglo California Trust Company of San Francisco, Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Seaside Water Company, Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company, California Delta Farms (Incorporated), and many others. Mr. Cochran is a regent of the University of California and a trustee of the University of Southern California. He served as a member of the Los Angeles City Charter Commission of 1893. He has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, as a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the California, Jonathan, University, Los Angeles Athletic, Midwick Country, Los Angeles Country and Union League Clubs, and the Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs of San Francisco. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

August 6, 1890, Mr. Cochran married Miss Alice Maud McClung of Canada. April 7, 1907, he married for his second wife her sister, Isabelle May McClung.

GAIL BORDEN JOHNSON. In these modern days whene there are, unfortunately, so many individuals who prove unworthy to the trust reposed in them, it is gratifying to review the career of one who always kept his life free from contaminating influences, no matter what his surroundings, and was fearless in his support of what he deemed was right. Unfortunately for his community, the late Gail Borden Johnson, of Los Angeles, was never called to high office in the public service. Had he been given the opportunity to bring to bear upon the administration of civic affairs his keen conviction of justice and high moral sense, those coming under his influence would have benefited and politics would have been purified. However, the life of such a man is never lived in vain. Although his sphere was largely confined to the field of life insurance, he did his full duty and gave his world a saner, cleaner viewpoint.

Gail Borden Johnson was born near Richmond, Texas, the eldest of six children, November 11, 1859. He is survived by his aged father, the other children, his widow and three daughters. In young manhood he removed to Houston, Texas, where in 1878 he became the founder of the Houston Post, and published that paper for several years. Subsequently he removed to Elgin, Illinois, where he became secretary of

Claire B. Johnson

the Illinois Condensing Company, now known as the Borden Condensed Milk Company. Gail Borden, who invented the process of condensing milk and was the founder of the company which has made this product known the world over, was his maternal grandfather and gave him his name. Mr. Johnson first came to California in 1888, and for a number of years was engaged very successfully in the real estate and building business at Los Angeles. In 1900 he became vice-president of the German American Savings Bank, now the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank, which position he resigned when he became vice-president and treasurer of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1906.

During the last twelve years of his life Mr. Johnson labored most assiduously and with great ability in and for his company. He was wrapped up in its work and took the greatest pleasure therein. When President George I. Cochran took in hand the consolidation of the Conservative Life Insurance Company and the Pacific Life Insurance Company and the reorganization of the enlarged company in 1906, Mr. Johnson was closely associated with him. Together they assumed the responsibility involved, and made and put through all the necessary plans for the successful consummation of the undertaking. Neither one aspired to the presidency, and while only one could be president of the company, in a very real sense the Pacific Mutual had two heads. The perfect harmony in which these two leaders worked together was of the greatest benefit to the institution, and it is doubtful if a parallel can be found in the history of life insurance where two men of such decided individuality, strong convictions and marked ability have together headed a corporation and worked in such perfect concord.

The one department to which Mr. Johnson gave special attention was the agency department. While he never assumed the title, he was superintendent of agencies, and in this office came into direct contact with the men in the field. How well he discharged the duties of his office the field men well know. He had a keen sense of justice, and when he felt that he was in the right exemplified the courage of his own convictions by refusing to be dislodged from any position which he took. As a good executive he never lost sight of the interests of the company, yet also he never forgot the best interests of the agents and was always thinking and planning for their good. He injected such a wholesome spirit into all that he did that business deliberations between man and man seemed rather the kindly dealings between friend and friend. This was always evidenced at the Home Office, where he kept in close touch with much of the detail of the life business, as effecting the agents and agency matters. He was continually sought in consultation and his careful attention was given to matters of seemingly trifling importance as readily as to those of the gravest concern. His office was always open to anyone who sought his advice and his cordial greeting and kindly manner made all feel at home in his presence. In all his bearing he was more an intimate friend, a big-hearted brother, than a head executive of the company.

Mr. Johnson's years of successful experience in the real estate and banking business gave him a peculiar fitness for assisting in the management of the financial interests and investments of the company, to which he gave a good deal of attention. He was a wise and safe counselor and his judgment was valued highly by the other executives of the company. He made the appraisements and placed the company's loans in certain sections, particularly in his native state of Texas. As an evidence

of his ability and good judgment in that connection, of the several millions of dollars invested by him in Texas not a single loan gave the company any trouble.

While primarily and distinctively a business man, Mr. Johnson had literary gifts of no mean character, his work in this connection being principally done in adding to the literature of the company with which he was identified. An indication of his gifts in this direction may be presented as an example: "Building the Pacific Mutual. Out of a vision of usefulness came the Pacific Mutual fifty years ago. High ideals caused those great men to lay the foundation deep and strong—befitting the superstructure which was to stand for all time,—a tower of strength,—protecting fortress for coming generations. A building, even the most stately cathedral, can be completely finished, every arch and column architecturally perfect, but ours is a building that is never finished,—a building not made with hands. Each successive management must add its stone—a stone cut from the quarry of service and polished with aspiration toward perfection. Twelve years ago the present management was called to that quarry and at once determined to serve its generation well and faithfully. Our ambition is that others who come after us, when they look at the stone we leave, may find that it squares with: A profound sense of responsibility, reaching not only to policy holders, but to agents, employes and the public; an effort to give the greatest amount of protection for the least amount of money; only a few rules, with insistence upon those few, including the one called Golden; honesty, courtesy, efficiency, with a sincere desire to serve; hearty approval of state supervision; loyalty to our country and its laws."

The following Resolutions, adopted by Mr. Johnson and exemplified by him in his everyday life, strike one of the strong notes of his character: "This day shall be my best if honest effort will make it so. I expect to meet disappointment, annoyances and possibly rebuffs, but I shall try to look upon all hindrances as a part of the day's work, put there to be overcome. I expect also to meet success, because I am out after it. I shall be cheerful, earnest and persevering, honestly representing Pacific Mutual policies to men who need them. Whatever may be the result of this day's work I shall seek my bed at night with the consciousness that not one hour was wasted and that I did the best I could."

Mr. Johnson's work was of a nature that kept him busily engaged, yet he always found time to assist in outside interests. He was for more than twenty years a trustee of the University of Southern California, an advisory director of the Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles from its organization, a trustee of the McKinley Boy's Home, a director in several banks, a member of the Capital Issues Committee of the Twelfth Federal District, and actively connected with various other organizations and interests. While always willing to do his full share in every worthy form of work where he could assist, he never sought office and was too modest to aspire to numerous other high offices easily within his reach. He was a great lover of his home and the family circle, and was not a clubman in the sense that some men are, yet he enjoyed the companionship of his fellows and held membership in several leading clubs, including the California Club, Midwick Country Club and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, which are located at or near Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He was a member of the Methodist church, in which he did much work during his life and to which he gave his liberal support. His benefactions were numerous

Wm Francis Ireland

and totaled a large sum, but were always given without ostentation and were usually known only to himself and the recipient.

In September, 1918, Mr. Johnson went to New York City to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, apparently in the best of health. He was in excellent spirits and enthusiastic in his numerous plans for the agency work of the company, and looked forward with much pleasure to his trip and to the opportunity to associate again for a few days with many of the Pacific Mutual agents, who were always close to his heart. The day following the close of the convention, September 7, 1918, while returning to his hotel from breakfast, he was seized with an attack of heart trouble and expired in about ten minutes without regaining consciousness. The remains were brought back to Los Angeles by his friends, and funeral services were held at the home, September 12, interment being made at San Gabriel Cemetery, among the orange groves and not far from Alhambra, where Mr. Johnson once resided. On the day of the funeral the following tribute was paid to Mr. Johnson in an editorial which appeared in the Los Angeles Daily Times:

". . . . 'The time demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands.' Of these was Gail B. Johnson, who is borne to his last resting place today; and it is difficult for those who knew him best to understand why he was taken. God's over all; and we must have faith—and we do—but we shall miss Gail B. Johnson. We shall miss him in the work the time demands—miss the strong, great-hearted, willing, kindly man of the hour, whose joy it was to be of service to his fellows. He was one of the makers of Los Angeles and one of the type of men the nation relies on today in its period of stress. He was honored in life and long will his memory be an inspiration to his associates and friends. The good he has done will surely live after him—that is the message the last rites over his mortal remains will convey to those who pause to think of him and his busy life today."

William Francis Ireland. To call William Francis Ireland a versatile man is hardly to do justice to the earnest and efficient service he has rendered in many forms of social, religious and community work and various business organizations. Mr. Ireland is an ordained minister of the Gospel, one time on the stage, is well versed in the law, though he has never been formally admitted to practice in California, and has a consummate ability as an organizer and in handling the complicated interests of business men acting in groups and in association movements.

Mr. Ireland was born at Chatham in extreme eastern Massachusetts, on the Cape, August 9, 1876. He is a son of Nathan B. and Rhoda Ella (Rogers) Ireland. Both parents were born on the Massachusetts Cape. His mother traced her ancestry directly to Thomas and Joseph Rogers, who came over on the Mayflower. The Ireland family came to the United States from Scotland, first landing at Egg Harbor in New Jersey. William F. Ireland has the relationship of third cousin to the late Bishop Ireland of St. Paul. His grandfather, John Ireland, was born at Egg Harbor. Nathan B. Ireland was born at East Harwick, Massachusetts, while his wife was born at South Orleans in the same vicinity, and they were married there and Mrs. Nathan Ireland still lives at South Orleans. Nathan Ireland spent most of his life in the real estate business, and his business career required his residence at different intervals at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and he died while on a business trip to Milwaukee. As a boy he learned

the life of the sea under his father, who was captain and owner of several fishing schooners. The boy himself commanded a fishing schooner for his father. Nathan Ireland was a very active man in the republican party in the different cities where he lived, but never aspired for public office. He and his wife had three children, William F. being the second. The older daughter, Mrs. Harold Scott, lives with her mother, and the younger daughter is Mrs. Harry Palmer of Valley Stream, Long Island.

William F. Ireland was educated in Massachusetts and also attended public school in Philadelphia. After school he went on the stage as a vaudeville actor, also took some part in drama, and at one time had a minor role with Henry Irving. For three and a half years he gave all his time to the study of medicine in the New York Medical School, but before completing his course and beginning practice became diverted into religious lines, and in October, 1899, was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in New York City. His special forte was evangelistic work, and as the "actor evangelist" became known all over the country. Mr. Ireland located at Los Angeles in January, 1905, and continued his religious work for several years. For about three years he was pastor of the Union Church at La Canada in Los Angeles county, holding regular services there each Sunday for a year, and also building a parsonage and establishing the church in a sound financial condition. He also took the lead in the movement which brought about the building of the Highland Park Baptist Church. As a speaker on religious and secular themes Mr. Ireland has been heard all over southern California. At the request of Bishop McIntire and the pastors of other denominations and California business men he took upon himself the responsibility of organizing what was known as the Sunday Rest League. This brought Mr. Ireland into a new profession when they secured his services for legal and collection work. Since the close of 1915 he has been secretary of the Los Angeles Cafe and Restaurant Men's Protective Association. When the food administration came about as a result of the war, Mr. Ireland and Vernon Goodwin of the Alexandria Hotel were appointed local food administrators over the hotels and restaurants of southern California, the state administrator, Ralph Merritt, leaving practically all the responsibilities in the hands of Mr. Ireland. Some change of duties were subsequently made, but Mr. Ireland continued during the war as direct representative of the Food Administration over the hotels and restaurants.

Mr. Ireland is secretary-chairman of the Southern California Wholesale and Retail Bakers' Association, whose jurisdiction covers ten southern California counties. In July, 1918, Mr. Ireland called a convention of retail bakers in Chicago and was elected second vice president of the Retail Bakers' Association of America, representing the interests of these business men in the United States and Canada. He is also an advisor on nearly all the committees of this organization. He is now secretary of the Restaurant Men's Association of Los Angeles, is advisory chairman of the Restaurant Men's Association of San Diego, San Luis Obispo and Kern counties, and acts in an advisory capacity for the organization of similar associations in other counties of southern California. He is a member of the Conference Committee of the Bakers' Industry and is district secretary of both the San Diego and Los Angeles divisions of the California section of the National Bakers' Service Committee. In addition to all these duties he writes for three bakers' papers and three restaurant publications.

Mr. Ireland was appointed chaplain of a regiment organized for service in the Spanish-American war, but the command was never called into active service. In 1918 he was candidate for city councilman at large in Los Angeles. In politics he is strictly independent. He is a member of the Union League, the First Baptist Church of Los Angeles, and has the honor of being the first Police Court public defender in the United States. For four years by appointment he served as city public defender without pay, at the end of which time the City Council created the office of City Police Court Defender.

June 6, 1901, at Bridgetown, New York, Mr. Ireland married Jean W. Campbell, who was born and reared in Bridgetown. They have two children: William Francis, Jr., born July 23, 1903, at Bridgetown, and Helen B., who was born at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Ireland and family reside at 4030 Dalton avenue.

ERWIN WILSON WIDNEY, city prosecutor of Los Angeles, has enjoyed much prominence in the bar and in politics during his comparatively brief career.

Mr. Widney was born in Los Angeles, at the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, December 31, 1888. His father, William W. Widney, and his mother, Elizabeth Serrot, were both pioneers of southern California. His father was born in Pickaway, Ohio, and his mother in Springfield, Illinois. It was in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil war, that the Serrot family and William W. Widney came to California. The Serrots made their first efforts to cross the plains in a prairie schooner. On account of the hostility of Indians at the beginning of the Civil war they turned back and finally reached California by the Panama route. On the same boat which brought the Serrot family William W. Widney was a passenger, but he did not make the acquaintance of the daughter Elizabeth at that time. During the voyage to California the boat was chased by a Confederate cruiser. William W. Widney was about seventeen years old when he came to California, where he joined his brother, Dr. J. P. Widney, who had previously established himself in practice at Santa Clara. Soon afterward he was stricken with typhoid fever at the old Bella Union Hotel, and it was during that critical period in his life that he met Elizabeth Serrot. W. W. Widney and wife are still living in Los Angeles. They were the parents of five children: Mrs. Paul Pauly, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Sidney N. Reeve, wife of Judge Sidney N. Reeve of the Superior Court of Los Angeles; Mrs. Shirley E. Brewer, of Chicago; Erwin W.; and Joseph P., who died at the age of seventeen.

Erwin W. Widney attended the public schools, being in the old 30th School when Bettinger was principal. He graduated from the Los Angeles High School with the class of 1908 and took his law course in the University of southern California. He was admitted to the California bar September 27, 1911. By appointment from Judge Sidney N. Reeve he served as clerk of the Justice Court two years and then took up active private practice with Spencer Thorpe, under the name of Thorpe & Widney, for two years. Warren Williams then appointed him deputy city prosecutor and later made him assistant city prosecutor. May 22, 1917, Mr. Widney became city prosecutor under appointment from Mayor Woodman.

Mr. Widney is regarded as one of the most influential members of the Republican party in Los Angeles. He is affiliated with Arlington Lodge No. 414, A. F. and A. M., at Los Angeles, the Phi Delta Phi

legal fraternity, and Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. He and his family reside at 963 Menlo avenue. November 12, 1912, he married Miss Marjorie E. Utley, of Los Angeles, daughter of Dr. J. H. Utley, who was one of the pioneer physicians of the city. Mrs. Widney is a native daughter, born and educated in Los Angeles, being a graduate of the Marlboro School for Girls. They have one son, William Hathaway, named for his two grandfathers. He was born April 18, 1914.

CAPTAIN SPENCER ROANE THORPE. Southern California was the home during the last twenty odd years of his life of one of the true sons of the south, a gallant Confederate soldier and officer, who exemplified all the fine qualities of the real southern gentleman in the person of the late Captain Spencer Roane Thorpe. For a number of years he lived in Los Angeles, but had interests outside the city, particularly in the fruit growing district of Ventura county.

He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 20, 1842. He was the great-great-grandson of Patrick Henry, of Hanover county, Virginia, who served as captain of the first company organized for service in the Revolutionary war. Captain Thorpe acquired his education in St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, and at the age of nineteen, at the very outset of the war between the states, he volunteered his services to the Confederate government. He enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1861, in the 16th Mississippi Infantry. He was wounded in the battle of Drainsville, Virginia, December 20, 1861. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in a company of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, of which General John H. Morgan was colonel and Basil W. Duke, lieutenant-colonel. He held the rank of first lieutenant in Morgan's forces in the raid through Indiana. He was seriously wounded at Corydon July 9, 1863, was left on the field for dead and as a prisoner of war was exchanged at Johnson's Island in October, 1864. He then returned to his regiment, under the command of General Duke, and was a captain when his command surrendered at Woodstock, Georgia, May 10, 1865. Of his service General Duke says: "As the commander of that regiment for nearly two years and subsequently of the brigade of which it was a part, and having an intimate personal acquaintance with Captain Thorpe from the time he joined it, I can testify to the character of his service therewith. He took part in almost every important raid and expedition, and in nearly every battle in which the regiment was engaged. He served with conspicuous gallantry and intelligence and was twice wounded. He was promoted to lieutenant of his company and upon the promotion of Captain Messick near the close of the war he became virtually captain of the company and was in command of it."

After the war Captain Thorpe located at Marksville, Louisiana, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He quickly acquired a professional practice consistent with his unusual attainments and ability. He also served a term as district attorney for the Seventh Judicial District. He was in the active practice of law at Louisiana until 1883. He was one of the trustees of the Louisiana State University.

In 1877 Captain Thorpe had become fascinated with the possibilities of investment and development of southern California, and after closing up his affairs in Louisiana returned to the state to make it his permanent home in 1883. He was admitted to the bar of California but never engaged in practice, giving his time to his investments and fruit culture.

S. R. Thorpe.

For several years he lived on one of his properties near Ventura, and in 1889 established a home in Los Angeles. He was a resident of Los Angeles the rest of his life, though he died in Ventura county September 1, 1905.

Captain Thorpe never aspired to any public office during his residence in California. However, he served as brigadier general of the Pacific Division of the United Confederate Veterans for three terms and was one of the best loved members of the Sam Davis Camp of that order from the date of its organization in Los Angeles. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Captain Thorpe married Helena Barbin, at Marksville, Louisiana, January 20, 1868. She survives him, with home at 971 Menlo avenue, Los Angeles, and all of their children are still living: Mrs. Edwin J. Riche and Mrs. Harry L. Dunnigan, and Andrew Roane, Spencer G. and Carlyle Thorpe.

ROBERT M. CLARKE. A former judge of the Superior Court, Robert M. Clarke has had a busy professional and public career since early manhood.

A native of California, he was born near Santa Paula in Ventura county March 5, 1879. His father, Robert M. Clarke, Sr., was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1825, and came to California around the Horn to San Francisco in 1850, thence going to Suisun, where he was a miner and lumberman. In 1876 he moved into Ventura county and engaged in sheep raising and bee culture until his death in 1883. He married in 1871 Cynthia A. Corey. Their children were: Mrs. Clarence Beckley, of Santa Paula; Mrs. J. R. Cauch, of Santa Paula; and Robert M. Clarke.

The son attended grammar and high school at Santa Paula, graduating from the latter in 1897, and studied law in private offices there until he was admitted to the bar in 1900. The same year he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was the youngest member in the following session. He began practice at Santa Paula and was its first city attorney. He moved from there to Ventura, and in 1908, at the age of twenty-nine, was elected judge of the Superior Court. Judge Clarke gave every satisfaction as a jurist, but in 1914 declined re-election and returned to private practice, with offices in Los Angeles. As a judge he had an exceptional record for cases affirmed on appeal, and since his retirement from the bench he has actively participated in much important litigation. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He is a Mason and is past grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Union League Club and in politics is a republican. At Carpinteria in Santa Barbara county December 27, 1900, he married Edna Thurmond. They have four children: Thurmond, aged sixteen, a student in the Los Angeles High School; Robert and Rosamond, twins, born in 1908, both students in the public schools; and Sue, born in 1913.

A. C. BALCH has been an electrical engineer for thirty years, a period almost covering the history of modern electrical development. For over twenty years he has been a resident of Los Angeles, and has furnished both technical and administrative services in the organization

and development of some of the best known utility corporations in this part of the state.

Allan Christopher Balch was born at Valley Falls, New York, March 13, 1864, a son of Ebenezer Atwood and Hannah (Hoag) Balch. His early education was supplied by the Valley Falls schools until he was ten, after which he attended school at Cambridge, New York, and from there entered Cornell University. He graduated with the degree Mechanical Engineer in electrical engineering in 1889. Mr. Balch at once transferred his field of effort to the northwest. At Seattle, Washington, he was engaged in general engineering practice and was general manager for the Union Electric Company until 1891. From 1891 to 1896 he was general manager and then lessee of the Union Power Company of Portland, Oregon.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1896, Mr. Balch in 1897 joined Mr. W. G. Kerckhoff in the organization of the San Gabriel Electric Company. Mr. Balch occupied the position of general manager of the San Gabriel Electric Company and of the Pacific Light & Power Company. He had the distinction of installing the first long-distance electric power line in Los Angeles. Other achievements to his credit were putting in the Big Creek Power Plant at Fresno, the Kern River plant, Redondo steam plant and a number of others. He was instrumental in developing electric power for pumping for irrigation, and for drilling and pumping oil wells.

In 1902 Mr. Balch, with William G. Kerckhoff, Kaspare Cohn and A. Haas, acquired the San Joaquin Electric Plant at Fresno and organized the San Joaquin Power Company, which company was reorganized in 1905 under the name of the San Joaquin Light and Power Company and again in 1910 reorganized under the name of the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation.

Mr. Balch, with the same associates, in 1909 organized the Coalinga Water & Electric Company, which was changed later to the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation.

With his associates, after withdrawing from the Pacific Light & Power Corporation in 1913, Mr. Balch took over the Southern California Gas Company, and with his associates installed the Midway Gas Company, owning a controlling interest in the same.

Mr. Balch is president of the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation, Lerdo Land Company, Fresno City Water Company, Bakersfield & Kern Electric Railway Company, Kearney Boulevard Heights Company, Power Transit & Light Company and San Joaquin Holding Company, and vice president of the Southern California Gas Company, Midway Gas Company, San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation and Summit Lake Investment Company.

He is an Alpha Delta Phi, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Mason, a Shriner, a Republican and a member of the California, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Midwick Country and Crags Country Clubs of Los Angeles, the Sequoia Club of Fresno, the Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs of San Francisco, is a director of the Southern California Auto Club of Los Angeles, a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of New York. April 29, 1891, Mr. Balch married Miss Janet Jacks, daughter of David Jacks of Monterey, California.

W. A. Davis

WILLIAM A. FARIS is one of the men who has earned a conspicuous success in mercantile affairs at Los Angeles. He had made himself a trusted and efficient assistant to several other local merchants before he started upon his independent career, and in the past fourteen years has developed the Faris-Walker Company into one of the greatest mercantile firms on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Faris was born at Darien, Connecticut, November 1, 1872, son of Alexander C. and Annie J. Faris. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, came at an early age to the United States, locating at Darien, Connecticut, where he was in the grocery and dry goods business until his death. After his decease his widow managed the store and business until 1903, when she came to Los Angeles to make her home with her son.

William A. Faris graduated from high school at the age of sixteen, and the following five years he was employed in the accounting department and cost department of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, lock manufacturers, at Stanford, Connecticut. That early training with one of the best known organizations of the country served him well in his later career.

On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Faris was for several years associated with two of the largest dry goods merchants in the city as bookkeeper and later as financial manager. In 1905 he resigned and in conjunction with Mr. R. M. Walker formed the Faris-Walker Company and established the 5th street store at 5th and Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Their first store was 60x120 feet. They started with a hundred employes, and the volume of business the first year ran close to a million dollars. Soon after they acquired an adjoining store, 20x120 feet, and gradually increased the floor space until today the organization occupies four buildings with a total selling space of over 125,000 feet. From seven hundred to one thousand people are employed in the business, which runs into several millions of dollars annually.

Mr. Faris is well known in the social and civic affairs of Los Angeles. He is a member of South Gate Lodge, F. and A. M., Pacific Chapter, O. E. S., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., all the Scottish Rite bodies and the Shrine. He is also an Elk, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Gamut Club, Y. M. C. A., Automobile Club of Southern California, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and in politics is a republican. At Los Angeles May 29, 1915, he married Alice E. Hynes. He occupies a spacious home in Laurel Canon during the summer months and resides at one of the large city hotels in winter.

WILLIAM P. BUTTE was one of the founders and is secretary and general manager of the Pacific Portable Construction Company. This company is probably the most prominent on the Pacific Coast manufacturing and selling the widely popular "Ready-Cut and Factory-Built" houses, bungalows, garages and other types of buildings. The development of this type of standard construction is regarded by experts as one of the longest steps forward in reducing building cost, making for economy in the construction of lumber products, and solving many of the problems of housing, one of the most vital needs of our country today.

The following statement concerning the development and an explanation of the business has a particular interest and is appropriately included in this publication.

About fifteen years ago the Pacific Portable Construction Company was established for the purpose of manufacturing sectional or portable houses, and before many years a large business was built up for this class of structure.

About three years ago however, the Pacific Portable Construction Company felt that their scope of business should be enlarged to include the manufacture of houses of a permanent type as well as those of a portable type. The outcome of their early efforts has been the perfecting of what is known as the Ready-Cut System, and at the present time three-quarters of the demand for houses is for the Ready-Cut type.

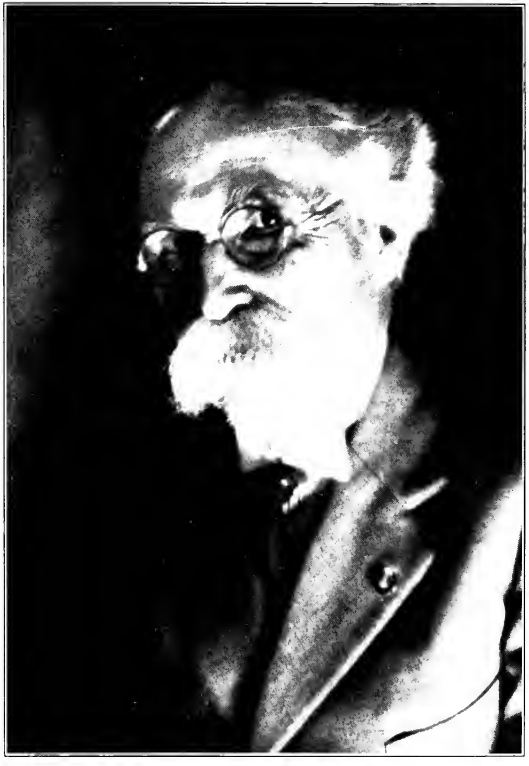
Ready-Cut means, as the phrase implies, lumber ready-cut at the mill, notched, marked and prepared ready for nailing into place. When Ready-Cut material is ordered the pieces are not nailed together at the mill in sections, as is the case when a portable house is ordered, but instead the pieces are sent in finished lengths to destination. It is claimed that from ten per cent to fifty per cent carpenter labor, ten per cent to twenty-five per cent lumber and several weeks' time can be saved by buying Ready-Cut material. The Pacific Portable Construction Company has systematized the manufacture of houses much in the same way as the manufacturers of automobiles have carried out their plans. The lumber is ordered in cargo shipments direct from the forest cutters. Hardware, paints, roofing, etc., are purchased in carload quantities at costs which are as low as any broker of material could secure. In this way several intermediate profits are eliminated to the customer's benefit. Big batteries of machinery cut the material at lightning speed with a resultant big saving in labor, and by a process of critical inspection every bit of material that is shipped is the finest grade possible to obtain.

At the present time there are more than five thousand Pacific Ready-Cut Houses standing in the southwest, and there are perhaps as many more Pacific Factory-Built Houses, the latter being of portable type. Full details about the Ready-Cut system are given in a ten-thousand dollar book of designs issued by the company. This book illustrates close to a hundred modern day designs, and each design is accompanied by a miniature blue print floor plan.

Mr. Butte when he first came to southern California was in the roofing business. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, May 3, 1881, a son of John C. Butte. He was in public schools to the age of fourteen, then spent three years learning the upholstering trade, and after attending business college for a year became assistant superintendent of Hartje Brothers' paper mill. He was with that concern eight years and then came to Los Angeles and was superintendent for the Pioneer Paper Company two years.

Resigning, he and F. W. Barker organized the Pacific Portable Construction Company, which is incorporated, and its home offices are at 1330 South Hill street. Mr. Barker is president, and Mr. Butte secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business started with only six employes. At the present time the organization requires the services of a hundred eighty-two people. During the company's first year the output was one house per week. Today they make the houses complete or the materials therefor for five to fifteen houses per day.

Mr. Butte is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Rotary Club, is a republican and a Methodist. He married at Toronto, Ohio, on September 27, 1904, to Jennie F. Myers. They have four children: Myers Persohn, born in 1905, attending high school; William F., born in 1912, in the grammar school; Robert J., born in 1915; and Donald Neil, born in 1917.



Frank Wiggins

FRANK WIGGINS. Connected with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce since its infancy, and its secretary for twenty-two years, during this period there has been no more valuable or more indefatigable worker in behalf of the industries and institutions of the city and state than Frank Wiggins. To the duties of his important position he has brought executive ability of the highest constructive character, combining splendid organizing capacity with enthusiasm which has its foundation in a sincere belief in his city, and his entire career has been one which has reflected credit upon Los Angeles and the movements and enterprises which have contributed to its greatness.

Mr. Wiggins was born November 8, 1849, at Richmond, Indiana, a son of Charles O. and Mary (Marshall) Wiggins. He received his education in the schools of the Society of Friends, of which his parents were members, and his early business training came as a result of his connection with his father's extensive saddlery industry at Richmond. After assuming the management of this business he conducted it successfully until 1886, in which year failing health made it advisable that he seek another climate, and he accordingly came to Los Angeles, which city has continued to be his home. By February, 1889, he had recovered his health sufficiently to re-enter business, and at that time became identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, then in its infancy. His abilities were soon recognized by his fellow-members, and in 1890 he was made superintendent of the Chamber, this appointment being followed two years later by his election as secretary, a position which he has since held. He was first in charge of the exhibits for the Chamber, a position in which he became a recognized expert, and some of the exhibits which he handled were: The Orange Carnival, Chicago, 1891; Southern California display, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; Midwinter Fair, Atlanta, 1894; Los Angeles exhibit at Omaha, 1896; and Los Angeles exhibit at Buffalo, 1901. Mr. Wiggins and James A. Filcher were California Commissioners to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, and held the same commissions to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in 1909. Mr. Wiggins was state commissioner to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, and at the Jamestown Exposition represented the Los Angeles county exhibit. He also established the permanent Southern California exhibit at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1905, and played an important part in the exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

On May 5, 1886, Mr. Wiggins was united in marriage with Amanda P. Wiggins, of Los Angeles.

RAYMOND M. STAGG. In former years a well-known staff photographer with some of the leading newspapers of the coast, Raymond M. Stagg has developed a flourishing business as a commercial photographer at Los Angeles, and has furnished illustrative material for commercial purposes and the movie stage covering practically everything of interest in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Stagg was born at Stockton, California, January 9, 1886, son of Thomas and Julia (Robbins) Stagg. His father was born at Santa Cruz, California, in 1849. This indicates that the family were among the true California pioneers. Thomas Stagg was educated in his birth town and for several years worked in his father's harness shop. He was in business in that line at Modesto, and finally established a harness business at Manteca, where he is still living and active.

Raymond M. Stagg attended public school to the age of fifteen and spent the next two years herding cattle in Merced County. From there

he entered Mark Hopkins Art Institute at San Francisco. He also attended Best's Art Institute at San Francisco for a year. He was with the art department of the San Francisco *Chronicle* one year, then was photographer with the *Bulletin* two years, and in a similar capacity with the *Examiner* three years. This experience was varied by one year of work in the mines at Kennett, California, and from there he came to Los Angeles, spending three months as photographer for the *Times*. After an absence of three months at Denver, he returned to Los Angeles and worked in a lumber yard, carrying lumber for three months. For six months he was a photographer with the *Times*, and was employed in a similar capacity by the *Herald* for three years. With that experience behind him, Mr. Stagg engaged as a commercial photographer for himself, and has acquired a large and well-equipped studio and has made a splendid success of the business. He furnishes commercial photographs for all lines of industry.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Ad Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California. At Los Angeles, April 16, 1910, he married Ruth Davidson. They have two children: Dick, born in 1912, and a student in the public schools, and Brett, born in 1917.

THOMAS SAMUEL REYNOLDS. Necessarily the business of life goes on even though hearts may break and friends mourn over the early passing of one seemingly so indispensable, so buoyant and vigorous, so kind, generous and gentle, as was the late Thomas Samuel Reynolds, of Los Angeles. Within the short circle of his life of but thirty years he had accomplished much in an honorable profession and won confidence in public office, while a particularly sunny disposition invited affection and sterling characteristics cemented friendship.

Thomas Samuel Reynolds was born at San Francisco, California, December 12, 1888, and passed out of life at his home on South Ardmore street, Los Angeles, November 16, 1918. His parents were Thomas A. and Kate M. (Greene) Reynolds. His father, who died May 11, 1919, came to San Francisco in 1868, where he became well known in the leather business, having established one of the first tanneries for light leather. He came to Los Angeles in 1891, where he bought a tannery. The mother of Mr. Reynolds was educated in the schools of San Francisco and afterward was a teacher there.

Mr. Reynolds practically spent his entire life at Los Angeles. His early education was secured in the public schools and in 1909 he was graduated as a civil engineer from St. Vincent's College, for eight years subsequently being connected with the Pacific Electric Company. Endowed with robust health and cheery, optimistic temperament, he was a favorite at college, where he was a leader in athletics, as he was also in scholarship. He was particularly eloquent in debate and easily won the Stephen M. White medal presented by William White, son of Stephen M. White, of the second generation of native sons. In 1918 Mr. Reynolds was appointed deputy internal revenue officer, and was attending to his official duties when stricken with influenza, which developed into pneumonia. He died after an illness of but eight days.

Mr. Reynolds was married July 8, 1915, to Miss Hazel Connors, who came to this city in 1911 from South Dakota, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Connors, who reside on Roosevelt street, Los Angeles. Mrs. Reynolds survives with their little daughter, Romayne Antoinette Reynolds, also the mother and grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Greene.

Mr. Reynolds was always interested in football and was an active

Thos S. Reynolds

member of the Southern California Football Association. He was often called on to umpire school and college games and umpired a game three weeks before taken ill. He was a democrat in politics, and more or less active as an intelligent, wide awake citizen of a country in which he took unmeasured pride. He belonged to the Young Men's Institute, and was a member of the Ramona Parlor of the organization of Native Sons. He had been reared in the Catholic faith and his religion was a part of his life.

WILL E. KELLER. The most important men in the world today are those who stand in some vital position with respect to the production and distribution of indispensable material, especially foodstuffs. There is probably no man in California who directs and influences a larger volume of business in the grain and milling industries than Will E. Keller, whose career has been well described as one of the most notable among the successful men of Los Angeles.

Mr. Keller was born at Woodville, Mississippi, January 30, 1868, son of Charles E. and Agnes M. (Phares) Keller. He was only twenty-four years of age when he came to Los Angeles, in 1892, and from the first has been identified with the wholesale grain business. It is possible to note only a few of his major operations in that field. About twenty-one years ago he organized the McDonald-Graham Milling Company, at 913 East Third street, the capital of which was $200,000. The company erected a mill with a daily capacity of two hundred fifty barrels, and employed thirty men. In 1902 the name was changed to the Globe Grain and Milling Company, and the capital increased to $1,000,000, and Mr. Keller has been president of this corporation ever since. At the same time the plant was enlarged to a five hundred barrel mill. In 1902 they also erected a mill of three hundred barrels capacity at Colton; in 1903 an eight hundred barrel mill at San Francisco; in 1904 a two hundred fifty barrel mill at Woodland. When the San Francisco mill was destroyed by fire in 1906, it was at once replaced by a mill with a daily capacity of sixteen hundred barrels. A three hundred and fifty barrel mill was erected by these interests in 1909 at El Paso, Texas, which marks the extreme eastern limit of Mr. Keller's operations in the milling business. In 1910 the Globe people built a three hundred barrel mill at San Diego, and in 1912 the Los Angeles plant was torn down and a larger mill of a thousand barrels daily capacity erected in its place. In 1916 the mill at Woodland was converted into a rice milling plant, with a daily capacity of twenty-four hundred bags.

Mr. Keller has the honor of having constructed the first fireproof flour mills in the west. From California his interests extended into the Pacific northwest. In 1911 his company erected a grain elevator at Portland, Oregon, it being a large and model plant, with a four hundred thousand bushel concrete bulk storage and a ten thousand ton grain warehouse, with docks and other facilities for loading both ships and railroad cars. They also have a grain elevator just completed at Ogden, Utah, constructed of concrete, with a capacity of seven hundred thousand bushels, and so arranged that 10,000 bushels of grain can be unloaded from cars per hour, and a like amount loaded out into cars for shipment at the same time, making a total of 20,000 bushels of grain that can be handled per hour. At San Pedro, on the water front, is a four thousand ton steel elevator erected by this company in 1912. Besides handling grain, the various plants manufacture enormous quantities of flour and feed stuffs, they also having a number

of feed mills and warehouses in the Imperial Valley and in numerous other parts of the country, extending as far north as Seattle, Washington. In the last fiscal year the volume of business of the Globe Grain and Milling Company reached a total of over thirty-six million dollars, and their capital and undivided profits amount to over ten million dollars at the present time.

In 1916 Mr. Keller and associates formed the Globe Oil Mills and erected an oil mill at Vernon, California. This mill manufactures great quantities of cotton seed oil, cake, meal and linters, having a capacity of a hundred twenty tons of cotton seed daily. In January, 1917, they bought the cotton seed oil mill at Calexico, giving an added capacity of sixty tons a day. In June, 1918, this company took over all the plants of the Imperial Oil and Cotton Company, comprising a forty-ton mill at Calexico, and a seventy-five-ton mill at El Centro, making a total capacity of 295 tons per day of cotton seed crushed. They now have thirty cotton gins in the Imperial Valley, six of them being located on the Mexican side at Mexicola, and the others on the American side of the boundary. They also have two gins in the Palo Verde Valley, and six in the Yuma Valley, also one at Durham, in the Sacramento Valley, and one at Colorado Siding, on the Indian Reservation, just across the river from Yuma, making a total of thirty-eight gins. At Hobart, California, the company operates stock yards, where during the season 1918-1919 they fattened over five thousand head of cattle on cotton seed meal and hulls. The cattle yards are all paved with concrete, there being about thirteen acres of pavement, and a portion of each pen is covered with corrugated iron sheds, thus the feeding troughs being kept dry in rainy weather. Five thousand head of stock can be fed at one time. This feeding yard has been acknowledged to be the finest and most complete in America.

It is in the very nature of a successful business and the same is true of a successful business man to grow and expand and attract and accumulate outside interests. Thus Mr. Keller for a number of years has also been identified with ice manufacturing, and is today president of the Valley Ice Company, whose three plants in California, at Bakersfield, Fresno and Modesto, have a combined capacity of fifteen hundred tons per day, the most of which is used to ice the fruit cars of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads. These are by far the largest ice plants in the west. Mr. Keller is also president of the Globe Ice and Cold Storage Company of El Paso, Texas. The enterprises named above furnish employment to over a thousand people.

Besides being president and in active control of the great chain of industries above described, Mr. Keller is a director in the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, the Ralston Iron Works of San Francisco, the Southwestern Portland Cement Company, having large plants at El Paso, Texas, and Victorville, California, and the International Packing Corporation, operating large fish canneries at San Diego and San Pedro, California, and his interests as a business man have long since taken him out of the class of a local leader and brought him into touch with the big men of the entire nation. During the past year he and associates formed the Federal Ice Refrigerating Company and have erected and now have in operation in Chicago an artificial ice plant that is probably the largest in the world. However, he claims and has long been proud of Los Angeles as his home city, his residence being at the southwest corner of Sixth street and Shatto Place. He is a member of the California, Los Angeles Country, Los Angeles Athletic and Westminster Gun Clubs of Los Angeles.

Chas Forman

CHARLES FORMAN. Of the careers that could properly be made a vehicle for telling the history of the real old West, one of the last to terminate was that of General Charles Forman, who first came to California in 1853, and who for over thirty years was a resident and prominent figure in business affairs in Los Angeles. He died January 9, 1919, at the age of eighty-four, and his death served to recall many interesting memories of events and conditions with which the modern generation is familiar only through the printed page. General Forman's personality and achievements were frequently made the subject of interesting stories published in the press, and of numerous biographies written of him one that contained a great deal of history was one prepared by Charles F. Lummis and Charles Amadon Moody and published in "Out West" in April, 1909.

General Forman was born near Owego, Tioga county, New York, January 14, 1835, son of Sands and Mary (Matthews) Forman. His grandfather, Miles Forman, was an officer in the War of 1812. His uncle, Colonel Ferris Forman, was a participant in both the Mexican and Civil wars. Mr. Forman had three brothers: Stephen, a farmer; Sands, a machinist and inventor, and Edward, who for many years was secretary and manager of Spaulding & Company, the old reliable jewelry house in Chicago. These brothers are all dead. There were two sisters: Mary Elizabeth, who married Edwin S. Woodbridge, of Binghampton, New York, and died in 1912, at the age of eighty-six, and Miss Ellen A., who is still living at Binghampton, New York, aged seventy-nine years.

General Forman received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Owego Academy in 1854, and the following year, at the age of eighteen, began to satisfy his lifelong thirst for adventure and the romance of the west. He came to California by the Isthmus route and for a time worked in the postoffice at Sacramento, where his uncle, Colonel Ferris Forman, the postmaster, had located four years previously. On business connected with the postoffice department he made the overland trip to Washington with a small party. He visited relatives in the state of New York, and then returned to Sacramento by way of the old Santa Fe trail. For two years he was deputy secretary of state.

Mr. Forman was a pioneer of Nevada, going to that territory in 1860. For a time he was in the employ of Wells Fargo & Company at Gold Hill and Virginia City, and later engaged in mining on the Comstock, being connected with the Eclipse Mill and Mining Company. One of his most successful mining adventures was in Pioche, Nevada, where he was superintendent of the Meadow Valley Mining Company during the strenuous days of the early seventies. While he was in Virginia City the town had a population of about two thousand. Shortly after his arrival he became a member of the volunteer military company organized to protect the community against Indian attacks. He took part in many skirmishes and was in one fixed battle where ninety-seven white men fought five hundred Indians and only twenty-one of the whites survived. General Forman went through the five hour battle without a scratch. The title of general by which he was generally known came as a result of his appointment in 1881 by Governor John H. Kinkead as major general of the Nevada Volunteers.

In 1872 General Forman engaged in the lumber business at Salt Lake City with T. R. Jones. Much of the lumber for the "Amelia Palace" was sold to Brigham Young by this firm. In 1874 he returned to Virginia City, and with the exception of one or two years spent in Chihuahua, Mexico, remained in Nevada engaged in mining until 1887.

In the meantime the glories of Virginia City as a mining center had begun to wane, and in 1887 General Forman permanently established his home in Los Angeles. He became interested in the street railway business, and was vice president and general manager of the old Los Angeles Cable Company, which later was sold to a group of Chicago capitalists. Owing to ill health he was obliged to retire from active business for a few years. In the early nineties he established the Kern River Company, a power company promoted for the purpose of bringing electricity from Kern River to Los Angeles. It was one of the pioneer efforts in America to solve the problem of long distance transmission of electric current, and the fact that General Forman was one of the active promoters of the company when in advanced years shows his vigor of mind and progressiveness, which were inseparable characteristics of his entire life. The Kern River Company eventually was merged with the Pacific Light and Power Company of Los Angeles. General Forman was president of the Kern River Company and secretary of the Pacific Light & Power Company until July, 1912, when he resigned. In the closing years of his life he devoted most of his time to the development of his ranch near Lankershim.

General Forman was a typical representative of the best of that flood of virile manhood which poured into California in the fifties and spread over the entire far west. He possessed courage, enterprise and initiative, good judgment and energy, and with all these traits he was quiet and unassuming and was unspoiled by good fortune. Through all his years he retained the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Again and again he demonstrated his faith in Los Angeles, and made extensive investments there when no one could realize the brilliant future that has since unfolded. General Forman was a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, for years was a member of its Board of Directors and its president in 1899, and the Chamber was represented at his funeral by a special committee. He was also a charter member of the California Club and at the time of his death was a member of the Engineers and Architects Association, the Jonathan Club and the Gamut Club. He was eminent commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery of the Knights Templar in Virginia City in 1879, 1880 and 1881.

On October 15, 1862, General Forman was married at the old Rancho de la Puente, in Los Angeles county, to Miss Mary Agnes Gray, a step-daughter of John Rowland, one of the original owners of the Rancho. Mary Agnes Gray was born in Covington, Kentucky, September 19, 1843, and came to California across the plains with her mother, Mrs. Charlotte M. Gray, and two small brothers in 1851. Her father, John Gray, was killed by the Indians on the way. Mrs. Gray later married John Rowland, who received the grant of the Rancho de la Puente in 1841. Mary Gray was educated at Notre Dame Convent in San Jose and at Miss Atkins School in Benicia. After her marriage she went to live in Nevada with General Forman, but in 1882 the family moved from Virginia City to Los Angeles. A few years ago an interesting story was printed concerning the dismantling of a picturesque home in Los Angeles, known as the General Forman home. This house had originally been erected in Virginia City, Nevada, by General Forman at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. His family had lived in it for seven years, from the time it was erected in 1875. When the family removed to Los Angeles General Forman was loathe to allow his residence, endeared to him by many associations, to become a prey to the

Mary A. Forman

MRS. CHARLOTTE M. ROWLAND

process of decay then at work in Virginia City, and after some negotiation he had the house taken to pieces, shipped by the Southern Pacific Railway in ten carloads and set upon a new site in Los Angeles on a twenty acre tract near Pico and Figueroa street. That land was bought at an original cost of a hundred and fifty dollars an acre, but can be identified with some of the highest priced frontage in the Los Angeles of today. It is said that it cost General Forman six thousand dollars to transport and rebuild his residence, and he felt well satisfied with the deal. For many years it was one of the show places of the city, but gradually business interests encroached and early in 1913 the residence was wrecked to make room for some tracks of the Los Angeles Railway system. For years this home on West Pico street stood in the midst of an orange grove, and was the scene of many pleasant social gatherings. Mrs. Forman had a wide circle of friends and her chief delight was entertaining them. One of the social events of the city was the New Year Watch held in the Forman residence. In 1901 the family moved to South Flower street. Mrs. Forman, who represented the fine spirit of old time hospitality in Los Angeles, and was also a benefactor to many of the unfortunate, died November 3, 1918, at the age of seventy-five. General and Mrs. Forman are survived by two children, Miss Eloise Forman and Charles Forman, Jr.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Rowland was born on February 5, 1826, at Marietta, Ohio. She was the daughter of Isaiah Gavitt and Elizabeth Murphy, his wife.

Elizabeth Murphy's grandmother, Mary Perry, was an own cousin of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Her father, Martin Murphy, of Newport, Rhode Island, enlisted and served six years in the Revolutionary army.

Charlotte married John B. Gray, of Covington, Kentucky, a son of John and Deborah Gray. They had three children, Mary Agnes, James Andrew and John. In 1850 Mr. Gray left Covington with his family and came as far west as El Paso, Texas. The following year they started from El Paso for California. There were eighty persons in the party, including eight children and they had eight covered wagons, horses and mules, some oxen and three cows which were milked on the way. Mr. Gray was killed by the Indians in the Guadeloupe Mountains, between El Paso and Santa Cruz. The party was eight months on the road and arrived at San Bernardino in the summer of 1851. In this party were Dr. Obed Macy, his wife and several children; Ira Thompson, with his wife, Rebecca, and their children, and David Lewis, a pioneer of El Monte, who married Susan Thompson. So far as known, Mrs. Susan Thompson Parrish, still living at El Monte, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lucinda Macy Foy of San Rafael Heights, Pasadena; her brothers, William and Obed, and a sister, Mrs. Evans of Oakland, who was an infant at the time.

Mrs. Gray bought a small home near the present town of El Monte, where she lived with her three small children until her marriage to John Rowland, on September 16, 1852. Mr. Rowland was a native of Maryland, who came to California from Taos, New Mexico, with his wife, Encarnacion Martinez de Rowland, and located upon the Rancho de la Puente, twenty miles east of Los Angeles, with William Workman. Mr. Rowland located on the Rancho in 1841, and received a Mexican grant to the land from Governor Pio Pico July 22, 1845. Mrs. Encarnacion de Rowland died about 1850, leaving a large family. The only one living

now is a son, William R. Rowland of Los Angeles. To Mr. John Rowland and his second wife were born three children, Albert, Lillian and Victoria. All are now dead.

Of the Gray children, Mary Agnes married Charles Forman of Gold Hill, Nevada, in 1862. She died on November 3, 1918. Mr. Forman died on January 9, 1919. Of their children, James Andrew died on May 12, 1875, and John died in early childhood. Albert Rowland married Abbie Lewis in 1879, and he died March 8, 1891. Lillian Rowland died in infancy. Victoria Rowland married Josiah Whitcomb Hudson in 1879. Mr. Hudson died in 1914, and Mrs. Hudson August 9, 1916.

It is impossible to do justice to the admirable character of Mrs. Charlotte M. Rowland. This noble and beloved woman was one of the first American women to reach this section, a real pioneer. The sweetness of her disposition, and her native refinement won for her the esteem of the entire community, Spanish at the time. In those days, when all transportation was on horseback or by wagon, life was much simpler. The hurry and bustle of the present day was unknown. Every one found leisure to cultivate acquaintance. The hospitality of the Rowlands became a household word. Mrs. Rowland was soon known throughout the country for her gentleness and kindliness of character. The poor and unfortunate found in her an unfailing friend. She encouraged them when despondent, consoled them in sorrow, and rejoiced with them in their success and happiness. She it was who sat oftenest by the cradle of the new born, and who softly closed the eyes of many who had fallen into the last long sleep. But it was to her own family and household that she was most dear. An active, ever busy woman, with many and great responsibilities as the years passed, she was never too busy to answer the eager questions of childish lips; she was never too tired, no matter how heavy the cares of the day had been, to tell a story to her grandchildren. She has left to them a golden memory. After an illness of three years, Mrs. Rowland passed away on June 10, 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The surviving grandchildren are Miss Eloise Forman and Charles Forman Jr. of Los Angeles, children of Mary Agnes Gray and Charles Forman; Mrs. Josephine Rowland Cross, wife of George E. Cross, a prominent business man of Puente, Frank Rowland of Puente, and Charles William Rowland of Santa Maria, children of Albert Rowland and Abbie Lewis, his wife; Miss Lillian Hudson of Puente, William Rowland Hudson of Puente, and J. Whitcomb Hudson of Puente, children of Victoria Rowland and Josiah Whitcomb Hudson. To these grandchildren, all men and women now, the memory of their grandmother, Charlotte M. Rowland, has been a constant benediction through the years.

MRS. MABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT. The professional career of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt has embraced a period of but five years, all of which have been passed at Los Angeles, but during this time she has, by assiduous attention to her professional duties and by profound knowledge of her vocation and skill in its practice, won a place among the reputable practitioners of law, and at the same time has done much to open the doors of professional preferment to deserving and properly trained women.

Mrs. Willebrandt was born May 23, 1889, in Woodsdale, Kansas, a daughter of David W. and Myrtle (Eaton) Walker. Her father, a

pioneer of western Kansas, was first a newspaper man, associated with some of the early journalistic efforts of his day and locality, and later went to Buckley, Michigan, where he was identified with banking enterprises. Both he and Mrs. Walker survive and are residents of Los Angeles. Mrs. Willebrandt had normal training in the high school at Kansas City, Missouri, following which she enrolled as a student at Park College, Parksville, Missouri. Subsequently she pursued a course at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan, where Governor Ferris was her instructor, and this period of study was followed by a short period of teaching at Phoenix, Arizona. Later she took a post-graduate course at Tempe, Arizona. On February 7, 1910, she was married to Arthur Willebrandt, who is now in France, having been a member of the famous Ninety-first Division, which covered itself with glory on the battlefields of Flanders.

From 1912 to 1914 Mrs. Willebrandt served as principal of schools at South Pasadena, California, but in the meantime had continued her law studies, and in 1915 was admitted to the bar. During that year she had the unique distinction of being the first woman city public defender in any city in the United States. She studied law at the University of Southern California, where she received her bachelor's degree in 1916, and her master's degree in 1917. In the meantime she had engaged actively in the practice of her profession at Los Angeles, and in the fall of 1916 opened her present offices at No. 257 South Spring street. Her work has been largely of a probate character, and her practice has been singularly free from cases taking her clients into the divorce courts. From the start of her professional career her practice has been a successful one, showing a constant and steady growth both in size and importance, and at this time she occupies a prominent place in the ranks of the fraternity. She has real estate holdings of considerable value and is accounted a clever and well-informed business woman.

Mrs. Willebrandt's activities in club life have engaged a large part of her attention and various honors have been bestowed upon her. She is chairman of the committee on legislation of the Friday Morning Club, secretary of the Professional Women's Club, secretary of the Women Lawyers' Club and a member of the Women's City Club. She is likewise past master of the Phi Delta Delta legal women's fraternity. a stalwart republican in her political allegiance, she did considerable campaigning for Miss Orfa Jean Shontz, the first woman to run for judge of the Superior Court. During the period of the war Mrs. Willebrandt subjugated her interests to those of the country and rendered services of the most valuable character. As chairman and secretary of the legal advisory board of District No. 11, the second largest board in Los Angeles, she had charge of all the legal work in her district, and superintended the work of fifty attorneys in handling questionnaires and registration, and in the settling of all legal questions that arose in connection with the presentation of claims for exemption and change of classification. Personally she handled some 10,000 questionnaires. A large part of her time was also devoted to the work of the Red Cross, where her fine legal talents were used in adjusting differences and settling controversies in regard to the work of relief.

It is but natural that Mrs. Willebrandt should be interested in suffrage, a field of endeavor in which she has been very active. Her comparatively short career has been largely devoted to constant effort for the equal advancement of both men and women in all educational

and progressive activities. To this work she has given freely of all that she has gained through a constant study of fundamental principles and their application to the everyday life of the people.

MAJOR HENRY HANCOCK, during a residence in southern California of over thirty years, was a man distinguished by many experiences and by participation official and civil in the early history of Los Angeles and vicinity.

He was born in New Hampshire, February 22, 1822, and died in his sixty-first year in January, 1883. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1849 came to California, arriving here with few more possessions than he carried about his person. He went to mining, and in a short time took out twenty thousand dollars worth of gold. Much of this he invested in the Mexican grants, paying two and three dollars an acre. Chief of these grants which came under his ownership was the Rancho La Brea, west of Los Angeles. On a portion of lands formerly owned by Major Hancock were built the suburbs of Hollywood, Sherman and Colegrove. Much of this original rancho is still intact, and constitutes one of the largest and most valuable land holdings in southern California.

Major Hancock located in Los Angeles in 1852. He was both an attorney and a surveyor. He surveyed many private ranches in different parts of California and for a number of years served as United States surveyor. He made the second official survey of the city of Las Angeles. He represented Los Angeles county in the Legislature. Of the talented and noble woman who became his wife, and who survived him many years, a separate sketch has been prepared and published in this volume.

When Major Hancock died a committee of the Los Angeles Bar Association prepared a memorial indicating in official language some of the facts already stated, and from which the following sentences are taken: "God in His Wisdom has called to his final rest our brother, the late Major Henry Hancock, long a member of this court and the courts of this state. We, his brothers in the profession in which he, by his integrity and ability, made himself a conspicuous ornament, and by his services to his country in the Mexican war, and in the late war between the states, gave evidence of his devotion and patriotism, therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of the late Major Henry Hancock, the bar of this city and the state loses a pure and upright man, able and energetic in his profession, one who at a loss to himself was ever willing to devote his time, energy and learning to redress the wrongs and injuries of others; that in the death of Major Henry Hancock the community in which he lived, the State and Nation, have lost the services of a pure and upright citizen, an able lawyer and a patriotic soldier."

IDA HANCOCK ROSS. Among California women whose lives have been significant through character, richness of purpose, and extent of influence and charity, that of the late Ida Hancock Ross has an interest that is still vital, though she was taken from the living more than five years ago.

She was a real California pioneer, and she lived through and was impressed by the romance, the hardships and all the glamor which surrounded and invested the California of the past and the epic days of the west.

Henry Hancock

Ida Hancock Ross

She was born at Imperial, Illinois, in 1843, and died at the age of seventy at Los Angeles, March 15, 1913. Her father was Count Agostin Haraszthy, whose life and history have special interest for the present time. He was one of the figures who made glorious the early struggle of Hungary against the despotic forces which manacled that country for generations. On account of his active efforts in behalf of freedom he was exiled from his native land in 1840. Coming to America, he cast his fortunes in the land of liberty. His wife was Elenora de Dediniskyi, a noblewoman of Polish ancestry. Their daughter Ida was born soon after they came to America. They had six children before they started for California. The oldest son remained in the east, at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Count Haraszthy's father also accompanied the party to California.

They came to this state over the Santa Fe trail during the summer of 1849. The late Mrs. Ross was old enough to appreciate many of the circumstances of that romantic and dangerous exodus. After many weeks of traveling, suffering from hunger and thirst, and with good fortune escaping hostile Indians, the party arrived in San Diego, where Count Haraszthy established his home. Here his character, superior ability and broad intelligence brought him into local prominence. He was chosen to offices, being elected first sheriff of the county, and also marshal of the city, while his father became first justice of the peace and president of the first City Council. In 1852 Count Haraszthy was sent to the Legislature from San Diego. He was a member of the Legislature at the same time with Major Henry Hancock, the future husband of his daughter. Eventually Count Haraszthy removed to Sonoma county and planted a vineyard, the original stock of which was imported from Europe and formed the first vines ever grown in the state for industrial purposes. In 1860 Governor Downey sent Count Haraszthy to Europe to collect cuttings of the finest wine grapes to use in developing the California industry. He made this important and interesting trip at his own expense. In 1867 Count Haraszthy went to Central America, and died there the following year.

Ida Haraszthy was six years old when her parents came to California. In 1851 she and some of her brothers and sisters and her mother went back east and remained five years, completing her education in select institutions of the eastern states. In 1860 she and her mother went to Paris, in which city she lived two years and became intimate with all the culture and social advantages of that great capital. Then upon her return to California she entered upon her social duties, and soon afterward became the bride of the gallant Major Hancock.

After his death in 1883 she was left alone with her two sons to rear and educate, and with the property heavily encumbered. Then and there she showed the nobility of her temper and the nobility of her ancestry. With great courage and devotion she took her boys to the little old ranch house and for two years struggled and did much of the rough labor of the ranch with her own hands. At the same time she kept her boys in school near San Francisco. Her splendid business judgment eventually lifted the mortgage from the land, and from that time forward she lived in comfort, but, like the queen of classic mythology, having experienced suffering she was always sympathetic with those who suffered, and understood the privations of the human lot. It was this charity, born partly of experience and partly from the generosity of her character, that did so much to distinguish Madame Ross, as she was known. Few have succeeded so well in the master principle of charity,

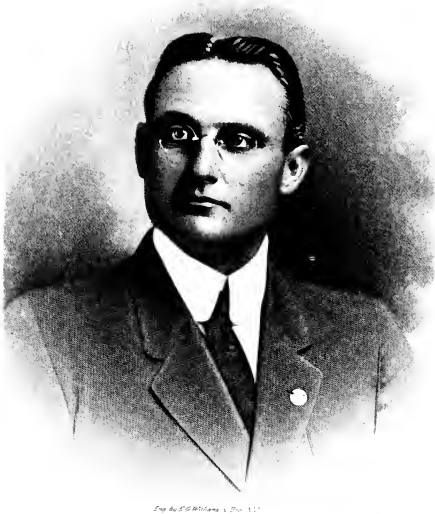
covering up the deeds from the knowledge of those benefited. It is only possible to say that the results of this private charity were enormous in the aggregate, but concerning its details the record can live only in the hearts of the recipients. Of one public benefaction people knew only, a semi-annual treat of ice cream, cake and candy to every orphan that could be found to partake in Los Angeles. One of these occasions occurred on her birthday and the other either at Christmas or Easter.

By her first marriage with Major Hancock she had one son to grow up, George Allan Hancock, mentioned in separate paragraphs. In 1909 Mrs. Hancock became the wife of Hon. Erskine M. Ross, who served as a useful officer on the Confederate side in the Civil war, and came to Los Angeles fifty years ago and has long been one of the distinguished lawyers and jurists of California. Forty years ago he was elected to the Supreme Court of the state, and has also served as a judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

One of the most beautiful homes of Los Angeles is the place at Wilshire Boulevard and Vermont avenue, where Mrs. Ross lived until her demise. It is architecturally a replica of the Villa Medici at Florence, which was greatly admired by Mrs. Ross. The music room in this Los Angeles mansion is a marvel of art, and in it was installed by Mrs. Ross one of the largest pipe organs in the state. It was also enriched with many rare art treasures, including pictures collected by Mrs. Ross during her European travels. For a number of years she spent about six months annually abroad, and her wealth enabled her to give full scope to the tastes acquired in early life and long subsequent study of the greatest masters of painting and other fine arts. She was richly endowed with critical appreciation of all the best in music and art, and also of those talents which find expression in practical beneficence and charity. Such a life becomes a resource to a community, and it was thus regarded when Mrs. Ross passed away. She had lived the greater part of a half century in Los Angeles, had delighted in the growth of that Spanish community, as she first knew it, into the unique city of the western continent, and she took a corresponding pride in all that furthered that growth. More than a thousand persons gathered at the Cathedral for the solemn requiem mass by Bishop Conaty and Monsignor Harnett, their presence testifying to the popularity of Mrs. Ross and all the beauty of her character.

GEORGE ALLAN HANCOCK, a son of Major Henry Hancock and Ida Hancock Ross, both distinguished pioneers of the old Los Angeles, was born at San Francisco, July 26, 1875. He attended the Brewers private school at San Mateo and Belmont School at Belmont, California, to the age of eighteen. After taking a business course at Los Angeles he went on his father's famous Rancho La Brea adjoining Los Angeles, and was immersed in the practical duties of this great property up to the age of twenty-six. After that he was employed in the oil field on the same ranch, and acquainted himself with every phase of the oil industry during the next four years.

At that time Mr. Hancock organized the Rancho La Brea Oil Company, of which he is owner. He individually owns two thousand acres of this famous rancho. Under his personal supervision seventy-one oil wells have been sunk, and there is a total of a hundred and eighty wells on the land. At the present time the daily production of gas from this field amounts to two and a half million cubic feet, all of



Engd. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

G. Allan Hancock

which except a small portion used for operating purposes on the property is supplied to domestic consumers in Los Angeles. The oil production is only part of the vast resources Mr. Hancock superintends. He has fifteen hundred acres in cultivation, a thousand acres in beans, and five hundred acres in barley.

In the south room of the Museum of History, Science and Art of Los Angeles, there is on exhibition a collection of animal skeletons from the Rancho La Brea deposit. These animals belong to the period immediately preceding recent times, the geological epoch known as the "Pleistocene," in which occurred the last glacial advance and when the earlier forms of life were disappearing, replaced by the more modern types which now inhabit the earth. On June 23, 1918, Mr. George Allan Hancock, the present owner of Rancho La Brea, granted to the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles the exclusive privilege of excavating for a period of years. This work is being done under the auspices of the Museum of History, Science and Art, the specimens to remain in the possession of the institution. The specimens thus acquired are to be segregated and exhibited at the Museum as the Hancock Collection—a memorial erected by Mr. George Allan Hancock in memory of his parents, Major Henry Hancock and Mrs. Ida Hancock Ross, The institution is to have eventually a room devoted solely to this exhibit, to be known as the Hancock Room.

Mr. Hancock is vice-president of the Hibernian Savings Bank of Los Angeles, is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Gamut Club, the Uplifters, the Knights of Columbus, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and of a number of yacht clubs. He is a republican voter and a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Hancock has his own extensive hobby, which gives him real pleasure—his yacht, on which he spends his Saturdays and Sundays, usually entertaining a number of guests. This yacht was designed and planned by its owner, and is unusual in the fact that boatmen and builders predicted that it would prove a failure. Severe tests have demonstrated it the safest and soundest of craft. Mr. Hancock is his own captain and always takes full charge of the handling of his boat and its navigation.

Mr. Hancock has many of the artistic traits of his honored mother and is especially well known in musical circles in southern California. His favorite musical instrument is the cello, and it is hardly fair to call him an amateur, though he is an amateur in spirit and ranks with the leading professionals in skill and technique on that instrument. He has one of the finest instruments in existence, one made in 1772 by Nicolus Gagliano. His mother spent much time and took a great deal of care in selecting this instrument while she was abroad. Mr. Hancock has played with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra for six years, and his personal time and resources do much to keep up that splendid organization. He served as its treasurer from 1914 to 1916, and its president for the years 1917-18-19. Mr. Hancock, through his untiring efforts, has been successful in bringing the Los Angeles Symphony over a most trying era in its history. Last year it emerged from a very successful season, leaving the orchestra to commence its future work clear of all past debts.

In Los Angeles, November 12, 1901, Mr. Hancock married Genevieve Mullen. They have two children: Bertram Deane, born in 1902, who attended Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Indiana, one year, and is now a student in Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, California. Rosemary, the second child, is a student in the Ramona Convent, at Alhambra, California.

SPENCER LANGDON BLODGET, of Huntington Beach, has been a resident of California since 1885 and is well known in banking and business circles. He and his wife, Carra Myrtle Belnap Blodget, represent some of the oldest American New England families. Of Puritan English stock, their ancestors fought in every American war. The first American ancestor of Mr. Blodget was Thomas, who spelled his name Blogget. He came from Norfolk, England, in 1635. Mrs. Blodget's first ancestor was Abraham Belnap, who came from County Kent in the same year. Twelve of the Blodget and Belnap families were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Spencer Langdon Blodget was born at Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1859. He is a son of William Oren Blodget, born at Gorham, New York, in 1824, a school teacher and merchant at Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, who served as first lieutenant in the 151st Pennsylvania Infantry at the battle of Gettysburg; a grandson of Arba Blodget, a soldier of the War of 1812; and great-grandson of Solomon Blodget, a direct Revolutionary ancestor of Brimfield, Massachusetts. Other ancestral lines represented in William Oren Blodget were Thomas Maule, known in history as the first defender of Free Press, who lived at Salem, Massachusetts; Isaac Sternes, Gregory Stone, Walter Haynes, Sergeant John Tidd and other Puritan pioneers.

The mother of Spencer L. Blodget was Esther Ann Spencer, who was descended from Squire Benjamin Spencer, whose controversy with Ethan Allen of Vermont resulted in riots and the outlawry of Allen. Benjamin Spencer and his five sons were United Empire Loyalists and moved to Canada, where the family lived for generations.

Spencer Langdon Blodget finished his education as a student in the Annapolis Naval Academy, but resigned to engage in business. He was a merchant in Pennsylvania, and on coming to California in 1885 settled at Bakersfield. For a number of years his home has been at Huntington Beach, and he was cashier of the First National Bank of that town from 1906 to 1913 and is still a director. He served as colonel of the California Sons of Veterans in 1888, and for ten years ending in 1898 was lieutenant in the California National Guards, Company G of the Sixth Regiment at Bakersfield. Mr. Blodget is a republican, a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner and past master of Bakersfield Lodge and Huntington Beach Lodge and past commander of Bakersfield Commandery of the Knights Templar.

He and Carra Myrtle Belnap were married December 17, 1878. She was descended from Jesse Belnap, a Revolutionary soldier who forged the chain to obstruct the passage of the Hudson at West Point. Her father, A. M. Belnap, came to California in the gold rush of the fifties, crossing Nicaragua in Central America. Later he returned to Youngsville, Pennsylvania, and was postmaster there for twenty-one years. He returned to California in 1886, and died at Bakersfield in 1910, at the age of eighty-five. His wife was Ellen Fletcher, descended from Robert Fletcher, and from Ezekiel Cheever, the "Boston Schoolmaster." Carra Myrtle Belnap was born at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1860, and died in 1893. S. L. Blodget married in 1895 Florence Langdon.

Mr. Blodget by his first wife had five sons and one daughter, all now grown. The oldest, Claude R. Blodget, is in business at Bakersfield. The second, Percy L. Blodget, is a mining engineer. The third, Rush M. Blodgett, is an attorney. The fourth, Ward B. Blodget, is

chief geologist of the Sante Fe oil properties. The youngest, Lewis W. Blodget, is city attorney of Huntington Beach. The one daughter, Marian B., is the wife of C. C. Ramsey, of Bakersfield, California. All the sons are Leland Stanford men except Lewis. Four of them have military records. Claude served as a sergeant in Company G, Sixth Regiment, California Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war. The other three had their military experience during the World war. Percy was captain of the United States Engineers; Ward, a private in the 23rd Regiment of Engineers, and Lewis, a first lieutenant in Headquarters Company, 13th Regiment Infantry.

RUSH M. BLODGET, senior member of Blodget & Blodget, lawyers at Los Angeles and Huntington Beach, has lived in California for over thirty-five years and since his admission to the bar in 1907 has made an enviable record as an attorney and counselor.

Mr. Blodget was born at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1881, a son of Spencer Langdon and Carra Myrtle (Belnap) Blodget. He came out to California with his parents in 1884. His mother died in 1893 and his father is a resident of Huntington Beach and an expert accountant by profession. Rush M. Blodget acquired his early education in the public schools of Bakersfield, graduated from the Kern County High School with the class of 1899, and took his law work in Leland Stanford University, graduating LL. B. in 1907. He was admitted to the California bar in July of that year, and in 1908 became a member of the law firm of Watkins & Blodget at Los Angeles. In 1912 he took up an individual practice, and has since been associated with his brother under the name of Blodget & Blodget, handling all the business of that firm at Los Angeles.

Mr. Blodget was city attorney of Huntington Beach from 1909 to 1911, served in a similar capacity at Stanton in 1911-12, and since his appointment in 1918 has been city attorney of Venice, where he resides. He is independent in politics. Mr. Blodget served seven years as a member of the National Guard, is a member of the Delta Chi fraternity, Huntington Lodge No. 380, A. F. and A. M., is a member of Los Angeles Chapter of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

May 29, 1911, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Beryl Lorena French, a native daughter of California and a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal School in 1907. Her parents were James Edward and Mary (Prosser) French. Both the Prossers and Frenches were among the early day California pioneers. Her father, who died in 1896, was for many years a fruit grower at Loomis, California, where Mrs. Blodget was born. Mary Prosser French is still living at the old homestead in Loomis. Her father, Robert Prosser, was a Virginian, hating the institution of slavery, and left the south and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was a carriage manufacturer, and in the early fifties crossed the plains to California. Mr. and Mrs. Blodget have one son, Rush M. Blodget II, born at Los Angeles November 3, 1918.

LEWIS WILLIAM BLODGET is a member of the law firm of Blodget & Blodget, of Huntington Beach and Los Angeles, and handles the practice of the firm at Huntington Beach. Mr. Blodget is well versed in the law and is a young man whose past record gives signal promise of brilliant performance in coming years.

He was born at Bakersfield, California, November 27, 1893, a son of Spencer Langdon and Carra (Belnap) Blodget. His father, a resident of Huntington Beach, is an expert accountant in the motor vehicle department of Los Angeles. Lewis William was the youngest of a family of five sons and one daughter, and his mother died at Bakersfield soon after his birth. He was educated in the grammar schools of Bakersfield, the high school at Huntington Beach, graduated in 1911, and received his degree Bachelor of Laws from the University of Southern California in 1915. After a few weeks of practice alone he formed a partnership with his brother, Rush M. Blodget, as Blodget & Blodget, with offices in Los Angeles and Huntington Beach. Lewis looks after all the business at Huntington Beach, while his brother takes charge of the practice at Los Angeles, and they, as a matter of fact, carry on an individual practice, being associated when their interests require it.

Mr. Blodget was in the United States Army a year and a half, serving with the rank of first lieutenant and being stationed at Camp Fremont, Camp Mills, Long Island, Camp Merrit, New Jersey, and also at Washington. He was one of many officers denied the privilege of getting into overseas duty, his legal experience calling him to special work in Washington. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Regular Army, and much of his time was spent in drilling and instructing troops. The day that the armistice was signed he was on board Transport No. 42 preparatory to going overseas, but left that transport at Hoboken, New Jersey, the next morning.

While he was in the army he was appointed city attorney of Huntington Beach, and by means of telegrams from leading citizens of that community he was discharged from the army and reached home the latter part of January, 1919. Mr. Blodget is a republican and has been prominent in politics and civic affairs at Huntington Beach for a number of years. He is senior deacon of Huntington Lodge No. 380, A. F. and A. M., a member of the Delta Chi college fraternity, the Orange County Bar Association, the Los Angeles Bar Association, and is a member of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Blodget was married September 2, 1919, at Huntington Beach, California, to Miss May Ball, of Morristown, New Jersey.

Frank E. Dunlap began the practice of law at Stockton, California, thirty years ago, and since 1907 has been a resident of Los Angeles. Here with offices in the Union Oil Building he has built up one of the largest individual organizations in the legal circles of southern California. He has an extensive corporation and land title practice, and has his business thoroughly systematized with six competent lawyers under him, each assigned to a different branch of the work. Mr. Dunlap is a Californian of long residence and many varied interests and associations with the state. For a number of years he has been extensively interested in oil development.

He was born November 6, 1859, on a farm near Trenton in Grundy county, Missouri. General E. H. Crowder, who so ably administered the draft organization during the recent war, was born in Missouri in the same year, and General John Pershing was born the year following. Mr. Dunlap knew both of them as boys in Missouri while they were nursing their first ambitions for a military career. All three are good friends today, and General Pershing has promised Mr. Dunlap a visit when he gets back to the United States. Mr. Dunlap is a son of William and Elizabeth (Foutz) Dunlap. His people were well to do Mis-

souri farmers, moving there from Ohio. They were active members of the Baptist church, and his father served as a deacon and largely through his influence a church of that denomination was built on the Dunlap farm. William Dunlap and wife had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Three sons and two daughters are living today and all of them residents of California.

Frank E. Dunlap attended the public schools of Missouri and finished his literary education in the Grand River College, a Baptist institution at Edinburg, in Grundy county. He graduated A. B. with the class of 1880. Up to that time he had lived as a Missouri farm boy, and had received his first instruction in country schools. In 1881 he came to California, locating at Stockton, where he taught and studied law alternately. His law studies were carried on under the direction and in the offices of the late Governor James H. Budd and his father, Joseph H. Budd, at Stockton. He was admitted to the bar from their office in June, 1888. Mr. Dunlap practiced law at Stockton until May, 1907, when he moved to Los Angeles. While at Stockton he was in partnership with Judge Paul W. Bennett under the name of Bennett & Dunlap, and also with Judge J. A. Plummer, now on the Superior Court Bench, under the firm name of Dunlap & Plummer. He has had no partnership relation in Los Angeles, though, as above noted, his business is an extensive one requiring the services of many other lawyers working under him

While at Stockton Mr. Dunlap became prominent in politics as a republican. He served one term as city attorney, as assistant district attorney one term, and was a member of the State Legislature from 1899 to 1905. For seven years he was identified with the National Guard of California, being adjutant of the Sixth Regiment five years He was formerly master of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. and A. M., at Stockton, and is now affiliated with Highland Park Lodge No. 382 and still retains his affiliation with the Royal Arch Chapter at Stockton. He is also a member of Stockton Lodge No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Charter Oak Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, at Stockton. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Sons of Veterans at Stockton. His father was a lieutenant in the Union Army during the Civil war, serving all through that struggle with the Twenty-first Infantry Regiment of Missouri. He had a horse shot under him in one engagement. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

December 11, 1889, he married Miss Althea E. Hickman, a native daughter of California, born and educated at Stockton. Her parents were Edward and Hepsabeth B. (Fisher) Hickman, both now deceased. Her father for many years was a Stockton dry goods merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap had two sons, both born at Stockton. Willard E. was educated in Los Angeles, graduating from Occidental College of this city, and from Leland Stanford University, and is a geologist for the General Petroleum Oil Company of San Francisco in the Los Angeles offices. He married Miss Marian Bristol, of Los Angeles. The other son, Percival H., was educated in Occidental College, from which he graduated, and attended Leland Stanford one year. He was in charge of the Paul N. Boggs Oil Well Supply Company at Coalinga, California, and while there was stricken with the influenza and died December 15, 1918. He was laid to rest in the Mausoleum at Hollywood.

PATRICK J. MCGARRY, a son of the late Daniel M. McGarry, whose career as a prominent Los Angeles resident has been reviewed on other pages, is a pharmacist by profession and early education, but since his father's death has been active in real estate and insurance circles and is a member of the McGarry Realty Company.

Like his other brothers he was born in Chicago, July 27, 1879, and was an infant when brought by his parents to Los Angeles. He received his primary education in the Cathedral School and then entered St. Vincent's College, from which he was graduated A. B. in the summer of 1896 and in 1898 received his Master of Arts degree from the same institution. Later he entered the University of California and was graduated from the pharmacy department in 1900. He practiced pharmacy for several years, but in 1903, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the latter's realty interests, and has since continued the realty and fire insurance business. Later his brother, D. F. McGarry, became associated with him under the title McGarry Realty Company.

Mr. McGarry is also a man of many civic and social interests and activities. He served as a member of the Municipal Charities Commission from June 10, 1913, to December 1, 1915, and was commissioner in charge of the Municipal Employment Bureau from its inception in the fall of 1913 until it merged with the State Employment Bureau. For several years he has been a director and secretary of *The Tidings*, the official organ of the Catholic church in this diocese. In politics, though registered as a republican, Mr. McGarry has the liberal views that characterized his father and the McGarry family in general. He is a charter member of Los Angeles Council of the Knights of Columbus, served as its grand knight two terms, 1913-14, and is now master of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus in Southern California. He is a member of the Newman Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and a member of the Alumni Council Newman Club of the University of California. He is president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Southern California and is a former president of the Federation of Catholic Societies of Los Angeles County.

At Los Angeles November 22, 1913, he married Miss Cecile Hoffmann, daughter of Emile and Alice (Mullen) Hoffmann. Her mother was a daughter of the late Andrew Mullen of Los Angeles. Emile Hoffmann's father came from Lorraine and was a pioneer in San Francisco, arriving there by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the early sixties. Mr. and Mrs. McGarry have three young children, Emile Daniel, Alice Patricia and Patrick James McGarry, Jr.

TIMOTHY SPELLACY is the author of this well-written autobiography.

I was born in the beautiful little village of Conneautville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Was born of rich but honest parents; rich as counted in those days; the evidence of which was the fact that my father cut his own ice.

I have no remembrance of the first year of my existence, and that history comes entirely from tradition, which informed me that at my birth my father was not well pleased, and (after taking one look) his face indicated disappointment. In the early years of life some of our wealthy relatives insisted that we were descended from royal ancestry. My father and mother were both born in Ireland and naturally claimed descent from the last king, Brian Boru, and made efforts to establish the claim, but upon the ancestral tree there always appeared the mud cabin which convinced that we were from common stock or from that

Timothy D. Sullivan

noble class that Lincoln claimed the Lord loved, proven by creating so many.

My education consisted in graduation from the Conneautville High School, and I am frank to admit that I did not graduate from the top of the class, and during life I found much trouble in conforming with the great majority in spelling. I had a system of my own, when I found that a specialist in orthography by the name of Webster had induced people to follow his plan, and this interfered with my personal liberty. I tried to adopt his, but even up to twenty-eight or thirty years of age I still insisted on spelling sugar with an "h." I left home at a rather early age and became interested in the production of oil. After one year at the University of Edenburg, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, I graduated as a full-fledged driller and most of my life followed that occupation. I succeeded at times as an oil producer, but found it rather a hard game, as the profits were not always sufficient to satisfy a vicious appetite and the bankers—especially the latter. I found with them flying was easy, but, like Dryas, the great trouble I encountered was when I was compelled to alight. The only time and place with my fellow countrymen where I cut much ice was the winter of '98 and '99, which I spent in Alaska. There being no market for ice, and failing to find gold in sufficient quantities, I returned and anchored in California, and I am pleased to say that in this glorious state I have been shown much honor, no doubt beyond my real worth. I served two terms as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and at one time was nominated and ran for railroad commissioners, in which race I was defeated. Later on I was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and this was the glorious epoch of my life. Owing much to the magnificent campaign of the candidate for Governor, the voters came nearly putting me over, but I was defeated by a small majority. I am still here and hope that I may remain for the balance of life and have the pleasure of enjoying the beautiful climate and the fine associations of the good people of this state.

I have up to the present time refused to give my age, but, confidentially, will say that I was born in the year 1854, and some of the old young men insist that I have passed my prime, but one thing is sure, the real joy of living will prompt me to stay as long as the Lord is willing, and while I know that I have not always followed the Golden Rule, I hope that when I pass to the other side, that I may be admitted to the celestial band and would be happy to play upon any instrument.

I was married in the year 1893 to Miss Elizabeth Doty, of St. Marys, Ohio. For over twenty-five years we have journeyed along the pathway of life, encountering some storms, but, taken all in all, have enjoyed much sunshine, not always having the good things that money buys, but, compared with others, we have no complaint.

I have been what might be called a temperance man, but not a bigoted one. In politics I am a democrat, and sincerely hope that the effort for a world combination may succeed in eliminating the great curse of war and may bring a real democracy which means genuine peace and comfort to the inhabitants of the world.

I am a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The photograph accompanying this sketch will be criticised by those knowing me best as not a fair copy. I have by special contract rewarded the photographer for removing the many defects that might change the present handsome appearance.

TIMOTHY SPELLACY.

EDWIN S. ROWLEY has been a factor in Los Angeles financial affairs for thirty years, and has had his home in the city since 1893. It is said that he made twelve distinct visits to southern California before permanently locating.

One of the institutions of greatest integrity and strength in southern California is the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, with resources of over twenty-eight million dollars and whose home at Spring and Seventh streets is one of the landmarks of the Los Angeles district. The name of Edwin S. Rowley has always appeared in a modest relationship to this bank, but he shares the credit with M. N. Avery, its president, in the founding of the institution and as a member of its Board of Directors Mr. Rowley has contributed much to its growth and prosperity.

Edwin S. Rowley was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February 18, 1857, son of Edwin A. and Sarah James (Sears) Rowley. His father, who was born at Shorheim in Addison county, Vermont, and was educated in Middlebury College of his native state, became a lawyer and for many years had a successful practice at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to which state he removed in 1848, when Wisconsin was still a territory. Sarah James Sears was born in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and spent her early life until the time of her marriage at Chelsea, Michigan. Edwin S. Rowley is the only son of four children. He has one sister living, Mrs. W. M. Sheldon, at Palo Alto.

Mr. Rowley spent ten years of his early life at Oshkosh and ten years at Niles, Michigan, and completed his education in those two cities. At the age of twenty he went to South Dakota and there became identified with banking. During ten years spent in Dakota Territory he organized and was managing head of a number of banks, making his home while there at Woonsocket and Canton, South Dakota. For about seven years Mr. Rowley was a resident of Omaha and connected with the Union National Bank of that city.

He is a member of all the local Masonic bodies. He also belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club and was on its Board of Directors five years, during which time the club building was constructed. He is a member of the California Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mr. Rowley married Miss Kate L. Pendexter, of Conway, New Hampshire. Their daughter is Mrs. Thomas C. Ridgway. Mr. Ridgway is a Los Angeles lawyer with offices in the Union Oil Building, where Mr. Rowley also has his business headquarters.

MICHAEL JOSEPH MCGARRY. During his twenty-five years active membership as a member of the Los Angeles bar, Michael Joseph McGarry has practiced as a general practitioner, and at the same time has represented many diverse and important interests, and his name needs no heralding as one of the prominent members of the bar of Southern California. He is a son of the late Daniel M. McGarry, a prominent business man and benefactor of Los Angeles, whose record appears on other pages of this publication.

Michael Joseph McGarry was born in Chicago April 13, 1872, and was about nine years old when his parents came to Los Angeles. He had attended a parochial school in Chicago, and in Los Angeles entered St. Vincent's College, from which institution he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1911. On leaving St. Vincent's and in pursuance of the plan of his parents to give their sons a thorough and careful education, he went abroad and entered Clongowes Wood Col-

lege, in Dublin, Ireland. In 1890, having returned to this country, he entered Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Indiana, and was graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B. June 21, 1894. He was admitted to the Indiana bar, and on October 9, 1894, was admitted to practice in California. From that date to the present Mr. McGarry has been busy with a growing law practice. He is a director in a number of commercial and mining corporations.

Mr. McGarry has never permitted his name to be considered in connection with any elective public office, but has rendered valuable and highly appreciated services in positions that offer opportunity for a great deal of hard work out of proportion to all the personal honor. He served four years as a park commissioner and two years as a fire commissioner, and in both cases instituted a number of improvements that were essential to the proper growth and development of the city at the time. Mr. McGarry is independent of partisan control so far as politics is concerned, and is governed entirely by the best interests of the community, state and nation. He has been a student of politics and economics for many years, and has seldom been interested in any of the faddist organizations for improving some item of government, but is ready to support any broad and well considered program for good government as applied to all interests concerned.

He is a charter member of the Newman Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the County, State and American Bar Associations, has been an officer in the Knights of Columbus, is past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is past state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

At Chicago, May 10, 1898, he married Mary Evelyn Quinlan, daughter of T. A. Quinlan Sr. and Alice Ladd, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McGarry have four children, named Florence, Paul, Madeleine and Evelyn.

PAUL OVERTON, general counsel for the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation, studied law under the instruction of two of the most eminent justices of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and has had an unusually wide range of duties in his profession, having spent one year in the Philippine Islands, though the greater part of his professional career has been in Los Angeles.

He was born at Willis, Texas, March 18, 1879, son of Colonel James Frank and Mary L. (Sturgeon) Overton. In his native state he had a public school education, but during 1895-96 lived in Washington, D. C., and at that time had as his preceptors in law Justices Harlan and Brewer. In 1900 he graduated LL. B. from the Law Department of Cornell University, and in the same year was admitted to the Texas bar. He practiced about two years in San Antonio and in 1902 removed to California and was admitted to the bar in October of that year. He has since been admitted to the Circuit and District Federal Courts of California. In Los Angeles he was first associated with Dunning & Craig, attorneys for the Wholesalers Board of Trade. In 1903 he accepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney General of the Philippine Islands, and was absent in the Orient performing his official duties until 1904. Returning to Los Angeles, Mr. Overton became associated with the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation, at first as assistant general counsel and since 1915 as general counsel in charge of the entire legal department. As counsel for this corporation he has been engaged in important litigation involving intricate constitutional

questions concerning the regulation and control of public utilites generally as well as the conflict between municipalities and public utilities.

Mr. Overton is a past president of Cornell University Club of Southern California, a member of the University Club, Los Angeles County Bar Association, California State Bar Association, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He is a past master of West Lake Lodge No. 392, F. and A. M.

FERDINAND RANDALL BAIN. As a resident of Los Angeles Mr. Bain is best known as president of the Southern Counties Gas Company, in which he acquired a large interest some years ago. He first served as vice-president and general manager. Mr. Bain had been a successful financier and business man in New York and Poughkeepsie, where he laid the foundation of the large interests and the reputation which followed him to the West.

He was born at Chatham, New York, May 3, 1861, son of Milton and Charlotte M. (Nash) Bain. His father, a native of Columbia county, New York, who was educated in the Claverick Institute, became a New York state farmer, but in 1849 joined a party of twenty-four men who chartered a boat at Hudson, New York, commanded by Captain Waldo, and made a six months voyage to California around the Horn. From San Francisco the party went to Dutch Gulch and were engaged in mining there until 1854. They made their return by way of the Isthmus of Panama, the journey only requiring two months. After that Milton Bain engaged in farming in Dutchess county, New York, until his death.

Ferdinand R. Bain attended private schools at Dover Plains, and in 1878 graduated from Bishop's Preparatory School at Poughkeepsie. His parents died in that year, and he gave up his plans for a college education. For about twenty-five years he was in the real estate and investment business at Poughkeepsie and New York and in that time became a prominent figure in the financial and political life of the city. One of his first large transactions was the purchase of the street railway system of Poughkeepsie. For two years he was its president and general manager. After selling that property to a syndicate he became associated with Benjamin B. Odell, one of New York's best known governors, and bought the Electric Light and Gas Companies of Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. He was president of that corporation one year. After that his interests rapidly broadened and expanded and he became recognized as one of the leading figures in banking, railroad and public utility circles in New York state. For two years he was president of the Poughkeepsie Gas and Electric Company. He was also president of the Varick Realty Company, owners of a square block of property in the heart of New York City's business district. Mr. Bain was also a director in the Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie. After 1904 he disposed of most of his Poughkeepsie holdings, except his interest in the Gas Company and the bank, and had his headquarters in New York City, at 35 Wall street. For about seven years he was out of active touch with business affairs, and spent most of the time traveling.

Mr. Bain served as a city alderman at Poughkeepsie in 1886-90, and was then elected a supervisor of Dutchess county for two years. In 1894 he was appointed city assessor for the purpose of reorganizing the assessment system, and filled that office two years. For fourteen years he was secretary of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society.

In 1912 the southern counties surrounding Los Angeles were but

Ferdinand R. Bain

poorly supplied with gas, the business small and conditions very poor. Mr. Bain took over the plants and business then existing at Fullerton, Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana and began improvements. He furnished the capital and gave the business the benefit of his personal care and experience, with the result that the Southern Counties Gas Company of today is one of the remarkable institutions of southern California. The great growth is shown in the following comparisons: June 1, 1912, the company was started. At that time they supplied gas to but six towns, while at the present 50 towns are supplied. At first they supplied 6,000,000 feet per month, while now the supply is 500,000,000 feet per month. The original 3,200 meters have been increased to 60,000, and the receipts have been increased from $90,000 per year to $2,250,000. They now extend to the outlying towns, the benefits and savings of natural gas which had previously been wasted. They have over 1,200 miles of distributing mains. The single office that did duty at the beginning has given place to two entire floors in the Corporation Building. The Southern Counties Gas Company supplies over 55,000 consumers, and serves a population of over 3,000,000.

Mr. Bain is a member of Triune Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Poughkeepsie, is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Santa Barbara Country Club, the Downtown Club of New York City, the Midday Club of Chicago and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

At Poughkeepsie December 9, 1885, Mr. Bain married Miss Hattie J. Kenworthy. They had three children: Mrs. Ethel M. Sherwood, of New York city; Mrs. Roy Davids, of Albany, New York; and Mrs. Eliot Atwater, of New York City. February 1, 1911, Mr. Bain married Gertrude M. Benchley-Miller, who died in June, 1916, at Santa Barbara.

CHARLES RITTERSBACHER, who died at Los Angeles April 26, 1919, was one of the most distinguished of the pioneer oil operators in what is known as the Mid-Continent Oil Field and also in fields in California. He was a pioneer producer of petroleum, and though he experienced the vicissitudes and fortunes incident to an oil operator's life, he died leaving a generous fortune.

He was born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1857, a son of David and Eleanor Rittersbacher. His father had been a Kansas pioneer. Charles Rittersbacher acquired his education in the public schools of Wilkesbarre, but from boyhood had to depend largely upon his own exertions. He was a machinist by trade, and some years after leaving home he and his two partners, H. G. Johnson and E. A. Aikin, established a machine shop at Corsicana, Texas. Corsicana was then a rapidly developing oil center. During the early eighties Mr. Rittersbacher, associated with his partners, and with a modest capital, secured a rig and drilled an oil prospect in Corsicana. Mr. Rittersbacher always regarded this as fortunate that his first attempt was successful. They struck oil, and that was one of the first oil strikes in Texas and was the beginning of the development which has made the Mid-Continent field the greatest source of petroleum in America. Mr. Rittersbacher and his associates formed the American Well Prospecting Company.

While the pioneer well produced oil, there were attendant difficulties that might well have discouraged veterans in the industry. The operators had none of the modern machinery and appliances for drilling and perfecting a well, and before the casing was completed oil oozing from the well trickled down the side of a hill. A drayman who

was on the scene yielded to the curiosity to see if the oil would burn and touched a match to the ground, and in an instant the flames shot up the hill to the well. The machinery was lost and considerable difficulty was encountered in quenching the fire.

After this pioneer exploit Mr. Rittersbacher gave much of his time to oil development and for eight years was one of the prominent operators in the noted fields at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. After selling his interests there he came to California in 1908. He had been in the oil business thirty-five years when he died. He had drilled wells in Louisiana and also had leases on vast tracts near Taft, in Kern County, California, in what is known as the Mid West Field.

Mr. Rittersbacher was affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World and was a Lutheran in religion.

He married Laura Kraft at Salina, Kansas, thirty years ago. She was nineteen years old when married and was born near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Her people moved to Salina, Kansas, when she was five years of age. Mrs. Rittersbacher has a vivid memory of life on the Kansas prairies when she was a girl. The home of her parents was destroyed by a cyclone, the entire north wall having been nipped away. Mrs. Rittersbacher and four children survive her husband: Elmer, Etta, Edgar and Elsie. They are now planning the erection of a permanent home in southern California.

The late Mr. Rittersbacher was vice president and general manager of the American Ventura Oil Company. During the war with Germany his resources were generously used for supporting various war causes, a large amount being invested in Liberty Bonds. The family were all personally active in the war, the children serving either in the army and navy or in Red Cross work.

BENJAMIN E. PAGE. The many important connections of Mr. Page as a lawyer and executive official emphasizes the truth of the assertion that he is one of the versatile members of his profession in southern California. He has spent most of his life in and around Los Angeles, and is as prominent socially as he is professionally. Mr. Page has specialized in banking, mining and corporation law, and as financial and legal adviser to several large financial corporations it is said that millions of dollars have been invested in southern California under his advice and supervision.

Benjamin Edwin Page was born at North Haven, Connecticut, October 16, 1877, son of Dr. Benjamin Maltby and Cornelia (Blakeslee) Page. He represents old New England stock on both sides. His great-grandfather was a West India merchant and later a New England manufacturer. His grandfather, Rev. Benjamin St. John Page, a graduate of Yale Theological School, was for many years prominent as a minister of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Dr. Benjamin M. Page had a successful career as a physician in Cleveland, Ohio, but on account of ill health gave up his practice and came to California in 1873.

Benjamin E. Page attended the public schools of Pasadena, graduating from high school in 1895, and in 1899 received his degree A. B. from Leland Stanford University. He studied law in the Columbia Law School of New York, graduating LL. B. in 1902. He was admitted to the bar of New York, soon afterward to that of California, and has also been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He began practice at Los Angeles in the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, and a few months later formed a partnership with Clarence A. Miller,

Benjamin E. Page

which was terminated by the death of Mr. Miller in 1906. At Mr. Page's request Joseph R. Patton came from San Jose to Los Angeles and they practiced together until the death of Mr. Patton in 1910. Since then Mr. Page has practiced alone, giving practically all his time to corporation, banking, mining and insurance law.

For a number of years he has been the financial representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee in its California business. He was one of the organizers of the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company, and is its general counsel and a director. He was formerly general counsel for the Merchants Bank and Trust Company and helped reorganize it as the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, of which he is president, director and general counsel. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Occidental Life Insurance Company, vice-president and director of the Aronson & Company, a director of the State Bank of San Pedro, a director of the First National Bank of Alhambra, counsel for the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, and has represented a number of important copper companies of Arizona and Nevada. He has also been counsel for the Los Angeles Realty Board, the Civic Center Association and a number of real estate firms.

For several years Mr. Page was a member of the Pasadena Board of Education, and was chairman of the board for over four years. He has been especially interested in his home city of Pasadena, but has also lent public-spirited co-operation to all the larger movements affecting southern California in general. He is a member of the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Valley Hunt Club, Cerritos Gun Club, Squirrel Inn Club, Los Angeles County Bar Association, and is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

March 1, 1906, he married Marie Markham, eldest daughter of former Governor Henry H. Markham of California. They have four children: Eleanor, a student in the Westridge School for Girls; Benjamin Markham, born in 1911; Henry, born in 1913, and Robert, born in 1919.

Rev. Michael O'Gorman, who was educated and ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church in Ireland, came to California and all his active work has been done in the Los Angeles district. He now has one of the large and prosperous churches in Pasadena.

He was born in Cavan, Province of Ulster, Ireland, August 15, 1883, son of Andrew and Anne (Collins) O'Gorman. To the age of fourteen he was a pupil in the national schools of Ireland and after that for five years took his classical course in St. Patrick's Seminary at Cavan. At the age of nineteen he entered upon his theological and philosophical courses in St. Patrick's College at Carlow, where he was ordained June 13, 1909.

Almost immediately after his ordination Father O'Gorman set out for the United States, and at Los Angeles on October 27, 1909, was appointed assistant pastor at the Cathedral. Three months later he became assistant pastor of Our Lady of Loretto parish, and remained there diligent and faithful to his duties eight and a half years. Then came his appointment as pastor of the Holy Family Church in South Pasadena. This parish has had a rapid growth under Father O'Gorman and now contains a hundred thirty-two families, and property beside the church is to be improved with a parochial school, to be conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Name. Father O'Gorman has recently added to his

responsibilities by establishing a new parish at Monterey Park, formerly Ramona Acres. Eighty-two families are in that parish, and in a temporary building Mass is said every Sunday morning. At the close of the war it is planned to erect a permanent church building in that parish in 1918.

Father O'Gorman is a third degree Knight of Columbus and is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

FRANK C. COLLIER has been a well-known lawyer in the southwest for a number of years, and his own services and abilities have contributed much to the general prestige of the name Collier in the law, business and public affairs. His father, David C. Collier was one of those interested in the Kansas Border troubles, removing to Colorado where he was one of the first white men in the Territory, and later becoming judge of the Gilpin County Court. He was for many years a prominent lawyer at San Diego. Frank C. Collier is a brother of Colonel D. C. Collier, who has been active as a lawyer, banker, railroad builder and was director general and later president of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego in 1915.

Frank C. Collier was born in a mining camp at Central City, California, September 14, 1878, a son of David C. and Martha Maria (Johnson) Collier. In 1884 his parents moved to San Diego, where he grew up, graduating from the high school of that city in 1896. He took his law work in the University of Michigan, graduating LL. B. in 1901. He was admitted the same year to the bar of California and Michigan, was admitted to the District, Circuit and Federal Courts in 1903 and in 1908 to the United States Supreme Court. He began practice with the firm of Collier & Smith at San Diego, the senior partner being his brother. During 1902 he established his office at Prescott, Arizona. Mr. Collier returned to Los Angeles in 1903, and for three years followed a general practice, his clientage involving many interests in the southwest. During 1906-08 he was a member of the firm of Kemp & Collier, his partner being John W. Kemp. Mr. Collier spent the greater part of the year, 1909, abroad with residence at London, doing some special work in England. In the latter part of 1909 he returned to Los Angeles and then became associated with Oliver O. Clark under the firm name of Collier & Clark. Since then Mr. Collier has steadily practiced, with offices in the H. W. Hellman Building. He and his firm have represented as attorneys the Los Angeles Wholesale Jewelers Board of Trade, the Baltimore Oil Company, of which Mr. Collier was assistant secretary, the Los Angeles Record, the Anaconda Petroleum Company, of which he is secretary, the Edmund G. Peycke Company, the Bekins Van & Storage Company, the Freconee Company, of which he was secretary, and the Peerless Pneumatic Clutch Company, of which he was for several years the secretary and is now counsel.

He is a knight commander of the Court of Honor, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. December 11, 1905, he married Lucy Kate Pinkerton.

W. A. BONYNGE during the past thirty years has been identified with a number of important business and financial undertakings at Los Angeles, and in insurance and banking circles his name is probably as well known as that of any other man in southern California.

He was born in Lancashire, England, January 22, 1855, son of

Frank C Collier

Thomas and Louisa (Taylor) Bonynge. He was privately tutored and also attended Alston College until the age of seventeen. He spent one year in the study of medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, but abandoned the profession to come to America. He located at one of the most interesting points in the west at the time, Virginia City, Nevada, where he was engaged in mining at the famous Comstock Lode until 1880. Mr. Bonynge then removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he was engaged in the fire insurance business, and also organized the Merchants' and Mechanics Building and Loan Association, which he served as secretary.

From San Antonio Mr. Bonynge turned to Los Angeles in 1888. Here he resumed the fire insurance business and in 1903 established the Bonynge & Girdleson Company, a well known and prominent fire insurance agency in which he still owns a half interest. That is only one of a number of important connections he formed. In 1889 he organized the Home Investment Building & Loan Association, and has ever since been its secretary and director. In 1903 he organized the Commercial National Bank, of which he is also president and a director. Mr. Bonynge is a director in the National Bank of Riverside, and a director of the Golden State Bank of Anaheim.

Fraternally he has been especially prominent in Odd Fellowship, has filled all the chairs in the order, and was grand master of the state in 1899-1900. He is a member of South Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and Municipal League. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

At Virginia City, Nevada, in January, 1878, Mr. Bonynge married Miss Mary Davis. Mrs. Bonynge, who died in October, 1915, was the mother of two children, Charles W., now a lieutenant in the Medical Department of the United States Navy; and W. A., Jr., assistant cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Los Angeles. In January, 1917, Mr. Bonynge married at Los Angeles Margaret W. Douthit.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC PARISH. The founding of St. Joseph's parish may be dated from December 29, 1888, under which date the Rt. Rev. Bishop Francisco Mora appointed the Rev. Joseph Florian Bartsch, a secular priest, as rector pro tem. Under his direction the frame church fronting on Santee street between Twelfth and Pico was built and furnished at an expense of over nine thousand dollars.

Father Bartsch was succeeded in August, 1890, by the Rev. A. Reidhaar, and he in turn in October, 1892, by Rev. John B. Metzler, who built the parish house. He closed his accounts on August 11, 1893, leaving a debt of $1,080 and a balance in the treasury of two cents. The parish had been entrusted to the Franciscan Fathers of the St. Louis, Missouri, Province, and the well-known Rev. Victor Aertker, O. F. M., was sent to become the next pastor. He was a zealous and good priest, and his energy soon brought forth results. Early in 1894 he added to the frame church, built a commodious school in 1895, which is the present Santee rooming house. The enlarged frame church becoming inadequate Father Victor made systematic preparation for the building of a large brick structure. The necessary property was acquired at Twelfth and Los Angeles streets. The plans were drawn by the Franciscan architect for a church in pure Gothic style. The cornerstone was laid on July 16, 1901, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop George Montgomery, and the

structure was completed early in 1903 without the slightest mishap. It was dedicated on May 3, 1903, by the Apostolic Delegate Diomede Falconio, O. F. M., Archbishop of Larissa and later Cardinal, who had been invited to Los Angeles for the purpose by Rev. Father Victor. That day a gala day not only for St. Joseph's parish and the Catholics of the town, but for all Los Angeles. Very appropriately the mayor of the city, together with the Very Rev. Patrick Harnett, administrator of the vacant diocese, were on the reception committee. A public reception was tendered the Apostolic Delegate on May 4th in the old Hazard's Pavilion. At the dedication services Monsignor Falconio officiated, Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, Bishop of Sacramento, sang the Pontifical Mass, Archbishop Montgomery, then of San Francisco, assisted in the sanctuary and preached the dedicatory sermon. About twenty-five other prelates and priests both of the secular and regular clergy were in attendance.

During the same administration the old frame church was converted into a school and the residence of the Fathers was built at the same time as the church. When Father Victor left Los Angeles in 1904 the church was practically paid for, and no greater debt remained than he had found when coming here eleven years previous. In August, 1904, Rev. Raphael Fuhr was appointed pastor. He acquired for the parish the building at the southwest corner of Pico and Santee, erected by the St. Joseph s Society. In 1905 he resolved to build a brick school with basement and an auditorium with a seating capacity of about a thousand. The cornerstone was blessed and laid by Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty in May, 1905. The large building was completed early in 1907. It stands south of the church and faces Los Angeles street. Up to this time the school had been in the hands of the Dominican Sisters. Father Raphael secured the services of the Franciscan Sisters, whose mother house is at Stella Niagara, near Buffalo, New York.

In 1909 Rev. Cassian Tritz became pastor of St. Joseph's. With much energy he set about the herculean task of reducing the oppressive load of debt, and his success in that was perhaps the most notable achievement. Specifications were also made and contracts let for the great and beautiful pipe organ, the last thing required to make the church and school perfectly equipped in every line. Failing health made the retirement of Father Cassian Tritz necessary and in August, 1912, the present incumbent Father Theophilus Richardt took charge. The organ was installed about Christmas, 1912, and was soon paid for. The able services of Professor John L. Jung as organist and choir director were secured, and he also teaches the two upper grades of boys in the school and directs the singing of all the children.

Conditions being now very normal, the principal task of the pastor was to keep things running along smoothly, to maintain the large group of buildings in repair and to reduce the debt. The house on Pico and Santee was converted into an apartment house. Street assessments for the widening of Los Angeles street, for the paving of Pico, Santee and Twelfth streets, cost the parish upwards of fifteen thousand dollars. Costly and beautiful vestments were secured and the statuary of the church was polychromed anew. For some years the School Society had by monthly contributions assisted in paying the largely increased salaries of the teaching staff. As soon as the debt of the parish was within easy control Father Theophilus Richardt laid the foundation for a permanent school fund to be brought to such generous proportions that

Alexander S. Jackey

from the interest the salaries may be defrayed and school books furnished all the children free of cost.

The assistant priests of St. Joseph's during the last six years have been: Father George Wehmeyer, O. F. M.; Father Ferdinand Kenny, O. F. M.; Father Julius Gliebe, O. F. M., and Father John G. Koerner, O. F. M.

Something should now be said concerning the territorial limits of St. Joseph's parish. Specifically defined they are: In the west from Ninth and Hill, south on Hill to Fourteenth, east to Main, south to Sixteenth, east to Los Angeles, south to Washington. In the south along Washington to the Los Angeles River, in the east along the river to Seventh, in the north from river west on Seventh to Central, south to Ninth, west to Hill, the starting point. This territory is inhabited by people of the laboring class and has many poor, among whom the parish conference of St. Vincent de Paul has done much good. A crying need of the territory is a public playground site for the great number of poor children. This territory is gradually being invaded by public markets, storage houses, wholesale houses, laundries, carbarns; it is cut up by the tracks of the railroad yards, by trunk lines of the Pacific Electric and by spur tracks. The attendance at St. Joseph's is to a great extent made up of transients from rooming and apartment houses. The streets in the territory are very irregularly laid out and their care and maintenance are an unusual case of municipal neglect in this great and beautiful city.

Father Theophilus Richardt, pastor of St. Joseph's, is not only a man of great ability as a pastoral leader, but a man of most unusual talents and of broad and liberal association gained from extensive experience in different parts of the world. He was born in the Province of Saxony, Germany, January 31, 1869, son of George and Christina Richardt. Beginning his education in parochial schools, at the age of eleven he came to America and entered St. Joseph's College at Teutopolis, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1886. He then took the Franciscan habit, and was a student of philosophy in the monastery at Quincy, Illinois, until 1890, and took his course in theology in the Franciscan Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. He was ordained in 1893, and after 1894 became professor at St. Francis Solano College at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained eight years. He then went abroad to Rome, and attended the International College of San Antonio until 1903. On returning to America Father Richardt was stationed at Santa Barbara, California, and for nine years taught theology in the Old Mission. In 1912, as above noted, he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Los Angeles.

BERTRAM D. LACKEY, well known in Los Angeles financial circles, started out in life to become an artist, for which he had no inconsiderable qualification and talent, but now for a number of years has found all his time and energies absorbed in directing and managing industrial and sales departments for several corporations, and in Los Angeles as a member of the well-known firm of Wilson, Lackey & Company.

Mr. Lackey was born at Akron, Ohio, May 13, 1882, a son of Rev. Raymond and Julia (Delaney) Lackey. His father, also a native of Akron, was a graduate of Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, entered the Methodist ministry, and for many years was head of a large and prosperous congregation in Akron. He retired in 1914 and has since made his home at Los Angeles.

Bertram D. Lackey graduated from the Akron High School in 1900 and soon afterward went to Philadelphia and found employment in the Art Department of the Ladies' Home Journal, doing general drawing and also studying art for a period of four years. He then abandoned art for business, and became connected with the American Agricultural Company as salesman, and later was sales manager of that large organization. In 1909 he went to Jacksonville, Florida, as vice president and general manager of the Southern Menhaden Company, a subsidiary of the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware. While in the South Mr. Lackey erected the plant, bought the steamers, and otherwise outfitted and equipped the company for business. In 1913, having resigned, he returned to Philadelphia and took charge of the Bond Department of Newport, Wilson & Company, members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Mr. Lackey came to Los Angeles in 1915 and joined Mr. Wilson in organizing the Wilson, Lackey & Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. They have a large and prosperous business as bond brokers and dealers in listed securities. Mr. Lackey is secretary of the Conejo Country Club, a member of the Brentwood Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Press Club. Recently he bought the beautiful Earl Rogers home in the Wilshire section of Los Angeles. He married at Jacksonville, Florida, May 1, 1912, Betty Farrell.

Watt L. Moreland. Twenty years would about cover the history of the automobile industry, and that period has been coincident with the active term of Watt L. Moreland's career. He is one of the older automobile men in the country, and his experience makes him familiar with every phase of the development of American automobiles. Mr. Moreland has been a resident of Los Angeles for over fifteen years, and is general manager of the Moreland Motor Truck Company, one of the larger manufacturers of motor trucks on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Moreland was born at Muncie, Indiana, February 11, 1879, a son of John B. and Alethea (Grice) Moreland. He attended grammar and high school there, and at the age of eighteen directed his energies into the machinist's trade. For three years he was with the Republic Iron and Steel Company, beginning at wages of fifty cents a day. Besides what his work brought him in the way of skill and experience he carried on and completed a course of mechanical engineering with the International Correspondence School. His next service was as diemaker with the Toledo Machine and Tool Company at Toledo, Ohio. Three months later he removed to Cleveland, and went to work for one of the pioneer concerns in the automobile industry, the Winton Carriage Company. He was in the assembling and testing department, and later was transferred to the New York branch, where he had charge of the mechanical department. From New York Mr. Moreland returned to his home state and at Kokomo became assistant in designing and building racing cars for the Haynes-Apperson Automobile Company. Those familiar with the automobile industry will recall that it was some of the racing cars put out by the Haynes-Apperson Automobile Company that took part and made such a splendid showing in the first endurance race in America.

As a vacation Mr. Moreland spent some time in Los Angeles in 1902 and became so fascinated with the country that he determined to remain. Soon afterward the Magnolia Automobile Company was organized by him, with plant at Riverside, for the manufacture of auto-

mobiles. He remained there a year and a half as general manager of the company. About that time the company became involved in some law suits over patents which obstructed their business, and Mr. Moreland accordingly returned to Los Angeles and for a time was identified with the Auto Vehicle Company, and later with other similar concerns. In April, 1911, he established the Moreland Motor Truck Company, of which he is general manager, while the other executive officers are R. H. Raphael, president; C. J. Kubach, vice president, and J. L. Armer, secretary and treasurer. The Moreland Motor Truck Company manufactures a general line of trucks, which are now found employed in industries and with many individual owners all up and down the Pacific Coast, from South America to Canada, while many of them have been exported to Australia.

In May, 1902, at Riverside, California, Mr. Moreland married Miss Margaret Elkins. They have three children, Margaret, Harriet and Watt. Mr. Moreland is a republican, a member of the Jonathan and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, the Gamut Club, the Los Angeles Press Club, and in business circles is also well known as president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and vice president of the California State Manufacturers' Association.

HENDERSON HAYWARD, M. D. A resident of Los Angeles for the past twenty-five years, Henderson Hayward is a retired physician, practiced for many years after the Civil war in the East, but in Los Angeles has been chiefly identified with business affairs.

He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1844, son of Dr. Joseph and Sally (Brearley) Hayward. From 1855 to 1858 he attended the Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and took up the study of medicine in Georgetown University at Washington. Previous to graduation he had entered government service, and from October, 1864, until April, 1865, was hospital steward in the United States Army, under Colonel L. A. Edwards. When his superior was called away to other duties he left Dr. Hayward as chief clerk of the Medical Department of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

After a period of semi-retirement and recuperation during 1869-71, Dr. Hayward located in Delaware County, near Philadelphia, and practiced medicine steadily for over twenty years. Impaired health compelled him to give up his profession, and in December, 1894, he came to Los Angeles, where he has since been a permanent resident. For a time he was secretary and treasurer of the Coalinga Oil Company, and subsequently served as director in the Reed Crude and the Rice Ranch Oil Company. From 1898 for seven years Dr. Hayward gave most of his time to his real estate investments, but for ten years has had no interests to interfere seriously with his retirement. However, he has served as director of the Security Savings Bank and Hellman Bank. He is a member of the Los Angeles Country and University Clubs.

Dr. Hayward has been twice married. For his second wife he married in San Francisco, April 22, 1897, Julia Dibble. He had eight children by his first wife and one daughter by his present marriage.

EDGAR S. DULIN is a native of southern California, and for a number of years has been prominent in financial and business circles at Pasadena and Los Angeles, being one of the active executives in the well-known organization of the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, investment bankers.

He was born at San Diego, California, November 4, 1892, son of Edgar G. Dulin. His father, who was born at Liberty, Missouri, October 21, 1852, was educated there, and later became associated with his uncles, the famous Studebaker brothers of South Bend, Indiana, as manager of the Kansas City branch of the Studebaker Brothers Carriage Factory. Later he was a rancher at Russell, Kansas, until 1888, when he removed to San Diego, where he was instrumental in organizing the Pacific Wood and Coal Company. Later he was in business in San Francisco in connection with the Pacific Coast Syrup Company and other large enterprises. He retired in 1908 and is now a resident of Los Angeles. At Kansas City, Missouri, he married Jennie Garrettson, daughter of E. A. Garrettson, a prominent banker in the middle west.

Edgar S. Dulin attended school in San Diego until 1899, later in San Francisco for two years, was in a private school one year, and then in the grammar and high school of Los Angeles until 1912. For two years he was a student in the University of California. Since leaving college Mr. Dulin has been almost continuously associated with the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, at first as salesman in the bond department at Pasadena. In 1915 he was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation, and has been largely responsible for the large business developed by this firm in the handling of high-class bonds and other securities. In September, 1918, Mr. Dulin left business affairs to enter the naval aviation station at Seattle, Washington, and remained there until honorably discharged in December, 1918. He then returned to Pasadena as vice president of the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, and on March 1, 1919, the Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Company was formed for the purpose of taking over the bond and stock business of the older organization. Offices are maintained in Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Francisco. Mr. Dulin is now vice president and a director of both companies.

He is also well known in social affairs, being a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Midwick Country Club, Overland Club, the last two being in Pasadena; is a member of the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the high school fraternity, Gamma Eta Kappa. Mr. Dulin is a republican voter. In Los Angeles, November 10, 1915, he married Sneadele Miles. Her father is J. H. Miles, a well-known middle west banker. They have one daughter, Marjorie Jane.

THE HOOVER ART COMPANY originated in Hollywood in 1913. Two men well versed in the technical and artistic phases of their business, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Sartov, established it as an art exhibition and for the reproduction of oil and water paintings. Gradually the business was specialized as exclusive photography until now the company is without question first and foremost in this line on the Pacific Coast, and no other organization can compare with their facilities and the experience and skill represented by the technical organization.

Mr. Hoover sold his interest in the business in May, 1918, and in the same month the Hoover Art Company was incorporated, with Mr.

E. S. Dulin

Hendrick Sartov as president, and William P. Harmon secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Sartov, whose experience in photography and the allied arts has brought him well-earned international fame, is the professional head of the studios. The work of these studios has been exhibited at the American Photographers Association's exhibitions, at the Pittsburg Salon of Pictorial Photography, and also at the London Salon of the Royal Photographic Society. Many awards and honors have been paid the work.

Hendrick Sartov was born in Denmark March 18, 1885, son of M. E. and Nelsine Sartov. When he was two years old his parents moved to Kolding, Denmark, where he attended the public schools to the age of fourteen. Following that came a five years' course of apprenticeship to learn the photographic art. During the next three years he had charge of a photographic studio and was then in charge of a studio at Copenhagen, Denmark, three years. Another year was spent in the employ of a large photographic studio at Kiel, Germany. He then resumed his work at Copenhagen and from there came to America, spending the first six months in Minneapolis in the studio of Sweet Brothers, photographers. He then went into business for himself, and at the end of three years sold out and moved west to Hollywood, where he became associated with Mr. Hoover.

Mr. William P. Harmon, secretary and treasurer of the company, and in charge of its business details, was born at Princeton, Wisconsin, March 31, 1865, son of H. H. Harmon. He attended public school and for three years worked as an apprentice printer in the office of the Princeton *Republican*. Going from there to Milwaukee he was employed in various capacities with the *Evening Wisconsin* for five years, after which he was a printer in Minneapolis until 1894. In that year he returned to Princeton, Wisconsin, and bought the Princeton *Republican*, publishing it for two years. Returning to Minneapolis he formed the partnership of Hahn & Harmon, printers, and sold out his business there in February, 1918, to come to Los Angeles. Here in May of the same year he bought an interest in the Hoover Art Company.

Louis Sentous, Jr., French consul at Los Angeles, has spent nearly all his life in this city, and is a member of a prominent old French family of southern California.

His father, Jean Sentous, was born in the Department of Haute Garonne, France, January 1, 1837. He was schooled there and was employed in his father's general store to the age of eighteen. Coming to the United States after a long voyage on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, he arrived at San Francisco. He was six months on the ocean. He went to the mines in Tuolumne county, but in 1860 came to Los Angeles and established a dairy on West Jefferson street near Western avenue. In 1874 he moved to a stock farm at Calabasas in Los Angeles County. He moved his family back to Los Angeles in 1877, but retained his farm until 1884, when he sold out and thereafter lived retired at his home on Olive street between Fifth and Sixth streets, opposite Central Park. He died April 28, 1903. His wife was a native of Costa Rica and died May 26, 1918. This well-known old couple had seven children: Narcisse, of Los Angeles; Louis; Frank, who is retired and lives at Newhall, California; Camille, who is associated with his brother Louis in business; Mrs. Heloise B. Lewis; Emely, deceased; and Mrs. Adele Truitt, of Glendale, California.

The late Jean Sentous was president of the French Benevolent Society for many years. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

Louis Sentous, Jr., was born in Los Angeles September 25, 1869. He was liberally educated both in California and abroad. His early training was the product of the public schools and St. Vincent's College. In 1880 his father sent him to France, back to the old home in Haute Garonne, where he attended the Seminary of Polignan and the Government College at St. Gaudens. After five years of foreign residence he returned to Los Angeles in 1885 and re-entered St. Vincent College, where he graduated in 1887.

Mr. Sentous has been a Los Angeles business man for thirty years. He was first bookkeeper with his uncle Louis Sentous, Sr., proprietor of the New Orleans Market for three years. He then acquired a partnership in the firm of T. Vache and Company, wholesale wine merchants. Ten years later he sold his interests there and entered the wholesale produce business with his brother Camille. In 1904 the Sentous brothers sold that business and formed the Sentous Realty Company, of which Louis is president. They have a large business in loans, insurance and real estate.

Mr. Sentous was also president of the Franco-American Baking Company and president of the French Benevolent Society, having filled that office in that organization altogether thirteen years. During his presidency the society more than doubled its membership. He was treasurer of the society at one time and was its vice president in 1898-99. In 1910 Stephen Pichon, minister of Foreign Affairs of France, named Mr. Sentous as French consul of Los Angeles, and he has ably discharged the duties of that office ever since. He was decorated officer of the French Academy in 1912 by the French government for faithful services. Mr. Sentous is a Catholic and a republican.

In Los Angeles January 7, 1895, he married Louise Amestoy. Their only son, Jean Emile, born in Los Angeles October 23, 1895, is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School, was with his father in business for a time, but during the present war has been in the United States army with the 85th Spruce Squadron.

Albert Clay Bilicke. The toll exacted by one of the outstanding tragedies of the great war, the sinking of the Lusitania, on May 7, 1915, demanded as one of its sacrifices a prominent Los Angeles business man and capitalist, Albert Clay Bilicke, whose work and influence have more than won enduring monuments in the Los Angeles business district.

Mr. Bilicke spent most of his life in California. He was born in Coos County, Oregon, June 22, 1861, and in 1868 his parents removed to San Francisco. He was a son of Carl Gustavus and Caroline (Sigismund) Bilicke. At San Francisco he attended public schools until 1876, and followed that with a course in the Heald's Business College.

Then, forty years ago, when he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Bilicke entered upon his active career as manager of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Florence, Arizona. It was as a hotel manager and proprietor that he laid the foundation of his substantial fortune. After two years he took the management of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Tombstone, Arizona, and was also superintendent of the Pedro Consolidated Mining Company. On returning to California, in 1885, Mr. Bilicke became proprietor of the Ross House at Modesto, and in 1891 became proprietor of the Pacific Ocean House at Santa Cruz, one of the most noted high-class resorts of that time.

A. C. Bilicke.

However, the institution with which his name is most familiarly associated by the thousands who have lived in California temporarily or permanently is the noted Hollenbeck Hotel of Los Angeles. Mr. Bilicke became proprietor of this hotel in 1893, and it was under his management as president of the owning company that it attained the height of its popularity and in point of service outrivaled all other similar institutions for a number of years.

Along with hotel management he accumulated a vast amount of property as an investor and was foremost in developing this property by permanent improvements. In 1903 he organized the Bilicke-Rowan Fireproof Building Company, and the first great fruit of this organization was the palatial Hotel Alexandria, erected in 1905, and at the time the most luxurious hotel in its accommodations in Los Angeles. He was president of the hotel company until his death. He was also president of the Bilicke-Rowan Annex Company and the Century Building Company, organized in 1906; of the Central Fireproof Building Company, and of the Chester Fireproof Building Company. The last named erected the Title Insurance Building at Fifth and Spring streets, the Security Building and the Citizens Bank Building, the latter having been completed about the time of his death. Mr. Bilicke foresaw the spread of the Los Angeles business district south along Broadway and Spring street, and showed his faith in that district by investing heavily in many tracts.

Mr. Bilicke was one of the most prominent of Los Angeles business men and had business and social connections that were practically world wide. He was a member of the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, Annandale Golf Club, the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. On September 10, 1900, at Niagara Falls, he married Gladys Huff. Mrs. Bilicke was a passenger on the Lusitania with her husband, but was one of those saved from that memorable sea disaster. She now resides in South Pasadena. She is the mother of three children, Albert Constant, Nancy Caroline and Carl Archibald.

MELVILLE TORRANCE WHITAKER has been one of the best known insurance men in this city for the last thirty years. He has been prominent in the organization and management of the local Board of Underwriters, and is president of M. T. Whitaker & Company (Inc.) of this city.

Mr. Whitaker represents an old New York State family. He was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, April 26, 1851, and is the son of Alexander F. and Louise Torrance Whitaker. His family has played a notable part in the affairs of that section from earliest times. His great-grandfather, Stephen Whitaker, was one of the first settlers, coming from Albany in 1799 with oxen teams, after trading a tract of land near Passaic, New Jersey, for farming land in the new country. Some of that land is still in the possession of the Whitaker family. Another ancestor, Nathaniel Whitaker, returned to England in 1756 to interest the Earl of Dartmouth in founding an Indian school, which afterward became Dartmouth College. The portrait of another, Alexander Whitaker, baptizing Pocahontus, hangs in the rotunda of the Canitol at Washington. Mr. Whitaker's parents came to California in 1884 and made their home with their daughter Helen, the wife of Albert Brigden, at that time a prominent rancher of Los Angeles county. They are both buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Altadena.

Melville T. Whitaker received his education in the Oakfield Military Academy, an Episcopal school near Batavia, New York, and began his

business career as an employe in the Baldwin's Bank, a private institution in Penn Yan. He was there four years, then became associated with the National Life Insurance Company of United States of America. When the offices of the company were removed from Philadelphia to Chicago he went with them and became the cashier of the company in its home office in Chicago. In 1887 he resigned after fourteen years connection with the company and came to Los Angeles to assume the management of a real estate syndicate formed by his brother-in-law, J. F. Crank, who will be remembered as the builder of the Los Angeles cable roads and also the railroad now used by the Santa Fe as far east as Monrovia. A few years after he was associated with the late John W. Hinton in the real estate business. As Hinton & Whitaker they enjoyed an important share in the real estate transactions of Los Angeles during the years following the big boom and the early revival of business. After Mr. Hinton's death, Mr. Whitaker dropped the real estate business and continued a general insurance agency. The firm of M. T. Whitaker & Company was incorporated in 1909, with M. T. Whitaker as president and W. P. Battelle as secretary. Mr. Whitaker has been president of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company for over twenty-five years. Their winery and vineyards are at La Manda Park, where they have been growing grapes for wine making for nearly half a century.

Mr. Whitaker and his family reside at 815 West Eighteen street, this city. He married Miss Carrie Brigden, of Penn Yan, New York, and they have four daughters, Edith C., Pansy Louise, Belle Brigden, wife of R. M. Galbreth, a Los Angeles lawyer, and Agnes Helen, wife of Clyde Martin, of this city.

Mr. Whitaker is a republican in politics, and his own career is fully in accord with the thorough American traditions of his family. He is a member of the Jonathan Club and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Mrs. Whitaker is a member of the Ebell Club.

Rev. Joseph McManus was born in Ireland June 8, 1881, attended the National schools to the age of fourteen, and then began training for the priesthood in St. Patrick's College at Cavan, taking the classical course for five years. He studied psychology and theology at the college and seminary at Carlow, Ireland, and was ordained a priest in 1905. Sent to America, he became assistant pastor of the Cathedral at Los Angeles and in 1910 was made pastor of St. Mary's church. He entered upon his present duties as pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross in 1918.

This parish was formed by the late Bishop Thomas J. Conaty. The cornerstone of the present church edifice was laid June 23, 1912. The first Mass of the Parish was said in December, 1906, in the small Chapel now adjoining the church, by Rev. Thomas F. Fahey. Father Fahey continued as pastor until 1916, and Rev. Francis D. Benson served as administrator of the parish until 1918.

Father McManus is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Young Men's Institute and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Francis Eugene Bacon is one of the many men of mature business achievements who have sought and found in Los Angeles an ideal home for their retirement and years of comparative leisure. For a period of about thirty years Mr. Bacon was one of the foremost merchants of New York state, and the city of Syracuse regards him and his activities as constituting one of its most notable factors of progress and achievement.

Mr. Bacon was born at Fulton, New York, August 12, 1851, son of Dr. Charles G. and Mary M. (Whitaker) Bacon. He is of English ancestry, the Bacons having been in New England from colonial times. His great-grandfather was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. In the different generations many of the name have been leaders in the medical profession, and it was the wish of his father that Francis E. Bacon should follow that line, but he wisely decided that his talents and inclinations were along lines of practical commerce. His father, Dr. Charles G. Bacon, died in 1906, at the age of ninety-two, and at that time was the oldest resident of Fulton. He was one of the founders of the Falley Seminary at Fulton, had served as president of the Oswego County Medical Society, and was probably the only physician in America who had attended every semi-annual meeting of a medical society for fifty years. So high a place did he occupy at Fulton that at the time of his death all business houses were closed.

When about fourteen years old Francis E. Bacon apprenticed himself to a merchant at Fulton. Eighteen months later, on the advice of his father, he gave up that work and entered Falley Seminary, where he completed the regular course. For a term he taught school, but after that steadily gave all his time and study to business affairs. He resumed his business career as clerk in the store of B. J. Dyer & Company at Fulton. Within less than two years he had mastered all the details of the business and was regarded as an expert in many departments. After his services had been ultilized by another store at Fulton he returned to the Dyer establishment as part owner and subsequently bought the store where he had worked as clerk a few years before, and under the name Francis E. Bacon & Company made this one of the most flourishing commercial houses of the town. He gave it all his time and attention after the withdrawing from B. J. Dyer & Company. Through overwork his health became impaired and he had to give up the management of the store in 1894.

In the meantime, however, he had acquired many other interests in Fulton. He was interested in the leather and lumber business, was also president of the Fulton Machine Works and vice-president of the First National Bank of that city. After a period of recuperation Mr. Bacon established a department store at the city of Syracuse. With a former partner, Mr. Chappell, he organized the firm Bacon, Chappell & Company. While the amount of capital at the outset was not large and the firm was content with modest quarters, the business expanded and prospered until eventually it became one of the largest and most complete stores of its kind in western New York. Mr. Bacon continued his financial interests in this store until the summer of 1912, when he sold out. The purchaser was, by an interesting coincidence, a man named Dyer, though he was in no way related to the first employer of Mr. Bacon.

In the meantime, on account of ill health and long continued activity, Mr. Bacon had given up his personal supervision of business affairs in Syracuse in 1910 and had come to Los Angeles, where he had visited several years previously. Los Angeles has since been his home, though he has sought here no outlet for his business energies.

Mr. Bacon became a resident of Syracuse in 1895. He forthwith became a constructive factor in developing a city which when he went there had only two paved streets. As president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce he led in many movements for municipal improvement and the increase of its commercial importance. During the five years he was

president of the Chamber there was a continual campaign in the interest of Syracuse, and that city became the home of many manufacturing institutions and today it is one of the big industrial centers of the east. Mr. Bacon headed the delegation of local citizens who went to Washington and secured the appropriation of money for a new Federal building. Through his administration the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce became one of the most effective institutions of its kind in the country. For four years he was its representative at the annual meetings of the National Board of Trade and was a member of the Council of the latter organization. As a prominent merchant and citizen of Syracuse he entertained at his home many distinguished visitors, including Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and a number of men only less well known in the country's history. Mr. Bacon brought about the organization of the Associated Charities of Syracuse, was its president and was also president of the Syracuse Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He twice declined the nomination for mayor of Syracuse. While a resident of Fulton he was for fifteen years a member of its Board of Education and for eight years president, and also served two years as president of the Oswego County Sunday School Association. He was very active as a trustee and builder of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Fulton and also led the campaigns for building funds for the church at Syracuse. Mr. Bacon is a member of the Citizens Club of Syracuse, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and to the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1872, at Lyons, New York, he married Miss Gertrude P. Andrews. On July 3, 1902, at Clifton Springs, New York, he married Miss Cora May Hiscox. Mr. Bacon is now living in Berkely Square, Los Angeles.

JOHN JOSEPH HAGGARTY is the creator and author of one of the most conspicuous successes in Los Angeles commercial life. Many wealthy men have come to the city and increased their holdings by judicious business operations, and others have become wealthy in the speculative field. John J. Haggarty came equipped not so much with capital as with a thorough knowledge of business, particularly the ladies' garment business, and his subsequent success has been almost entirely due to the rapid development of a great mercantile service.

A native of England, he was born in London May 25, 1864, son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Atkinson) Haggarty. As a youth he was given a good education in the public schools of London and a private boarding school at Richmond in Yorkshire. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, he sought an opportunity to develop as a specialist in business. In 1883 he apprenticed himself to William Bryer & Company, a leading dry goods establishment in King William street, London. The four years he spent there were exceptionally busy ones and had much to do with the solid foundation of experience that was the basis of his later career. Having completed his apprentice term he sailed for America in 1887, and going to St. Louis found employment with the Nigent Brothers, dry goods merchants. He was with them about four years, chiefly as a buyer in the garment department. It was in this work that he had specialized, and largely as a buyer he has made his mark in the commercial world. For another two years he was assistant buyer for Scruggs, Vandervourt & Barney of St. Louis, and in 1893 went to Duluth, Minnesota, to become buyer for the Silverstein & Bondy Company.

J. H. Haggarty

He was a resident of that northern city nine years, and firmly established himself as a factor in its business affairs.

Mr. Haggarty came to Los Angeles in 1902 and for three and a half years was buyer and manager in the garment department of Jacoby Brothers. He proved a valuable man to that house, building up a tremendous business in his special line, and on resigning he took the money he had saved to start on a small scale as an independent merchant. While he had limited capital he had unlimited enterprise, faith in the future, and it was not difficult for a man of his ability to get liberal backing from the big wholesale and jobbing houses. His first store he named the New York Cloak and Suit House, an incorporated company, of which he was president and chief stockholder. Due to the personality of the man at its head the business never occupied an obscure place in the Los Angeles business district, and in a short time its sales aggregated over a million dollars a year. The success of this store led Mr. Haggarty to extend its activities and acquire the controlling interest of another large house known as the Paris Cloak and Suit House. This has been equally successful with the original store.

There are many qualifications that enter into the equipment of a big and successful merchant, and Mr. Haggarty undoubtedly possesses most of them, and some of them without a rival. He has a wonderful faculty for detail, and there are few items in the management of the stores that do not come within his purview. For all that he remains a great buyer and it has been his custom for a number of years to visit the New York markets four times annually, besides trips abroad to the centers of design and creation in Europe. Perhaps it need not be added that Mr. Haggarty has exemplified among his business associates an ideally optimistic temperament and a belief in the soundness and continued prosperity of his country. He is a man of wide observation and generous knowledge of world politics and business affairs. Outside of business he is devoted to home, and to the artistic surroundings which his material success has enabled him to create. A number of years ago he planned a magnificent home, which he constructed at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars and, representing the Norman Gothic architecture of the 14th century, is one of the most beautiful private homes in the West Adams section of Los Angeles. It is called Castle York. The home is surrounded by spacious grounds, with sunken gardens and a conservatory of rare plants, while on the inside the artistic tastes and inclinations of Mr. Haggarty have full expression. A devotee of music, he had installed in his home one of the most perfect pipe organs found in a private residence anywhere in the country. With his interests as a man of action and of domestic tastes so liberally satisfied, Mr. Haggarty is a member of few outside clubs, contenting himself with membership in the Gamut Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Mr. Haggarty married August 24, 1901, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Miss Bertha M. Schnider.

PHILIP FORVE came to Los Angeles about twenty years ago, after a long experience in business at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In Los Angeles he has been engaged in the sale, installation and manufacture of lighting fixtures, and is president of one of the largest companies in that line in southern California.

Mr. Forve was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1856, son of Jacob and Mary Forve. His schooling was ended at the age of fourteen, and he then served an apprenticeship of three years in the plumb-

ing and heating business. On the conclusion of his apprenticeship he joined his brother Peter, under the firm name of Peter Forve & Brother, in the general plumbing and heating business and continued in successful operation for upwards of a quarter of a century. During his residence in Wilkes-Barre Mr. Forve served for four years as a member of the School Board.

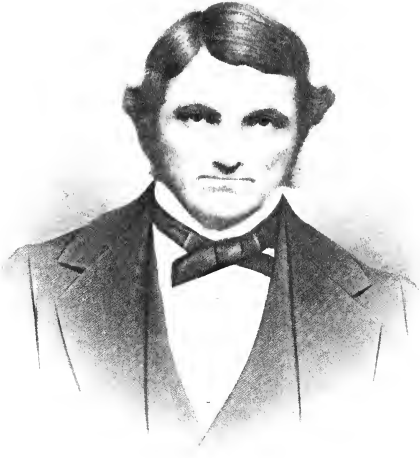
On coming to Los Angeles in 1900 he went into partnership with H. W. Pettebone, under the name Forve, Pettebone & Company. Their first place of business for handling general lighting fixtures was at 515 South Broadway, but in 1907 they erected a five-story building, especially equipped for their business, at 512 South Broadway, known as the Forve-Pettebone Building. They occupy the entire second floor as a salesroom, the entire fifth floor for manufacturing and basement as a store room. Since 1902 the business has been incorporated with Mr. Forve as president. They employ about thirty people and manufacture a special line of lighting fixtures.

Mr. Forve is also a director of the Commercial National Bank, secretary and director of the Pure Oil Company and secretary and director of the Piru Oil and Land Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the California Club, in which he was a director in 1908-1909, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Los Angeles Country Club. During 1914-1915 he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

E. COLLINS QUINBY is the man responsible for the famed Quinby's California "Chocolate Shops." There are many thousands of people dwelling in homes and cities remote and distant whose most delightful reminiscences of Los Angeles center around the Chocolate Shops and their products. Probably nowhere has the art of service and perfection of quality been carried out more completely than in these shops, which are distinctive of their kind, as Los Angeles is distinctive among all the cities of the Globe.

About ten years ago Mr. Quinby and his associate established the first shop, and from the beginning emphasized service and merchandise quality rather than superficial pretentiousness. Beautiful and artistic surroundings, furnishings and equipment have been introduced from time to time, so that today the shops are as delightful to the eye as their merchandise is to the palate. Competent judges and connoisseurs have pronounced the Chocolate Shop chocolates unexcelled by any anywhere, and it is indicative of the fine taste as well as the business enterprise of the proprietors that they have utilized the unique and typically Californian setting for their product. Millions of boxes of Quinby's California Chocolate Shops chocolates are shipped all over the country, and these boxes win new friends and are at once recognized by their old friends through the box of California redwood in which the confections are contained. The cabinet work on these boxes gives them a special value, and thousands of annual California visitors carry away no more distinctive souvenir of Los Angeles than one of these boxes of native redwood.

Mr. Quinby established the Metropolitan Ice Cream Company in partnership with his son Paul W. The next year they opened their first chocolate shop, in a one-story building at 211 West 5th Street. It was the small, obscure store from which their business has been developed to one of national importance. In 1910 they opened a chocolate shop at 20 East Colorado Street in Pasadena. The third shop was opened in 1913 at 731 South Broadway, and in 1914 the fourth shop was established at 217 West 6th Street. In 1915 the building in which their 5th



Jean Etchemendy

street store was located was torn down to make way for the Citizens National Bank Building. When that structure was completed a new chocolate shop was reopened. In 1916 the firm sold the Metropolitan Ice Cream Company to the Crescent Ice Cream Company.

The headquarters of the business are at 217 West 6th street, where they occupy four stories and basement. The wholesale department of the business was established in August, 1917, and in spite of the obvious restrictions and handicaps caused by the war it has had a wonderful growth and success. The manufacturing plant of Quinby's California Chocolate Shop chocolates is located on 8th and Santee streets, Los Angeles, in a modern and up-to-date building. The business is one that employs four hundred and fifty people, and there are agents for Quinby's Chocolate Shop chocolates in over 2,200 cities of the United States, the Philippine Islands and the entire west coast of South America.

The business is incorporated with Mr. Quinby as president and Paul W. Quinby vice-president and secretary.

CHARLES SEYLER, SR., was an old time Californian, coming to the state soon after the Civil war, and for many years was identified in official capacities with the Southern Pacific Railway, and later was a well known banker in Los Angeles.

He was born at Dansville, New York, October 12, 1843. He was schooled in his native state and in 1861, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Company D of the 13th New York Infantry. He saw two years of active service. He lived in the east several years after the war, but in 1870 came to California and was employed as agent at various points around San Francisco for the Southern Pacific Company. Later he was put in the freight office at San Francisco, and in 1875 was transferred to Wilmington, now part of Los Angeles, as station agent. In 1880 he returned to San Francisco as traveling auditor. The company sent him back to Los Angeles in 1885 as district freight and passenger agent, and he continued in that office until 1902, when he left the railroad company to become cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Los Angeles. He finally retired from business activities in 1913, and died June 2, 1915. He was a member of the Masonic Order, of the California Club, and was a republican. At Wilmington, California, in 1876, he married Pauline Bauer.

Charles Seyler, Jr., the only child of his parents, was born at Wilmington, January 14, 1878. The insurance circles in southern California know him as one of the most successful insurance business getters and as a man who is proficient in all branches of general insurance.

He was educated in grammar and high schools, graduating in 1896, and in 1899, after receiving his degree from the University of California, he returned to Los Angeles, and for a time was employed as freight claim adjustor for the Southern Pacific Railway. He resigned this office in 1902 to enter the general insurance work. Mr. Seyler's offices are in the I. W. Hellman Building. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. August 7, 1916, at David City, Nebraska, he married Miss Marie Stoop.

JEAN ETCHEMENDY, a Los Angeles pioneer whose name is still held in honored remembrance and whose descendants still live at Los Angeles, was born at Hasparren, Basses-Pyrenees, France, November 11, 1830. After spending his youth there and attending school he set out

for South America. He left there in 1847, and located in San Francisco, going from there to the mines in the northern part of the state. He arrived in Los Angeles in 1851, where he became interested in one of the first bakeries. Later he became identified with the sheep industry on the Rancho San Pedro near Wilmington, and was a man of much business activity there until his death on March 13, 1872.

Mr. Etchemendy after coming to Los Angeles married in 1865 Juana Egurrola. She was born at Marquina, near Bilbao, Spain, August 29, 1835. After the death of her first husband she married the late Pierre Larronde, and she is now living in Los Angeles, at 237 North Hope street, where she resides with her three daughters, Madeleine, Marianne and Caroline Etchemendy, and her son, John M. Larronde.

Pierre Larronde. In and around Los Angeles are several pieces of property that have for many years, in fact since pioneer times, had the title of ownership invested in the Larronde family, a name that represents some of the oldest Californians, and about the first settlers in this state from France.

One of them was Pierre Larronde. He was born at St. Palais, County of Basses, Pyrenees, France, October 9, 1826. He attended school there and learned the carpenter's trade. In the early forties he crossed the ocean to Buenos Aires, South America. He left there in 1847 and from San Francisco went to the mines in the northern part of California. He arrived at Los Angeles when it was nothing but a Spanish town in 1851. Here he bought an interest in a sheep ranch, and for a number of years was a sheep rancher on the old Dominguez ranch, known as the Rancho San Pedro. He conducted operations on a large scale, but in 1889 sold out and thenceforward looked after his interests and investments in Los Angeles and surrounding districts. He had much real estate, and some of it is still in the family. In 1879 he bought the northwest corner at First and Spring streets from Frank Carpenter, and that property is still owned by his heirs. Pierre Larronde died May 24, 1896.

In Los Angeles September 14, 1874, he married Mrs. Juana Etchemendy. To their marriage were born three children: Pierre Domingo, a native of Los Angeles, and now connected with the Franco-American Baking Company; Antoinette, Mrs. James J. Watson, of Los Angeles; and John M., connected with the Title Insurance Company of Los Angeles.

Philip A. Stanton, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 4, 1868, son of Lewis and Rosalie Stanton, is a southern California pioneer in two important respects. Educated in the public schools of Cleveland, he came to Los Angeles in 1887. That makes him a pioneer in point of residence.

A much more noteworthy distinction has been his pioneer work in the development of Southern California. He early entered the real estate business and for thirty years has been promoting the growth of Los Angeles and making towns grow where none grew before. He subdivided and sold many tracts in Los Angeles city and Orange county, including several thousand acres where the city of Stanton now stands, and is still owner of several hundred acres in the latter locality.

This work has brought him into close association with some of the biggest business men and financiers of southern California, including

Juana Larrazábal

Pierre Larrondé

I. W. Hellman, for whom he acted as agent ten years, the Stearns Rancho Company, the late R. J. Northam, and Mr. H. E. Huntington.

Three flourishing southern California cities—Seal Beach, Huntington Beach and Stanton—owe their founding and to a large extent their development to Philip A. Stanton. All these are in Orange county, "the little county of big crops." Mr. Stanton early saw their possibilities and the results have well vindicated his shrewdness and sound judgment. His chief interests at present are centered in Seal Beach, the favorite seaside resort of the rich "back country" of Orange county, and in Stanton, the center of a prosperous ranching and truck farming district.

Mr. Stanton is president of the Bayside Land Company of Seal Beach; president of the Benedict Water Company; president of the Stanton City Improvement Company; president of the South Coast Improvement Association, an organization which has done much to advance the interests and development of the South Coast from Seal Beach to Balboa and Capistrano; and is a director of the California Savings and Commercial Bank.

His supreme faith in the resources and possibilities of the South Coast in general and in Orange county in particular has been justified by the remarkable growth of that section and the outlook for its future.

In this brief sketch Mr. Stanton's important public and political service must not be overlooked. For many years he had a deep interest in politics and was a leader in the regular republican party of the state, and one of its mainstays in southern California. He served as a member of the State Assembly from 1902 to 1910. In 1905 he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1909, while speaker of the Assembly, he bridged over a critical situation and rendered the nation a distinctive service by suppressing anti-Japanese legislation at the personal request of Theodore Roosevelt, then president. Some of the most important state laws bear Mr. Stanton's name. He was also largely responsible for legislation abolishing race track gambling and for the enactment of the direct primary law. He was a candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination in 1910 and served as a republican national committeeman from California from 1912 to 1916.

Mr. Stanton is a Mason, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic, Jonathan and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, the Union League Club of San Francisco, and of the Orange County Country Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Realty Board of Los Angeles.

JUDGE SIDNEY N. REEVE, a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles, came to southern California nearly twenty years ago, leaving some prominent professional associations in Chicago, and has been an active member of the Los Angeles bar and a public official for over ten years.

He was born at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 11, 1877. Four years later, in 1881, his parents, George B. and Alice (Jones) Reeve, moved to Chicago, where he attended public school to the age of fourteen. He gained his first knowledge of the law in the law office of Samuel B. Foster, and in September, 1[illegible], graduated LL.B. from the Law Department of Lake Forest University. He was then about nineteen and a half years old, and as he could not yet qualify for practice, he spent the time pursuing a post-graduate course in McGill University at Montreal. Returning to Chicago in 1899, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and first engaged in practice with

Charles Deneen, who was then state's attorney and afterward governor of Illinois. Judge Reeve was making promising advancement though under the handicap of ill health, and finally for the sake of his health he left Chicago and in 1901 came to Los Angeles. For several years he made no attempt to practice and found employment on his father's ranch at LaMirado. In 1907 he was formally admitted to the bar in California. In 1906 he accepted the place of clerk in the township court of Los Angeles county. In 1908 he became deputy city attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney and in 1910 was elected and served until January, 1915, as justice of the peace of Los Angeles township.

Since January, 1915, Judge Reeve has been a member of the Superior Court and has presided over Department 8, usually described as the juvenile and psychopathic department. In this branch of the judiciary he handles about ten thousand cases every year, practically all of them involving children, insane and feeble minded, or matters affecting child welfare and the unfortunate class generally.

Judge Reeve is a Mason, a Woodman of the World, and is a member of the University Club, Brentwood Country Club, the Episcopal church and in politics is a republican. November 5, 1908, he married Miss Mary Widney, daughter of W. W. Widney, a Los Angeles pioneer. They have two children: Sidney N., Jr., born in 1912, now attending public school, and Mary Virginia, born in 1917.

DREW PRUITT is a lawyer of over a third of a century's experience, attained his early successes and distinctions in Texas, and since 1906 has been one of the strong and able lawyers of Los Angeles.

He was born at Selma in Drew county, Arkansas, January 1, 1860, a son of Jacob M. Pruitt. His father, who was born at Moulton, Alabama, in 1819, was a southern planter, spent his early life in Alabama, moved in 1843 to Hernando, De Soto county, Mississippi, where he had a plantation operated by slave labor, and in 1850 went to Selma, Drew county, Arkansas, and owned several plantations in that locality. After the war, in 1869, he sold out his Arkansas properties and moved to what was then the frontier of northern Texas, engaging in ranching and cattle raising in Coryell county. He lived there until his death in 1894. He married at Moulton, Alabama, Nancy P. Johnson.

Drew Pruitt was one of twelve children. He acquired his early education in the district schools of Coryell county, Texas, until fifteen, attended a preparatory school at Waco for two years, and took his university course in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. He graduated with the degree B. P. in 1881. He studied law in the office of Herring, Kelly and Williams at Waco one year, and after his admission to the Texas bar began practice at Fort Worth. He was one of the leading lawyers of north Texas for many years, and on several occasions served by appointment as judge of the District Court.

Judge Pruitt came to Los Angeles in 1906. Here also he has been appointed judge in special cases, and makes a specialty of corporation and probate law. He is a member of the Los Angeles and American Bar Associations, belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, is affiliated with Moneta Lodge, F. and A. M., South Gate Chapter, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery, Knights Templar, and Al Malikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Democrat and a member of the Jonathan Club.

At Waco, Texas, May 1, 1887, Mr. Pruitt married Wilhelmina Franklin. Their son, Drew, Jr., born at Fort Worth in April, 1888,

Drew Pruitt.

was educated in the University of Texas and Stanford University, and early in the World war entered the officers' training camp at American Lake. He joined the famous Yankee Division 26 and was assigned to duty in Field Hospital Unit No. 102 in France, spent ten months with the Expeditionary Forces, and in the spring of 1919 was recovering from his wounds sustained in the battle of Argonne in the hospital at San Diego, California.

CHARLES L. BUNDY, whose offices are in the Investment Building at Los Angeles, is widely known for his operations in the real estate field, and has been especially identified with development work, banking and other enterprises at Santa Monica.

He has practically lived all his life in and around Santa Monica, though he was born at Ames, Iowa, November 16, 1875. His father, Nathan Bundy, who was born at Chesterhill, Ohio, November 16, 1846, after getting his education moved to Ames Iowa, and in 1876 came to Santa Monica, California, where he became extensively interested in real estate and did a great deal of development in and around that city and also in Los Angeles. He died in November, 1913. He and his wife had six children, all of whom are still living but one.

Charles L. Bundy was educated in the grammar and high schools of Santa Monica, and at the age of eighteen entered the Bank of Santa Monica as bookeeper. Eventually he was promoted to the office of cashier, and after ten years of continuous service resigned to establish an office in Los Angeles and engage in the real estate business. Mr. Bundy has seldom if ever handled any property except his own, and his interests are sufficiently large to require all his time. He is vice-president and director of the Santa Monica Land and Water Company and vice-president and director of the Santa Monica Land Company. He is a member of the California Club, Brentwood Country Club and a republican in politics.

May 20, 1897, he married Hallie Loomis. They have two very promising young sons. Douglas, who was born in 1898, is a graduate of the Hollywood High School, also attended the famous preparatory school at Ojai known as the Thatcher School, spent one year in the Officers Training School for the Field Artillery at Yale University, and is now a student in Leland Stanford University. Robert Bundy, born in 1901, had four years in the Thatcher School, is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School and is now at Leland Stanford University.

REV. PATRICK DALY, assistant pastor of St. John's Catholic church at Hyde Park, has been identified with this young and growing parish since he came a newly ordained priest from his native Ireland.

Father Daly was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 21, 1888, son of Mortimer and Mary (Relihan) Daly. His father was born in County Kerry in 1838, and spent his active career as a farmer. He was the father of seven children. Two of his brothers, uncles of Rev. Patrick Daly, were also priests, Father John Daly, pastor of St. Brendan's Church at Elkins, West Virginia, and Father Patrick Daly, who recently died and was pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Longsight, Manchester, England.

Father Daly attended the National schools of County Kerry to the age of fourteen. He was then in St. Michael's College at Listowel a year, then in St. Brendan's Seminary at Killarney, from which he graduated after a three year's course. He studied philosophy and theology in St. Kieran's College in Kilkenny and was ordained there

June 13, 1915. Father Patrick Daly also has a brother, Mortimer, who will receive ordination as a priest in June, 1919.

Father Patrick Daly immediately set out for the United States and since arriving has been assistant pastor of St. John's parish at Hyde Park. The church was established in 1908, and the church home was dedicated in January, 1910, by the late Bishop Conaty. Father Daly was at first assistant to Father Jerry Burke, pastor of St. John's, and is now assistant to Father Leo G. Garsse. Father Daly is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

NORMAN R. MARTIN is a widely known California man, a veteran of the railroad service, spending many years with the Southern Pacific Company, but is now giving his time to public work as superintendent of Charities of Los Angeles County, and superintendent of the County Hospital.

Mr. Martin was born at Brushton, Franklin county, New York, September 17, 1872, but has been a resident of Los Angeles since he was nine years of age. His parents were Russell Clinton and Sarah A. (Gibson) Martin. His father, who was born at Burlington, Vermont, November 30, 1848, was educated there and at the age of fourteen managed to get into the army as a volunteer in the First Vermont Cavalry, and saw a year and a half of active service in putting down the rebellion. Following the war he located at Brushton, New York, and was in the drug business there until 1881. In that year he brought his family west to Los Angeles, and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway as locomotive engineer. He was on the road at the throttle over thirty-four years, finally retiring in 1914. He married at Moira, Franklin county, New York, September 22, 1868, Miss Sarah A. Gibson. Of their three children two are living.

Norman R. Martin attended school in New York, but most of his education was acquired after his parents came to Los Angeles in November, 1881. For a time he was a pupil in the old Bath Street School, and he was one of the three white children among sixty students, the rest being Mexicans. In June, 1890, he graduated from the Los Angeles High School, then located in the old Spring Street School, where Mercantile Place is now a business center. For about a year thereafter Mr. Martin studied and played instrumental music.

His real business career began in December, 1891, as messenger at the freight house of the Southern Pacific Railway in Los Angeles, under Charles Seyler, who later became cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. In July, 1892, Mr. Martin became clerk in the uptown freight office at Second and Spring streets, was sent in December, 1894, to San Diego as ticket clerk; in June, 1895, returned to Los Angeles as Pullman and ticket clerk in the Los Angeles office; in 1896 was promoted to cashier and accountant; August, 1899, was made traveling passenger and advertising agent; in 1902 became city ticket agent at Los Angeles, and in 1904, was given the responsibilities of district passenger agent over the territory of southern California, north to Santa Barbara and Bakersfield, east to the Colorado River, and south including the Imperial Valley. All these promotions were made on merit and the value of his service to the company; in 1910 he was assigned to an interesting task, requiring several months, during which he explored the west coast of Old Mexico as far south as Tepic, a thousand miles below the American border. These investigations were for the purpose of making exhaustive colonization reports for Colonel Epes Randolph,

C. Martin

president of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, to determine agricultural possibilities and a policy of colonization.

Realizing the wonderful possibilities in old Mexico, Mr. Martin resigned from the Southern Pacific Company in May, 1911, and bought an eleven thousand acre ranch in Sinaloa. He gave his time to the personal supervision of this immense tract until the outbreak and continuance of revolutionary trouble put a quietus to all ordered activities of an agricultural nature in the southern republic. In March, 1914, Mr. Martin, returning to Los Angeles, was appointed general agent for the Lake Tahoe Transportation Company. He was also secretary of the 1915 General Committee, succeeding Congressman Henry Z. Osborne, and under the chairmanship of Motly H. Flint, Mr. Martin resigned these duties in February, 1915, to become Superintendent of Charities of Los Angeles county, with general supervision over the County Hospital, Farm and Cemetery and the outdoor relief for city and county. In June, 1917, additional duties were imposed upon him as superintendent of the County Hospital.

Mr. Martin is a director of the Southern California Building and Loan Association, is a member of the Immigration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, is an Elk, a Royal Arch Mason, a Republican, a member of the Episcopal church, and of the Southern California Automobile Club. In Los Angeles, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral June 1, 1898, he married Miss Florence Hayden McLellan. They have one daughter, Marjorie Eleanor, a student in the Los Angeles public schools.

ARTHUR LETTS. The world is becoming accustomed to the marvelous results accomplished by organized efficiency, otherwise it would be difficult to explain how one of the Los Angeles greatest institutions, the Broadway Department Store, could have been founded twenty odd years ago by a man with only five hundred dollars in capital. Little notice was taken of the arrival of Arthur Letts in the business community of Los Angeles in 1895. But for ten years or more his store, and his wonderful home and gardens at Hollywood, has attracted millions of patrons and visitors every year. Mr. Letts represents an old and substantial English family of the upper middle class. He was born at Holmby Lodge in Northamptonshire, June 17, 1862, son of Richard and Caroline (Coleman) Letts. Both his father and grandfather were named Richard, and that name was regularly bestowed upon the oldest son of the family for nine generations. Four hundreds. years ago a Richard Letts owned the farm where Arthur Letts was born.

Up to 1874, at the age of twelve, Arthur Letts attended a private school for boys near his old home, conducted by Rev. Mr. Hedges. From 1874 to 1877 he attended the Creaton grammar school, and also had the instruction of a private coach named Mr. Meredith. His early life was characterized by great devotion to his studies. He was always very fond of his older brothers. He stood at the head of his class in school, but he chose otherwise than a studious or professional career. At the age of sixteen he was articled for three years to a good man, proprietor of a dry goods store in a small, thriving English town. The three years he spent there gave him a good foundation for a business career. The fourth year he was engaged by the same house on a salary. About that time he and a younger brother became enthusiastic over the opportunities of the New World. When they were safely embarked on a steamer at Liverpool they sent word to their parents and thus avoided the complications of leaving home without express permission. For several

years Arthur Letts was employed in Walker's department store at Toronto, then the largest mercantile establishment of Canada. During that service he received permission to volunteer in the Queen's Own, and made a creditable record while with the troops engaged in putting down the Riel Rebellion in the northwest. For this service he was awarded a silver medal and clasp and also a grant of land by the Canadian government.

In the early '90's Mr. Letts went west to Seattle. Soon after his arrival the mercantile house that had employed him was burned in a general fire that devastated the business section of the city. The ashes were hardly cool when he put up a tent and installed a stock of goods on his own account. Later he moved his stock to a building, and continued a Seattle merchant for several years.

His next move brought him to Los Angeles in February, 1896. At that time he had only five hundred dollars in capital. Perhaps the most significant thing about Mr. Letts' early activities at Los Angeles was his foresightedness and his choice of a business location. At that time the corner at Fourth and Broadway was considered out in the country, being several blocks from a real business district. A firm at Fourth and Broadway, J. A. Williams & Company, had recently become bankrupt, its stock inventorying at a little more than eight thousand dollars. Mr. Letts apparently was the only man who considered this a real opportunity for investment. With the aid of an influential friend he secured a loan of five thousand dollars from the Los Angeles National Bank, and the stock was finally purchased from the Board of Trade. Thus on February 24, 1896, the Broadway Department Store of Arthur Letts was first opened to the public. His stock was damaged a week later by an adjacent fire, but that handicap was soon overcome and his business grew by leaps and bounds. Time and again it has been necessary to enlarge his quarters. In 1899 the Broadway Department Store occupied the entire ground floor of the Pirtle & Hallet Building. In 1901 the adjoining Hellman Building was bought, and in 1905 the upper floors of the Pirtle and Hallet Building were acquired. In the next year the Slauson Building was occupied. Still later a magnificent new structure was erected, and today there is no larger and better known department store in southern California than the Broadway Department Store.

Some of the qualities of character that have impelled Arthur Letts to his present business position are indicated in the foregoing brief description. But it is significant that Mr. Letts himself has always regarded the Broadway Department Store as an institution and an organization rather than a one-man business. He seemed to exemplify a policy laid down by another eminent financier a number of years ago of never doing anything which someone else could do. He has been content to blaze the trail, show the way, and give his complete confidence and co-operation to his associates, whether those associates are department managers or the humblest employes.

In recent years the public generally has been made familiar with a so-called new idea in education, the "Continuation School" and vocational training. It is noteworthy that Mr. Letts introduced a plan of "Continuation School" seventeen years ago. In his store he arranged for and established instruction given free to his younger employes, and since then all the junior members of the store's working force under eighteen years have the opportunity of getting a good education while earning their living. This school has been studied and commented upon

by many educators, and frequently the results attained by the Broadway Department Store pupils have been equal to those attained where pupils have attended the regular public schools without the interruption of a daily vocation. Another important institution of the store was the organization in 1904 of a mutual benefit association that provides relief to members who are kept from their duties through illness.

Mr. Letts was one of the most liberal givers to the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., for nine years was president of the local association, and in that time the association acquired the largest membership of any individual body of the association in the world. In 1909 Mr. Letts was a delegate to the World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Letts was at one time vice-president of the California Savings Bank and a director of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, but his growing interests as a business man caused him eventually to retire from all outside responsibilities. He is a republican but has never consented to serve in more than one political position, as trustee of the State Normal School.

Mr. Letts is a member of the Hollywood Lodge, A. F. and A. M., is a Knight Templar, and a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Realty Board, Los Angeles Country Club, Athletic Club, Midwick Country Club, Municipal League, City Club, Hollywood Board of Trade, Federation Club and the Automobile Club. He is also vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America, and president of the local Boy Scouts.

His hobby is horticulture. His estate at Hollywood covers a hundred acres of ground and contains besides his beautiful residence, known as Holmby House, an unrivaled collection of trees, plants and shrubs gathered from all parts of the world. To one who has known the beautiful residences and estates of other lands, there is an especial charm about the approach and entrance to the home of Arthur Letts—Holmby House. No lodge beside locked gates here, with liveried servants keeping guard, but on the contrary as one approaches on Kenmore avenue he is impressed with the open welcome of the unguarded gateways and drives. The formal garden, with its warmth of color shown in the many symmetrical designs of arrangements of brilliant-hued foliage plants, seem to speak of a warm hearted host awaiting one in the mansion on the hill.

The graceful branches of the many deodars seem to beckon to one to come closer and yet closer, while from row upon row of carefully chosen specimen trees that plant the garden comes a burst of melody from a thousand tiny throats, the sweet songsters giving welcome as they wing their way from tree top to tree top. The beautiful statuary grouped on the terraces, the playing fountain, the restful Italian marble seats, all lend their aid to the development of this idea, that here is to be found a largesse, a bounteous generosity and hospitality, in a home the master of which is a citizen of the world.

There are literally miles and miles of beautiful winding roads and walks and picturesque pathways in the grounds about Holmby House, and in some of these one might linger for hours, resting now and then beneath some stately tree, or dropping down to enjoy at leisure some fine vista of distant ocean or purple tipped mountains.

Architectural effect has not been neglected either, and here and there are dignified pergolas overhung with glorious tropical vines, and

with tiled or gravel walks beneath their shelter, leading perhaps to a rippling fountain or to the edge of a terrace where one may sit cosily at afternoon tea, or perhaps in the summer evening linger to look out over the moonlit valley, or watch a few miles away the twinkling lights of the busy city of Los Angeles.

The trellised walks about the great glass and lath conservatory are especially beautiful, for they shelter wondrous waxen begonias and rare ferns, and some of the lattices are woven from the natural branches of trees still covered with bark in rustic fashion, some of these screening cosy rustic seats and lending much to the beauties of the plant houses, which overflow with rare plant life gathered from all parts of the world.

In the palm plantation there is an unusually fine grouping on a gently sloping side hill, with a ground covering of French cannas, dwarf palms, grasses and other plants that add to the luxuriant tropical effect of the arrangement which is at once unique and beautiful. The poets of the world have written freely and fully of the music of the tree tops, and especially have the pines had their soft minor songs translated for us into rythmical words, but as yet no musical interpreter has been found for the wonderful songs of the palm tree. To sensitive ears there is a harp-like quality to the tones as if the fingers lingered on the silken strings, and the notes of melody die away like the whispers of baby voices.

Each of the palms has its own song, but that of the graceful cocos plumosa has a peculiarly musical tone, and one might sit for hours in the great pergola on the terrace listening to the music that floats upward from the waving branches.

Mr. Letts' collection of cacti and succulents is considered to be the finest private collection in the world. The government has created his cactus garden a United States sub-station. It was his interests and attainments as a horticulturist that caused his selection to represent America on the Advisory Board of the committee having in charge the International Horticultural Exhibit at London in 1912. Mr. Letts has expended a large amount of money in developing his gardens and grounds, but has always declined to estimate the cost of this work, feeling that in his own words: "this garden is the one thing in my life that is going to measure up to my ideal now and for a hundred years to come, and I do not propose to place a money value on it." Among the durable satisfactions of life there is perhaps none greater than that of an intimate kinship and love of nature, flowers and all growing things, and in the exquisite expression of that taste which wealth and long study have afforded Mr. Letts he is surely one of the most enviable men in southern California. He is also a lover of art of other kinds, and his Hollywood home shelters a number of precious marbles and other rare treasures.

Mr. Letts has had an ideal home life. On August 25, 1886, at Toronto, Canada, he married Miss Florence Philp, daughter of a Methodist Episcopal minister. They are the parents of three children: Florence Edna, born September 24, 1887, now Mrs. Malcolm McNaghten; Gladys, born September 9, 1889, Mrs. Harold Janss, and Arthur Letts Jr., born April 21, 1891.

GEORGE H. PECK for many years was prominent as a banker at San Pedro and is active head of two companies which have handled more land in and around San Pedro, including the great harbor improvements, than any other organization.

Geo. H. Cook

The Pecks are original Californians, dating from the days of forty-nine. George H. Peck is a son of George H. Peck, Sr., who was born at Burlington, Vermont, in October, 1822. He was well educated, studied law and practiced in the east until 1849, when he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For a time he mined at Dutch Flat, later was principal of schools at San Francisco, and in 1868 moved to El Monte, and was engaged in the business of raising castor oil beans until 1876. He then retired and moved to Pasadena, where he lived quietly until his death in 1906. He was a Republican and a member of the Episcopal church. At San Francisco he married Mary Chater. Their four children are: John H. F., of Long Beach; George H., Mrs. Kate W. Gibbs, of Pasadena; and Mrs. Mary C. Jardine, of Los Angeles.

George H. Peck, Jr., was born in San Francisco October 15, 1856. He attended public school in that city until 1868, and after his parents moved to El Monte continued his education in the public schools of San Gabriel. His first serious employment was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, beginning in a minor capacity and rising to the position of conductor. After nine years he resigned from the operating department and engaged in the real estate business in San Pedro. He was from the first an active spirit in all of San Pedro's affairs. He established a general commercial bank, and also the Citizens Savings Bank, and was president of these two institutions for twenty-five years. Mr. Peck is still president of G. H. Peck & Company, which handles San Pedro harbor property, and is president of the San Pedro Land Company, through which a great bulk of the lands in and around San Pedro have been bought and sold. Mr. Peck is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is independent.

At Los Angeles in February, 1884, he married Olive Betz, now deceased. There are four children, two sons and two daughters, William, Leland, Rena, Mrs. Herbert Culler of Los Angeles, and Alma. The son William, born in Los Angeles, was educated in the public schools, and for a number of years has been associated with his father in business and is now vice president of the San Pedro Land Company.

George W. Walker is on the board of a number of Los Angeles' leading financial and business institutions, is a member of its leading clubs, and all his associations are those of a most substantial, prosperous and influential business man and citizen. Everyone likes to know how such a man got his start. Some of the older acquaintances and friends of Mr. Walker can answer this query by recalling the period, now twenty-eight years in the past, when he was winning friends and building up business in his cigar and tobacco store on the corner of First and Main streets.

The width of a continent separates him from his birthplace. George W. Walker was born at Albany, New York, October 7, 1861, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moore) Walker. His early boyhood was spent in the city of Washington, where he attended the grammar and high schools, graduating in 1878, at the age of seventeen. He at once sought change and adventure in the life of the southwest. At Tombstone, Arizona, he became identified with the cigar and tobacco business, and remained there until coming to Los Angeles, in 1891, then establishing the store above mentioned. He developed his business rapidly, both wholesale and retail. In 1906 he removed the wholesale cigar and

tobacco business to 109-111 North Main street, and in 1912 the wholesale business was moved to 306-308 South Los Angeles street. When he sold the business in 1912 he had built it up until in volume it was the largest of its kind in Southern California.

Mr. Walker in 1911 was made president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. He continued to act in that capacity until 1912, when, resigning, he in company with his family, made a trip around the world, during which they visited all the principal countries and cities abroad. On returning to Los Angeles in 1913 he was soon again in the active tide of business affairs, serving as vice-president and director of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank and as director of the Citizens National Bank and a member of its Executive Committee.

Mr. Walker is president of the Olig Crude Oil Company and the Olig Land Company, president of the Monroe Oil Company and the West Side Oil Company, is vice-president of the U. S. Realty Company and an officer and director in many other corporations. He owns the Walker Theatre Building and much other valuable real estate along Broadway, Grand avenue and Seventh street.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Athletic Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League and other civic and social organizations, and in politics votes as a republican. At Tombstone, Arizona, in 1883, he married Miss Margaret S. Holmes, of Nevada City, California. They have one daughter, Ethelwyn Gertrude.

FREDERICK PALMER, president of the Palmer Photoplay Corporation, was born in Belmont, New York, on Friday the thirteenth of May, 1881, and his success has been a living exemplification of the fallacy of the superstition founded upon this calendar combination.

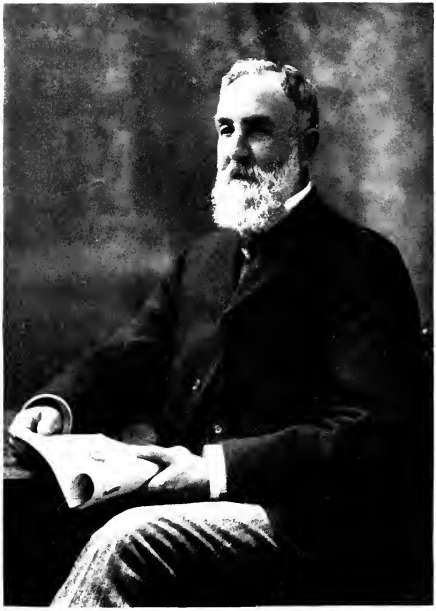
Educated in the schools of Rochester and New York City, Mr. Palmer took up newspaper work, starting as a cub reporter on the Rochester Post Express and making rapid progress under the kindly guidance of John Northern Hilliard, now famous as a novelist and short story writer.

Having been an adept at sleight-of-hand since boyhood, Mr. Palmer became acquainted with Alexander Herrmann, the famous magician, and after a course of training under this great master of digital dexterity, entered vaudeville under the title of "Palmer, The Man of Mystery" and toured this and other countries successfully for a number of years.

In an emergency arising from the sudden illness of a member of a dramatic company, Mr. Palmer jumped in and played the part and met with such success that he spent several years in the legitimate drama and musical comedy.

Seeing great story possibility in the various branches of the show business, Mr. Palmer spent several seasons with circuses, carnivals and fair ground shows, also making a trip down the Mississippi in a river show boat. During this time he contributed many stories and special articles to magazines and newspapers and wrote several volumes of verse.

Ten years ago, adopting Los Angeles as a permanent home, Mr. Palmer turned his attention to a study of motion pictures. During four years of this time he published the largest theatrical magazine of the west, "The Rounder." After selling this publication he decided to devote his entire time to screen production. After free-lancing for a time he became a staff writer with the old Keystone Company, rising to the position of assistant managing editor under Mack Sennett and Hampton Del Ruth. Later he became managing editor of Vogue Films, resigning



D. Freeman

that position to become special writer for Universal. During nine months Mr. Palmer wrote fifty-two stories which were produced and exhibited. Subsequently he was a special writer for Triangle and the William Fox Corporation.

Realizing that producers were facing a serious scarcity of screen stories, Mr. Palmer together with Roy L. Manker organized the Palmer Photoplay Corporation, which was incorporated under the direction of the following officers: Frederick Palmer, president; Harry E. Teter, vice-president; Sam E. Warmbath, secretary and treasurer; and Roy L. Manker, business manager. Starting with three offices and five employes the Palmer Photoplay Corporation has grown to an organization comprising thirty offices and nearly two score employes and serving as a national clearing house for photoplay scenarios.

The Palmer plan of scenario writing has been widely advertised and has helped many aspiring writers to success, as creators of photoplay stories.

The Manuscript Sales Department is a constant source of supply for screen material and some of the largest productions of the past year have passed through this department from author to producer.

Frederick Palmer is one of the men of genius—though he disclaims any of it—who have made Los Angeles the world's greatest center in the production of photoplays. It is only for the purpose of permanent record, and not to furnish information that would be superflous, that this brief article is incorporated here.

DANIEL FREEMAN. A number of the experiences of the late Daniel Freeman, especially during his early residence in Los Angeles county, are pertinent and indispensable facts in the understanding of the real history of this section. Daniel Freeman was a man of interesting personality, and his achievements rank him as one of the foremost of the pioneers of Los Angeles.

He was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, June 30, 1837, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. In the paternal line his first American ancestor, Edward Freeman, located at Woodbridge, New Jersey, as early as 1658. Many of the Freemans in subsequent generations were prominent in public and business affairs. Daniel Freeman's grandfather was also named Daniel and was a Methodist preacher and missionary who went in the interests of the church from New Jersey to Canada, and devoted a number of years to the extension of the church and the propagation of Christianity. It is said that he preached the first Protestant sermon in the city of Detroit. He organized many congregations through the province of Ontario and in the state of Michigan. He had a farm in Ontario, and there his son, father of Daniel Freeman, was born and gave his entire life to agriculture. He married a daughter of Scotch-Irish immigrants. Daniel Freeman was reared on a farm and his early life was remote from those special advantages that are part of a liberal education. However, he had that ambition for a higher education which made its attainment only a matter of minor difficulty. He graduated from a private academy and studied law in Osgoode Hall at the University of Ontario. He graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He soon attained much prominence in his profession at Simcoe, Ontario, and he also was interested in a shipyard on Lake Erie. But for one thing he might have remained in Canada and achieved professional eminence and great business success. He had married in 1866 a Miss Christie, whose health early became a matter of concern to Mr.

Freeman. They spent several winters together traveling in the south, where the milder climate was of benefit to her, and in February, 1873, while on a train Mr. Freeman was offered by the newsboy a book entitled "Nordhoff's California." He bought a copy, began a casual examination, and eventually was so absorbed in all the glowing descriptions that he hastily convinced himself that it was his duty to visit California, and accordingly the very next day arrangements had been made and accommodations secured for the long railway journey to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Freeman first went to San Francisco, and from that city spent nine months in investigating all sections of the state with a view to the purchase of property and permanent residence and business connections. In the course of his investigations he visited the Centinela Rancho, which with the Sansal Redondo comprised something like twenty-six thousand acres of land, then devoted to grazing purposes by the owner, Sir Robert Burnett, who was then living on the rancho, but later returned to Scotland. In September, 1873, Mr. Freeman leased the rancho for five years with the privilege of buying it within that time at six dollars an acre. Mr. Freeman also bought from the immense herds owned by Sir Robert Burnett ten thousand sheep. The rancho was supposedly useful only for grazing purposes. Mr. Freeman developed his herd and had considerable fortune with it until the extremely dry winter of 1875-76, when nearly half of his sheep were destroyed. In the meantime, however, he had carried out a successful experiment for the raising of grain, having planted six hundred forty acres in barley. The fields harvested a crop averaging twelve sacks to the acre, and that, too, with a season's rainfall of only four and a half inches. This success with grain raising, coupled with the heavy losses incurred in his flocks, determined him to abandon the sheep industry, and he therefore sold about sixteen thousand head to Lucky Baldwin, owner of the Santa Anita Rancho. After that Mr. Freeman steadily devoted his energies to the growing of grain and never lost a crop. He also studied and worked out many notable improvements on his vast property, and was particularly successful in making available a splendid natural water supply through artesian wells, so that hundreds and thousands of acres became a source of steady production by irrigated farming.

With the incoming of a large number of easterners in 1885 Mr Freeman found it expedient to dispose of a portion of his vast ranch. The south half was sold and later divided into small tracts. The present site of Inglewood is part of the old rancho.

At the height of his grain raising experience Mr. Freeman raised in 1880 a million bushels of grain, and sent an entire shipload of wheat to Liverpool.

He was a man of great generosity, gave liberally to public institutions and causes, was very active in the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, serving as its president two terms, and was a director in the Southern California Railway for many years, it being a branch of the Santa Fe system. Mrs. Freeman died in 1874. She was the mother of two sons and one daughter. The daughter is Mrs. Charles H. Howland of Los Angeles.

Major Charles H. Howland came to southern California thirty-five years ago. He was then in the flush of young manhood, and came here not to retire but to work and to serve. While in later years he has had much leisure for the contemplative life, Major Howland for the

Yours truly,
Chas. H. Bowland,

greater part has been extremely busy as an engineer and manager of large property interests in and around Los Angeles, and is one of the notable men in this section of the state.

He was born near Toronto, Canada, March 25, 1863, son of Frederick A. and Matilda Margaret (Musson) Howland. His father was descended from Henry Howland, who settled in Massachusetts in 1624, a brother of John Howland, one of the hundred and one passengers of the Mayflower who landed at Plymouth in 1620. His mother was from an old Huguenot family.

Up to the age of twelve Major Howland attended private school and after that the Upper Canada College at Toronto to the age of sixteen. With that experience and equipment he started for the Canadian Northwest as assistant to the chief of the astronomical section of the Special Survey for the Canadian government. The corps was employed in establishing initial points and meridians from which lines were run for the laying out of the public lands in what are now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. After a year Mr. Howland was appointed inspector of lands for the Hudson Bay Company, and his duties required much driving and traveling over the country that lies between Manitoba and the Rockies. That was before the first railway lines were built through the Canadian Northwest and the country was inhabited only by Indians.

After two more years of this varied and eventful experience Mr. Howland came to Los Angeles. As a surveyor and engineer he worked all through the southern part of the state. He ran the preliminary survey line for the Santa Fe Railroad from Los Angeles to Port Ballona and Santa Monica. After three years he became manager for Daniel Freeman's twenty-five thousand acre ranch, extending from the Baldwin Hills to the northern limits of Redondo City. Major Howland married a daughter of Daniel Freeman, and for many years has had the executive control of the extensive interests of the estate. From the old ranch have since been carved the sites for the following cities: Inglewood, Playa del Rey, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Hawthorne and a part of Venice. The Freeman interests owned an office building in Los Angeles, a continuous brick kiln at Inglewood which furnished bricks for most of the older business blocks in Los Angeles, and at one time they had a steamer in operation hauling coal from British Columbia to San Pedro. There is still two thousand acres of the ranch undivided near Inglewood, and Major Howland farms that extensive property.

Major Howland was formerly a director in the Broadway Bank and Trust Company at Los Angeles. He is a director of the Seaside Water Company, which is the holding company of the Virginia Hotel at Long Beach. He is also a director in the Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company, and is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

In the Adjutant General's office at Sacramento can be found the military record of Major Howland. In brief it is as follows: Enlisted in Troop D, Cavalry National Guard of California, August 30, 1895; promoted corporal and sergeant of the same troop, commissioned first lieutenant October 12, 1896; commissioned captain of the same troop November 22, 1897; commissioned first lieutenant and aide de camp, First Brigade, October 23, 1905; commissioned major and engineer officer, First Brigade, September 3, 1907; placed on the retired list Oc-

tober 14, 1909, by Act of the Legislature approved March 22, 1909; and commissioned major, Ordnance Department, May 17, 1909. His last duties were as Major Ordnance Department, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, First Brigade, and as such he built the State Rifle Range in Sholl Canyon. He was placed on the retired list and withdrawn from active service with the rank of major on April 13, 1916.

Major Howland is an independent voter in politics. He married at Los Angeles September 22, 1888, Grace Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of the late Daniel Freeman, a sketch of whose career is found elsewhere in this publication. Major and Mrs. Howland erected the beautiful Episcopal church at Inglewood known as the Church of the Holy Faith as a memorial to their mothers. The cornerstone of the church was laid by Bishop Johnson April 26, 1913, and the building was consecrated November 8, 1914. It is a beautiful memorial and a splendid addition to the churches and church buildings of the diocese. The building group consists of the church, the rectory and the parish hall. The church is a beautiful structure of the English Gothic style modified to suit southern California conditions, and well justifies the architect's "attempt to realize a permanent and monumental structure that shall stand for centuries as a work of art and shall fitly express the Episcopal church in southern California." The parish house, corresponding in style with the church, also has a large auditorium, guild hall and kitchen, and the rectory is an eleven-room, modern home.

On the bronze tablet at the entrance of the church is the following inscription, words from Bishop Johnson's dedicatory address: "Through this church two mothers will throughout the ages plead with every generation to come and rest awhile and pray. Think of the weary ones who will find rest here; think of the sorrowful ones who will here find peace; think of the wayward ones who will find guidance; think of the yearning ones whose earnest desires will be satisfied. You who know what is in every mother's heart, can you think of a memorial for a mother more fitting than this one, that is to bring rest and peace, and guidance and joy, to generation after generation yet unborn? I cannot. And as I bear these sainted ones in mind, in whose memory it has been erected, I pray that they may invoke God's blessing upon us and ours through all time to come until the day dawns and the shadows flee away."

John B. Bushnell for a quarter of a century has sustained a vital relationship to the growing and expanding institutions and affairs of southern California, particularly at Los Angeles. Mr. Bushnell has been especially prominent in financial circles for many years.

He was born at Peru in LaSalle county, Illinois, November 23, 1865. His father, William Bushnell, who was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1816, was educated in New England and became a contractor. On coming west he located at Princeton, Illinois, which many people then thought was destined to be a large and important city. As a contractor he did much state and county work in the central west, and later specialized his business in the erection of government lighthouses and life saving stations, and his organization put up most of those stations around the Great Lakes. For twenty-five years he was very active as the principal contractor in the state. For many years he made his home at Evanston, Illinois, where he died in 1890. In New York City he married Mary Fowler McKean, and they were the parents of eleven children.

John B. Bushnell, youngest of the family, attended grammar and high schools at Evanston, graduating from the latter at the age of eighteen. He had a busy career as secretary of the Chicago Newspaper Union until 1890, when ill health forced him out of that occupation and from that part of the country. Coming to the southwest, he worked on a cattle ranch at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and was then in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific, now the Santa Fe Railroad, until 1892. Since the latter year Mr. Bushnell has been identified as a resident and business man with Los Angeles. He was engaged in the loan business under the name John B. Bushnell Company for many years, and since 1909 it has been one of the leading firms for handling stocks and bonds, being a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Mr. Bushnell organized the Jonathan Club, one of the best known social organizations of southern California, in 1894, and was honored as its first vice-president. In 1897 he organized and became president of the Columbia Club, which brought out Henry T. Gage and was chiefly instrumental in electing him governor of California. This club afterward merged with the Union League Club. Mr. Bushnell has been a leader in the organization of many other California institutions. He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow, enjoys a membership in the Jonathan Club, is a member of the Gamut Club, San Gabriel Country Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, a life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and is an associate member of the Ellis Club. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Bushnell has two children: Margaret, a graduate of the Marlborough School for Girls, is the wife of William E. Shields of Yokohama, Japan. The son, George E., graduated from the Virginia Military Institute and is now a successful merchant at Pocatello, Idaho.

HARRY E. TETER, stocks and bonds, has been identified with a number of successful enterprises which he has assisted in financing and promoting. He is one of the younger men in the financial district of southern California.

He was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, February 7, 1884, son of Alvin J. and Eva E. (Barker) Teter. When he was twelve years old his parents moved from Mount Pleasant, where he had attended public school, to Topeka, Kansas, where his education was finished with two years in high school. His first business employment was in the general offices of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Topeka. He was there two years. During that time he had an opportunity to make a visit west to Los Angeles, and it was not long afterward that he resigned his position at Topeka and established himself, permanently as it has proved, in California. For two years he was secretary to the Board of Examiners of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Since then he has been in business for himself. For a time he was in the mining and brokerage business at Ogden, Utah, and became vice-president of the Interstate Brokerage Company there. Having sold out his Ogden interests he returned to Los Angeles in 1910 and established the present H. E. Teter & Company, Stocks and Bonds, of which he has since been president.

In 1915 Mr. Teter was one of the organizers of the Big Jim Gold Mining Company, which in 1917 sold that part of their property upon which the mine was located for approximately a million dollars. In 1910 he assisted in financing the Midway Northern Oil Company, which is one of the successful of the smaller oil companies of California. He

was also one of the organizers and from 1912 to 1914 was president of the Standard Corrugated Pipe Company of San Francisco and Los Angeles. In 1918 Mr. Teter assisted in organizing and financing the Palmer Photoplay Corporation, the only institution teaching photoplay writing that is recognized and endorsed by the motion picture industry.

Mr. Teter is a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Brentwood Country Club, and is a republican voter. At San Francisco July 23, 1909, he married Pauline Recktenwald. They have one son, H. E., Jr., born in 1911, now a student in the Urban Military Academy.

JAMES CALHOUN DRAKE is president of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, an institution which with over three millions of capital and surplus stands in the front rank of financial houses on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Drake became president of this institution in 1903, soon after it was founded, and in many other ways he has been influentially identified with the growth and history of Los Angeles since about twenty years ago he retired from service in the United States Navy, which he had entered as a boy cadet.

Mr. Drake was born at Cincinnati, Washington county, Arkansas, July 26, 1858, son of Wesley and Martha (Kellum) Drake. As a schoolboy he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, and in 1880 graduated. As a midshipman and ensign he cruised several years in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies and Central and South American coasts, and was then assigned to duty in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for two years had command of government vessels on the coast of North Carolina and Georgia. In 1890 he began a three years' cruise around the world in the Alliance, spending most of the time in Asiatic waters. In 1893 he was appointed inspector of ordnance at San Francisco, and while there the duty fell to him of equipping the Olympia and Oregon, which a few years later played such a brilliant part in American naval history of the Pacific.

Mr. Drake retired from the navy and took up civil life at Los Angeles in 1896. Besides his long service as executive head of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, he has been for many years director of the First National Bank, has served as waterworks commissioner, and is a director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance, the Southern California, the Edison Company, the California Delta Farms, the Southern California Telephone Company and various other concerns.

April 26, 1893, he married Miss Fanny Wilcox, and they became the parents of two children. The Drake home, erected a few years ago, is one of the magnificent private residences of Los Angeles.

JOHN S. CRAVENS has been a conspicuous figure in financial and business affairs in southern California for over twenty years. A long list of business, social and civic organizations honor him as a member and participant.

Mr. Cravens was born at Kansas City, Missouri, March 5, 1871, a son of John Kenny and Frances Catlett (Frame) Cravens. He graduated from the Kansas City High School in 1888, and from Yale University with the class of 1893. On December 28, 1893, Mr. Cravens married Miss Mildred Myers, of St. Louis, daughter of George S. Myers, founder of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.

After his university career Mr. Cravens was engaged with the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company in various capacities, and was an active

J. C. Drax

participant in the negotiations which culminated the sale of that company on January 1, 1900, to the American Tobacco Company.

Mr. Cravens began spending his winters at Pasadena in 1897. He has been a prominent resident of southern California since 1900, in which year he acquired interests in the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles, and was chosen first president of that corporation. In 1901 he helped organize the Southwestern National Bank, and resigning as president of the Edison Electric Company was made executive head of the bank in October, 1902. This bank and the Los Angeles National Bank and the First National Bank were subsequently merged, taking the name of the First National Bank, of which Mr. Cravens has since been vice-president and director.

Mr. Cravens is a director of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, is president of the American Conduit Company of Los Angeles, manufacturers of fiber conduits, is a director of the Dominquez Land Corporation, a director of the Los Angeles Extension Company, and a director of the Chino Land & Water Company.

He is president of the Barlow Sanitarium, a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club, Midwick Country Club, Yale Club of New York City, Englewood Country Club of Englewood, New Jersey, Bohemian Club of San Francisco, Bankers Club of New York City, Graduates Club of New Haven, Metropolitan Club of Washington. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Cravens was formerly chairman of the executive committee of the Southwest Division of the Military Training Camp Association. Out of the plans and work of that organization as a national affair grew the officers training camp at the beginning of the great war. Mr. Cravens is devoted to southern California as a place of residence and business, but he sacrificed his convenience and pleasure for the greater part of the period in which America was engaged in the war to devote himself to the strenuous task of war work at Washington as a "dollar a year man." He was in Washington from October, 1917, to April, 1919, as chief of the Federal agencies section of the Council of National Defense. At the time he resigned he was the recipient of an official letter from the director of the Council of National Defense, a document that speaks for itself:

"It is with far from a prefunctory feeling that I respond to your letter in which you take leave of the Council of National Defense. As you know I was extremely reluctant to have you go, for in many respects these are more trying days in an administrative sense than were those of the actual war period. But your reasons for returning to California were so unanswerable that the Council could no longer in justice to yourself ask you to postpone your departure.

"This brings me to the point of telling you, if I can do so adequately in the brief space of a letter, how very genuinely appreciative the Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council, and the other five cabinet members forming the Council, as well as its director, are of the highly important and faithful contribution which you made to the government of the United States during your long and untiring service here. Not only as perhaps the most potent figure in the Council's field organization, the antennae of which stretched out through the states into almost every hamlet of the land, and which during the war formed a mighty national system, but in your dual capacity as chairman of the Council's Highways

Transport Committee, which is performing a most vital task in the interest of the people of the country, you have left an impress upon the history of the Council and in the life of the nation that will be ineffaceable

"It is difficult to analyze a man's qualities, but I think that those responsible for the striking success of your work here were your entire absence of self-interest, your tact, your industry, and, above all, your perception that our war making was in essence simply co-ordinated action on the part of all elements of the public. Particularly with regard to the last thought, I do not think that anybody has left Washington with a more powerful and sentient grasp of the civilian factors in the Nation, the welding together of which forged the unity which made America's war effort a surprise even to itself.

"We shall all miss you, but you have richly earned your return to civilian life, and I offer you every good wish therein."

CAPTAIN ROBERT E. HUNTER, a graduate mechanical engineer, is vice president and director of the Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Company, one of the most successful investment, stock and bond houses on the Pacific coast. Captain Hunter only recently returned from France, where he commanded a battery of field artillery on the fighting front during the great allied drive of 1918.

Captain Hunter was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1886, son of Edward S. and Elizabeth M. Hunter. His father was born in Troy, New York, and in his childhood the family moved to Chicago, where he was reared and educated and where he has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1884. He is one of the veteran grain operators in Chicago, and his name is one of the best known in Board of Trade and financial circles of that city.

Robert E. Hunter attended public schools in Chicago, the University High School, and in 1903 entered the Throop College of Technology at Pasadena, California. On graduating in 1906 he entered Yale University, where he specialized in mechanical engineering and was graduated with a degree in that school in 1911.

For one year Captain Hunter practiced his profession, especially along the line of structural engineering in Chicago, and then returned to Pasadena and soon afterward formed a partnership with David Blankenhorn in the corporation Blankenhorn-Hunter Company. Mr. Hunter is vice-president and director of this business. The company represents many large interests, and for several years have handled the financial investments of William Wrigley, Jr., in southern California, and the company was the chief intermediary in the purchase of Catalina Island by Mr. Wrigley in 1919. Mr. Hunter is one of the executive officials in the new organization for handling the property of Catalina Island, being vice-president and treasurer of the Santa Catalina Island Company and vice-president and treasurer of the Wilmington Transportation Company. He is also a director of the Corona Foothill Lemon Company and is president of the Hunter Fireproof Storage Company.

Captain Hunter enlisted in August, 1917, and was assigned to duty in France attending the artillery school at Saumur and joining the 119th Field Artillery of the 32 Division on graduation. He was in that battle which stands out perhaps most prominently among those in which the American troops participated, Chauteau Thierry, to the Vesle River, and was also in the operations around Soissons. He received his honorable discharge December 8, 1918.

Captain Hunter is a member of the California Club, the Midwick

Ralph B. Lloyd

Country Club and the University Club of Chicago. He is a member of the Episcopal church. September 27, 1913, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, he married Gwendolyn Mitchell. They have two daughters, Helen and Louise.

RALPH B. LLOYD. While Mr. Lloyd's name is identified with a number of important business enterprises, manufacturing, lands and live stock, he has also contributed his share to the development of California resources as an oil man. He deserves lasting credit as the locator of the oil resources in the Ventura oil field, and as the man who possessed the faith, the courage and the enterprise to promote the development of the region.

Mr. Lloyd was born at Neosho, Missouri, February 28, 1875, son of Lewis Marshall and Sarah Elizabeth Lloyd. He first attended private school, and in 1887, when his parents moved to Ventura, California, he was in the public schools there to the age of fourteen. He received a high school education at Berkeley, California, and in 1895 entered the University of California, class of 1899, having specialized in social science.

After his university career Mr. Lloyd returned to Los Angeles and became associated with his father in the cattle business, handling large herds of live stock between Mexico, Arizona, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. In 1904 Mr. Lloyd became vice president and general manager of the National Tank and Pipe Company, his chief associate being William E. Hampton of Los Angeles. This company manufactured pipe and tanks for mining, irrigation and city water works. While with that business Mr. Lloyd bought land and built a manufacturing plant at Portland, Oregon, and remained there as manager until 1911.

Having sold his Pipe Company interest, Mr. Lloyd invested in Portland real estate, which he now holds, and returned to Los Angeles and at once took an active hand in oil development. Some years previously, in 1898, he had convinced himself by his own investigations of the promise of oil in the Ventura district, and for ten or fifteen years he tried to interest others in that district. However, he failed to convince any of the knowing capitalists, and when he returned from Portland he determined to risk his capital and his personal enterprise on the project. He, with others, bought and leased about fourteen thousand acres of land on the apex of the Ventura dome, made some preliminary explorations, and eventually succeeded in interesting the Shell Company of California in the project. The Ventura dome is now one of the promising fields of California. The Shell Company, the General Petroleum Corporation and the State Consolidated Oil Company are all engaged in its development. In much of his oil operations Mr. Lloyd has been closely associated with Joseph B. Dabney.

Mr. Lloyd is secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Ventura Land and Water Company, a company that was incorporated by his father on September 28, 1887, and has always remained a family corporation. Mr. Lloyd is a member of the Masonic Order, the Delta Upsilon College Fraternity, the University Club, Chamber of Commerce, and from college times has maintained a close interest in outdoor sports. While in university he excelled in track athletics, and has some forty medals which were awarded his prowess. He established some records in track events in the intercollegiate contests between Stanford University and the University of California.

At Los Angeles, January 28, 1904, Mr. Lloyd married Miss Lulu Hull. They have four daughters.

WELLINGTON CHARLES BURKE, M. D. The late Dr. Wellington Charles Burke, of Los Angeles, although not long a resident of the city, during the period he was located here established himself as one of the distinguished men of his profession, and had his career not been cut short, would have gained a fame that probably would have been international on account of his special work with reference to rectal diseases, upon which he was an admitted authority. He was born at Fishkill, New York, May 30, 1866, of Scotch and Protestant Irish ancestry. After attending the village schools of his native place, when only eight years of age he entered the grammar school of Newburg, New York, and completed its courses. His parents then moving to Kansas City, Missouri, he, in 1877, entered the high school of his ward and after being graduated from it took a business college course, from which he was graduated with honors in 1885.

From childhood it was his ambition to become a physician, and after reading medicine for three years, in 1889 he became a student of the Medical Department of the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in 1892 as president of his class and missing first honors by one-sixth of one per cent. Immediately after graduation Doctor Burke was elected to the faculty of the University Medical Club and was given the chair of first assistant demonstrator of anatomy. One year later he was elected co-demonstrator of anatomy and associate professor of operative surgery in the post graduate faculty, visiting surgeon to the university dispensary, president of the Alumni Association, second vice-president of the Twin City Medical Society, and a member of other medical societies. Later he was made an honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Association and the Grand River Medical Society.

Until 1895 Doctor Burke remained at Kansas City, but in that year came to Los Angeles, forming a partnership here with Dr. W. G. Cochran. Two years later he severed this connection and established himself in offices in the Lindley Building, continuing alone until his death. He had a chair in the University Medical College of Los Angeles, and was a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations. When overtaken by his last illness Doctor Burke was just completing an exhaustive work on rectal surgery, on which he specialized. He was much beloved by his patients and associates in the medical profession. A ready and pleasing speaker, he was very popular and much sought after as a public speaker and toastmaster of banquets of physicians and surgeons. Bringing with him the most advanced ideas of more eastern practitioners, Doctor Burke found ready recognition at Los Angeles, and from 1900 to 1903 was special surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad. A man of more than average height, he being six feet, four inches tall, Doctor Burke commanded attention everywhere, and this presence, combined with his handsome features and delightful personality, made him one never to be forgotten. His untimely demise was mourned as a public loss, and his memory is tenderly cherished by many outside of his immediate family.

In 1892 Doctor Burke was united in marriage with Harriet Eggers Carlstrom, sister of Professor John T. Eggers, M. D., of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Burke was taken by her parents when seventeen years old from Fairfield, Iowa, to Kansas City, Missouri, and she was educated at the Female Seminary of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Doctor and Mrs Burke had two children, namely: Norman and Ruth. During the long illness of Doctor Burke prior to his demise the family exchequer

was depleted and Mrs. Burke felt impelled to become a producer in order to meet the living expenses of her family. A cultured lady, she naturally turned toward literary work, and for years was a special writer and society editor for the leading papers of Los Angeles. She is now one of the most experienced newspaper women of this part of the state.

Inheriting her mother's literary ability, Mrs. Ruth Burke Stephens, senior member of the firm of Stephens & Sterry, publicity bureau and news service, with offices at Nos. 337-338 Blanchard Building, Los Angeles, has become one of the leading publicity writers of southern California. Although still in her teens when she was graduated from the Los Angeles schools, she began her newspaper career, handling the difficult departments devoted to railroads and the stock exchange in addition to handling society items. In 1912 she was married to Stubert B. Stephens, a son of Chancellor David S. Stephens of the University of Kansas City, and resided in Kansas City until 1914, when she returned to Los Angeles and re-entered the newspaper field. Early in 1916 she began specializing on publicity work, and when this country entered the world war Mrs. Stephens developed into the most effective worker in the city. She handled all the publicity work for the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, of which she was a member, during the last four loan drives, and also of the War Savings campaign. So effective did she prove herself that she was transferred to the State War Savings Organization, and was publicity director of that organization for southern California and editor and business manager of the War Savings Stamp News. At one time Mrs. Stephens was editor of the magazine known as "Baby's World."

Rev. Philip Williams, of the Order of St. Benedict, and pastor of All Souls Catholic church at Alhambra, is a priest whose constructive work and leadership made him widely known in several southern California parishes.

He was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 12, 1869, son of John B. and Mary (Prendergast) Williams. To the age of ten his education was directed by the Catholic parochial schools. He then attended public school, and in 1882 entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas. He pursued both his classical and theological studies in that institution, and was ordained a priest July 26, 1893. During four years of his seminary course he was teacher of oratory at St. Benedict's and continued in that capacity for four years after his ordination. His book on that subject is used in many Catholic colleges. His first regular pastorate was in Sacred Heart church at Atchison, Kansas, where he spent four and a half years and five years as the founder and pastor of St. Benedict's parish at Kansas City, Kansas. While stationed there he erected the church, school, parish house and Sisters' house. Altogether his record of achievement is one that caused the people of southern California to entertain the highest expectations of his efficiency, and in that they were not disappointed.

His transfer to California brought him at first to the parish of St. Catherine's at Avalon on Catalina Island. While there he erected a church building and had a prosperous pastorate of four years. From there he came to Alhambra and built All Souls Church and Rectory, where he has been the beloved minister for a number of years. He was pastor of the parish when the handsome new church was dedicated on November 16, 1913. The ceremony of dedication had as its most conspicuous figure Very Rev. Monsignor Harnett, vicar general of the diocese. In his sermon Dr. Harnett complimented both the pastor and

people upon their energy and devotion in raising in the brief period of their coming together so creditable a structure to the worship of God.

ANDREW MULLEN was one of the stalwart, dignified and very successful business figures in Los Angeles life, and it is significant of his character that the business with which he was so long identified as a merchant is still continued and is one of the most perfectly appointed clothing stores on the Pacific Coast.

Andrew Mullen was born in County Mayo, Ireland, October 4, 1832, but was only three years old when his parents came to the United States and settled at Albany, New York. The public schools of that town gave him a limited education. He was very young when he went west to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his best training and his broadening outlook on affairs and men were acquired by actual contact with business. He was associated with his brother under the firm name of Mullen Brothers & Company in the wholesale woolen business at Milwaukee for a number of years. Later they moved their headquarters to Chicago, and were at one time known as one of the leading importers of woolens in this city.

It was because of ill health that Andrew Mullen finally sold out his interest in the Chicago establishment, and on January 1, 1888, came to Los Angeles.

Not long afterward he bought a large interest in the firm of Bluett & Sullivan. This was a business which had been established some years before by W. C. Bluett, J. C. Daly and J. B. Sullivan. W. C. Bluett is now deceased, and Mr. Mullen acquired the interest of Mr. Daly. J. B. Sullivan has long been identified with the business and is now secretary of the corporation. With the coming of Mr. Mullen the firm name was changed to Mullen & Bluett, and in 1890 incorporated as the Mullen & Bluett Clothing Company. Andrew Mullen was president of the corporation until his death on March 4, 1899.

For many years the store was at First and Spring streets, but on March 10, 1910, it was moved to the corner of Sixth and Spring and Broadway, where it occupies the entire ground floor of the Story Building. This great business, while still continued as the Mullen & Bluett Clothing Company, has as its active managers only members of the Mullen family and Mr. Sullivan, secretary of the corporation. Miss Marie Mullen is president of the corporation, and Edward F. Mullen is vice president.

It will be appropriate to quote a paragraph that appeared in a local publication several years ago pertaining to the two older men in the business: "The two older men who conducted the business for a great many years were conspicuous figures in the business and social life of Los Angeles. Mr. Bluett brought with him a habit contracted in Ireland. He came in from his home to his business every morning and returned every evening on horseback. He invariably rode a very handsome saddle horse. Mr. Mullen was a tall figure, bent somewhat when he arrived here by the accumulating years. They were both gentlemen of the old school type, always most courteous in their dealings with the public and always most considerate of every person in their employ. Yet, in spite of this dignified mien and lacking as they were in all the breeziness that characterizes the typical western American business man, they were just the same exceedingly American in all their sentiments, and excellent citizens in every relation of life. The real head of the house today, Edward F. Mullen, lacks somewhat of

Andrew Mullen

the towering stature of his father, but lacks nothing of the suavity of manner and courtesy of conduct in his relations with the public which marked the two elder men now gone from among us."

Andrew Mullen, though a Democrat, was appointed by Governor Markham as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School and was president of the board. He was also one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and was for some years its treasurer. After his death the Board of Directors of the Chamber, in a meeting held March 15, 1899, drew up special resolutions of respect to his memory, and these resolutions were engrossed and sent to his family.

Andrew Mullen was one of the organizers and a director of the Columbia Trust Company, of the Citizens National Bank, and of the California Clay Manufacturing Company. In the development of the clay working industry of the state he deserves to be especially remembered, as well as his active associates, W. H. Perry and other pioneer business men.

Andrew Mullen married, at Brooklyn, New York, Mary Teresa Deane. She was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and died in Los Angeles May 29, 1910, a daughter of Judge Edward and Esnima (O'Flaherty) Deane. He was an Irish jurist and, after retiring from office, moved to Brooklyn, New York. Both the Deane and O'Flaherty families were of the old and prominent residents of Ireland. The Deane estate in County Mayo was called "Carrygowan" and was between Swineford and Castlebar. Judge Deane died in the eastern states years ago, and the widow died years later in Oakland, California. Andrew Mullen and wife had eight children, including: Edward Francis, Marie Rose, Arthur Benedict, now deceased, and Genevieve, Mrs. George Allan Hancock of Los Angeles.

Edward Francis Mullen was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 8, 1864, and was educated in parochial schools and in Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana. In 1883, at the age of nineteen, returning to Chicago, he went to work in the wholesale woolen business of Mullen Brothers & Company. When his father sold out his interest in that establishment he came to Los Angeles and for a time was bookkeeper in the First National Bank. He then became associated with his father in the purchase of the Bluett & Sullivan concern, changing the name to Mullen & Bluett Clothing Company, of which he has since been vice president. The growth and development of this business has occupied all of Mr. Mullen's time and care, and he acknowledges hardly any other interest besides his store and his home, and consequently is allied with no societies. He is a member of the Catholic Church. June 1, 1887, at Chicago, he married Mary Stella Smith. They have two children, Andrew J., born at Los Angeles September 7, 1888, educated in St. Vincent's College of this city, and a graduate of Santa Clara College, and is now clothing buyer for the Mullen & Bluett Clothing Company. The daughter, Catherine, is Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, of San Francisco.

DAVID M. THOMSON is the Los Angeles representative and manager of the Balfour-Guthrie Company, a firm known all over the world, with ramifications in the transportation, grain and merchandise, insurance and other branches of finance and commerce that well justify the claim made that it is the largest private institution of its kind in the world.

The home offices of the company are in England, and David M.

Thomson is himself a Scotchman, though most of his business training has been acquired in America. He was born at Edinburgh, August 6, 1873, son of Graham and Margaret McKenzie (Murray) Thomson. He was educated in public and private schools and at the age of seventeen entered a stock brokerage business and followed that line continuously for fifteen years.

When the Balfour-Guthrie Company sent him to America Mr. Thomson spent one year in training at San Francisco, and was then sent to Los Angeles as manager of the local branch. The Los Angeles office of the concern was opened in 1892, primarily in the land business and loaning on land. The first local manager was Mr. Fortune, who was succeeded a few years later by Mr. Pettigrew, who expanded the business to the buying and selling of general merchandise. In 1902 J. B. Lumgair became manager, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomson in 1910.

The company handles many different lines of merchandise, operating in food stuffs, building materials, and doing a general shipping and commission business. At the present time they are taking over two of the largest fire insurance companies in the United States. The company also acted as agents for the Australian Wheat Board and Australian Government Line Steamers. The Los Angeles territory under the direct management of Mr. Thomson comprises all of California south of the Tehachap Mountains. For many years the business of the Balfour-Guthrie Company (local) was small properties, but in the last two years it has developed to a very large extent radiating in scope from the Tehachap to the Mexican border. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a member of the Masonic Order and is a Congregationalist in religion. He married at Edinburgh, Scotland, Miss Annie McKenzie Morrison, on December 13, 1904.

Samuel E. Burke has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1900, is one of the best known and most capable dental surgeons of the city and is also a man of high standing in Masonic circles in this state.

A native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born February 13, 1868, he is a son of Joseph and Matilda Edith (Edgerton) Burke, both of whom were natives of the north of Ireland. Dr. Burke attended grammar and high schools in Ontario until 1899, and following that spent two years clerking with McCrimmon Brothers at Lindsay, Ontario. After that he was head of the dress silk goods department of Carsley & Company at Toronto until 1893. His next business connection was with the Duplex School Seat Company at Battle Creek, Michigan, but in 1893 he left that work and for three months was a student in the University of Michigan, and then attended the dental department of Lake Forest University, now the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He graduated April 17, 1896, and was in practice at Bloomington, Illinois, until 1900, when he came to Los Angeles.

Dr. Burke is a past master of Sunset Lodge No. 352, A. F. and A. M., having served as master during 1906-07. He is past principal sojourner, scribe, king and high priest of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., has held all the chairs of Los Angeles Council No. 11, R. & S. M., is a member of Los Angeles Commandery No. 43, K. T., and is also a Scottish Rite Mason. April 5, 1918, he was elected most illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of California, and on October 10, 1918, was elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of the state. Dr. Burke is a member of the University Club, and is a republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal church.

W. T. Workman, Jr.

April 5, 1909, he married in Los Angeles Hazel Rosenberg. By a former marriage he has one child: Frazie, aged nineteen, a graduate of the grammar schools and the Manual Arts High School, and on June 19, 1919, graduated in the law department of the Southern California University. His daughter Edith is attending the public schools.

WILLIAM H. WORKMAN JR., whose special interests for the greater part have been electrical engineering, and who has many important achievements to his credit in that field, is also a financial expert and was the man chiefly instrumental in organizing the Morris Plan Bank in Los Angeles.

Mr. Workman was born at Los Angeles, March 21, 1874, and is still living in the house where he was born. This residential landmark was built by his grandfather in 1865. Mr. Workman is a son of William H. Workman Sr., and the details of the history of this interesting and prominent family of southern California are found on other pages of this publication.

Mr. Workman Jr. graduated A. B. from St. Vincent's College in 1893, and in 1895 received the degree Master of Arts. He received his technical training at Stanford University, completing a four years' course in electrical engineering in two years' time. After obtaining his diploma from Stanford he returned to Los Angeles and became assistant to the superintendent and in charge of the testing of insulators on poles for the Southern California Power Company, which was then undertaking the rather daring proposition of transmitting electric power a distance of eighty-three miles from Santa Ana Canyon above Redlands to Los Angeles. A year later this property was absorbed by the Southern California Edison Company, with which Mr. Workman continued in charge of insulation of underground systems with the title of assistant superintendent. Later he was made superintendent, and finally assistant to the president, John B. Miller.

In 1903 Mr. Workman gave up his professional work and spent a year traveling around the world. He resumed his profession as an expert on electric properties, his services being retained in that capacity by N. W. Harris & Company of Chicago, bankers. At the request of this firm, in December, 1904, Mr. Workman became first vice president and managing director of the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company at Seattle, Washington. This property under Mr. Workman's direction was given a high degree of efficiency, and in 1908 it was sold at a profit to the stockholders. Mr. Workman was invited to remain by the new owners, but he declined and returned to Los Angeles, where, after a brief rest, he took charge in the spring of 1909 of the manufacturing department of the Union Oil Company, with headquarters at San Francisco.

While in San Francisco Mr. Workman met Mrs. Elizabeth Gowen Haskins, whose husband, Thomas Haskins, had died while secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, China. Mr. Workman and Mrs. Haskins were married September 3, 1909, and at once took a trip abroad, spending most of their honeymoon in the Chateau country of the Loire in France. Three months later, having returned to Los Angeles, Mr. Workman engaged in the stock and bond business with D. A. McGilvray under the firm name McGilvray, Workman & Company. The partnership was dissolved in 1914, Mr. Workman then becoming secretary to his father in managing the large Workman estate.

Several years ago Mr. Workman assumed the chief responsibility

in interesting local capital and in directing a campaign of education preparatory to the organization of a Morris Plan Bank. This bank was opened for business at Los Angeles September 1, 1917, and it was the only important institution outside of war industries or organizations directly related to the war which came into existence that year. Mr. Workman is secretary, manager and director of the bank. The ideals and purposes of the Morris Plan Bank are probably too well known to need any reference here. It is essentially a bank for the borrower of good character without assets and securities normally accepted by commercial banks. Its primary object is perhaps to combat the "loan shark system" and furnish the same emergency service for which loan sharks charge extortionate interest rates. In the fourteen months prior to January 1, 1919, the Morris Plan Bank of Los Angeles loaned $1,010,550.00 to eight thousand people, and it had also served an important purpose as a medium for the sale and distribution of hundreds of Liberty Bonds, especially in denominations of fifty and a hundred dollars.

Mr. Workman is a member of the California Club. He and his wife have three young children: Mary, born in 1911, a student in St. Mary's School for Girls; William H. III, born in 1915, and Betsy, born in 1917.

Rev. Patrick J. McGrath, pastor of Our Lady of Angels church, of San Diego, had seven years of service as pastor of Mary Star of the Sea church at San Pedro. This is one of the older churches of the Southern California diocese. The present church edifice was erected in March, 1889, under Rt. Rev. Francis Mora, D. D. The first pastor of the parish was Rev. D. C. Tanguerey.

Father McGrath was educated and trained for the priesthood in the east, and has been zealously promoting the work of his church in California for twelve years. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, November 6, 1873, son of Michael McGrath and Ann Bowe. His early education was supplied by the National schools of Ireland. At the age of sixteen he came to New York City, and for five years was a student in St. Francis College at Brooklyn. He studied theology and philosophy in St. Michael's College at Toronto, Canada, for nine years, and on June 9, 1906, was ordained a priest for the Los Angeles and Monterey diocese.

He received his first appointment July 14, 1906, as assistant at the Cathedral in Los Angeles. March 6, 1907, he was appointed assistant of St. Patrick's parish in Los Angeles, and November 19, 1908, became pastor of St. Aloysius and St. Anthony's parishes at Florence and Downey in Los Angeles county. One of his interesting services was as chaplain in the Sherman Indian School at Riverside from July 2, 1909, to March 20, 1912. Father McGrath took up his work as pastor of Mary Star of the Sea church in San Pedro, March 20, 1912. He was transferred to Our Lady of Angels church, San Diego, January 1, 1919. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Institute.

William Edward McVay. While widely known in Los Angeles financial circles as one of the most progressive bankers and citizens, William E. McVay has a very interesting distinction in the fact that throughout his thirty-one years' residence he may be said at least figuratively never to have changed his desk or employment. Changes have

E. J. Baldwin

gone on around him, and he has served several financial corporations of different names, but all essentially one and the same, since each was merely consolidation or reorganization of predecessors. He is now vice president and director of the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, which is the lineal successor of the first organization he joined on coming to California.

Mr. McVay was born at Dixon, Illinois, October 25, 1864, son of William J. and Sarah M. (Moore) McVay. His father is deceased and his mother is living in Los Angeles. He acquired a high school education at Dixon and also took a short course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago. His experience before coming to California may be briefly summed up as bookkeeper and cashier for a general merchandise store, employment for a year or more in the local postoffice, and then as bookkeeper in the National Bank of his home town.

Mr. McVay arrived in California in 1887, and first became secretary of the Security Loan and Trust Company. This was succeeded by the Union Bank of Savings, in which he was cashier, and that subsequently was merged with what is now the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank. This is one of the leading financial institutions of southern California, with resources of over twenty-four million dollars and with capital of one and a half million dollars and surplus of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. McVay has given the best years of his life and all his talents and energies to this institution. He has formed no other important business connections outside of the bank. However, he is interested in public affairs and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School, director and treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. and president of the Union Rescue Mission of Los Angeles. He is a republican, a member of the Immanuel Presbyterian church, and belongs to Los Angeles Athletic Club, San Gabriel Country Club and the Automobile Club of southern California.

At Princeton, Illinois, March 12, 1889, Mr. McVay married Miss Kate Bryant. The Bryant family is one of the oldest and most prominent in that section of northern Illinois. Mrs. McVay is a granddaughter of John Howard Bryant, for many years a resident of Princeton, and a brother of the famous poet, William Cullen Bryant. Mr. and Mrs. McVay are the parents of five children: Laura E., who is unmarried and is now in France, serving with the Y. M. C. A. organization; Helene S., wife of H. D. Paulin, of Imperial, California; Silence K., wife of Howard W. Reynolds, of Los Angeles, and Frances A. and William Bryant.

Elias Jackson Baldwin. Any publication devoted to Americans of remarkable experience and achievement during the last century would reasonably include the name of Elias Jackson Baldwin. One of California's most famous characters, his name and work are of particular interest to southern California as founder of the great Santa Anita Rancho, which for a generation has been one of the show places around Los Angeles, and which, under its present proprietor, Anita M. Baldwin, is one of the most important sources of production of high-grade live stock in California.

The Santa Anita Rancho was established by the late Mr. Baldwin in 1873. It was while traveling to his Bear Valley mining property that he first saw the San Gabriel Valley. He soon afterward bought the original Santa Anita tract, containing some eight thousand five hundred

acres, the purchase price being two hundred thousand dollars. Later he acquired other tracts until he had fifty-four thousand acres in the ranch. For all his other extensive properties, Mr. Baldwin probably took more pride in this rancho than in anything else. His holdings were so great that he could drive in a direct line on his own property for eighteen miles. He planned and built the water system for his land, and in 1879 laid out a part of it through Walnut Grove, at one time owned the largest orange orchard in the state, estimated to be worth ten millions of dollars, and developed nearly all the varieties of semi-tropical and deciduous fruits, including oranges, lemons, walnuts, almonds, peach, pear, apricot, prune, fig and Japanese persimmon trees, besides large plantations of olives, pepper, coffee and tea plants. The vineyard and winery produced annually about thirty thousand gallons of brandy and a hundred thousand gallons of wine. From other portions of the ranch were harvested yearly twenty-five hundred tons of alfalfa and twenty-eight thousand sacks of grain.

The rancho has been described again and again in press and literature and of it the late H. H. Bancroft, the historian, said: "It is a spot whose attractions, both natural and artificial, it would be difficult to exaggerate, and we know not whether most to admire its vast extent, the magnitude and diversity of its interests, the beauty of its situation, the skill with which its various operations have been planned, or the well nigh perfect generalship with which they have been executed."

During Mr. Baldwin's lifetime the fame of his rancho was largely due to his efforts and unparalleled success as a breeder and developer of thoroughbreds. At one time the pastures of the foothills afforded grazing grounds for about twenty thousand head of sheep and two thousand dairy cows, while the stables and paddocks were the breeding and training ground of some of the greatest running horses in America. Under its present ownership the Santa Anita Rancho and its Anoakia Breeding Farm has a number of the real "thoroughbreds," distinguished from the purebreds, including many winners on eastern and western tracks, also Arabian, Percheron, purebred horses, a notable stud of Jacks and Jennets, and a large list of record-breaking Poland China and Berkshire hogs and Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The late Mr. Baldwin was always loth to part with portions of his holdings, though the demand for small farms became quite insistent. He sold off at various times small tracts, and in 1885 a portion of his rancho, comprising ninety acres, was subdivided and is the present site of the town of Monrovia, and since then the townsites of Sierra Madre, El Monte and Arcadia have been founded. At present the Santa Anita Rancho contains about thirty-five hundred acres in the vicinity of and immediately surrounding the old Baldwin homestead. The railroad station and postoffice of Santa Anita is on the Santa Fe Railway, and five miles away is the city of Pasadena, and fourteen miles distant is Los Angeles.

Anita M. Baldwin, the present proprietor, has much of the genius of her father as a business woman, especially in the management and direction of her live stock interests. She is also chairman of the Los Angeles Branch of the American Red Star Animal Relief, and is special representative and field inspector for southern California.

The late Elias Jackson Baldwin was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 3, 1828, son of Elias Clark and Charlotte (Davis) Baldwin. His father was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1802, the same year Ohio was admitted to the Union, and the Baldwins were part of the first

pioneer settlement in that locality. The Baldwin family, seven in number, came to America in colonial times. The ancestry in remote generations is traced back to Baldwin de l'Isle, Count of Flanders, whose daughter, Marianne Matilda, married William of Normandy, afterward William the Conqueror.

When Elias Jackson Baldwin was six years of age his parents moved to a farm in northwestern Indiana, ten miles from South Bend. He attended school there in winter and worked on a farm in summer. For a year his parents lived at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in order to give their children the benefit of higher education. At the age of twenty Elias Jackson Baldwin married a daughter of Joseph Unruh. For a year he continued as a farmer, but in 1846, after accumulating two thousand dollars through his genius as a horse trader, he established a grocery store at Valparaiso, Indiana. He inherited his admiration and skill in handling and judging horses from his father, and from boyhood was skilled in trading and was an ardent participant in that kingly sport of horse racing. It has been declared that he was one of the best judges of horseflesh the country ever knew. From Valparaiso Mr. Baldwin moved to New Buffalo, Michigan, a land then of great promise because of its prospects as the Lake Michigan terminus of some of the first transcontinental railway lines. He opened there a hotel and general store and was soon enjoying a prosperous business. He invested his profits in other enterprises. He built several canal boats and loaded them with grain for St. Louis. After two years he sold his interests at New Buffalo and moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where he bought a large hotel.

In March, 1853, having sold his property in Wisconsin, Elias Jackson Baldwin started for California. He bought a number of horses, fitted out a train of four wagons and loaded them with the stock of goods which he thought could be sold profitably at the western mines or at some intermediate point. One wagon he had loaded with brandy, another with tobacco and tea. As usual, he judged correctly, for on reaching Salt Lake City he disposed of most of his cargo, and reinvested the profits in a string of horses, which he brought with him to California. After a brief stay at San Francisco, he went to Placerville, arriving in that historic mining town August 10, 1853. He did some mining there, but soon returned to San Francisco and bought the Pacific Temperance House on Pacific and Battery streets. Within thirty days he sold out at a profit of five thousand dollars. He then bought and fitted up the Clinton House on Jackson street, and soon afterward sold that property. About that time he met a Mr. Wormer, brother of a girl he brought to California with his family, and they formed a partnership for the manufacture of brick. After the firm dissolved Mr. Baldwin went to Fort Point and superintended the making of brick for the government. The brick he made is still to be seen at that fortress, and it was declared he made the best product ever seen in the west. After two years of this he engaged in the real estate and stock and bond brokerage business, but soon concentrated all his attention upon the stock and bond part of his work.

At that time, during the '60s, San Francisco was going wild over stock speculations, particularly on the Comstock mining stocks. When Mr. Baldwin entered the arena his plunging soon made him a leader among the speculators. He had as his attorney and confidential adviser Reuben H. Lloyd, president of the Park Board. His operations were on a large scale, and one particular day he was credited with "clean-

ing up" over eight million dollars. He dealt heavily in Ophir, Crown Point, Belcher, Savage and other stocks.

Never will the people of San Francisco forget the black Friday of August 26, 1875, when it was whispered about in tremulous breath that the Bank of California had closed its doors. At first men would not believe the report, for the bank had long been considered the most stable of all monetary institutions, and that it should collapse was no more thought possible than that the skies should fall or the mountains be cast into the seas. But the rumor was only too true, and on the following afternoon of this day the panic fear that spread through the city was further intensified by the death and was supposed suicide of the cashier, by whose indiscretion, to use no harsher phrase, the catastrophe had been brought about. The streets were filled with a surging multitude, a dense, black mass of terrified and despairing men, for all were aware that a dire calamity had befallen the commerce and industries of the city, the state and the coast. It was truly a grewsome spectacle, such as never before had been witnessed in this, our western metropolis, and never, let us hope, shall be witnessed again. But let us hear what part Mr. Baldwin played in the rehabilitation of the Bank of California, for his was a leading part and by him and a few other public-spirited men was averted a financial crisis such as would have paralyzed the entire community for many a year to come.

For two or three years he had been among its largest depositors, having at one time $3,600,000 to his credit, bearing interest at nine per cent. When the bank closed its doors he was its heaviest creditor, with a balance of more than $2,000,000. He was then in the eastern states, and the fact that the bank was paying such a large interest had long caused him uneasiness. After largely reducing his account he telegraphed for $400,000 more, but this he never received, for an hour later a message from his attorney was placed in his hands advising him of the bank's suspension. In his answer at once dispatched by wire he said: "Protect my interests, but do nothing to hurt Ralston." Thereupon he immediately returned to San Francisco. R. H. Lloyd relates: "I asked Ralston what was the actual condition of the bank, and he replied: 'You and I have had several transactions, and I always told you the truth, didn't I?' I said: 'Yes, sir, I think you always did.' He then said: 'There is dollar for dollar in this bank for depositors if properly managed, but very little for stockholders.' Believing that, I went to Sharon and suggested the idea of subscribing money and putting the bank on its feet. He eagerly seized the idea. We went to work at it, and when Baldwin came back, he said: 'You did just right,' and took hold of it.

"Mr. Mills and his attorney wanted to put the bank in insolvency, but we strenuously objected and succeeded in stopping it. A heroic effort was made to repair the disaster, and I am doing no injustice to others when I say that but for Mr. Baldwin's co-operation this effort would have been in vain. Night after night he passed at the residence of William Sharon and, in company of his attorney Reuben H. Lloyd, and Michael Reese, often working until daylight, surprised them at the task, while devising means for bringing order out of the chaos.

"None others were present either among depositors or directors, and by Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues was assumed the load of the bank's responsibilities and obligations. Every argument was used, every inducement was offered to secure the forbearance and aid of other capitalists to enlist their sympathies in a project which has been acknowledged as among the greatest financial achievements of the age. Nor was it

until after a severe and protracted strain, a strain not only on their resources, but on their vital powers, taxed as they were to the utmost limit of human edurance, that their purpose was finally accomplished. At length, however, it was accomplished, a fund being subscribed to reorganize the bank to pay the depositors and to resume its business with a new and sufficient capital. To this fund Baldwin and Sharon contributed each $1,000,000, Lloyd $100,000, and others as means and inclination dictated."

In bringing about this result it is the opinion of those best informed in the matter that Mr. Baldwin has not received his due share of recognition. Not only did he, as the heaviest creditor of the bank, refrain from attaching its property for the $2,000,000 at his credit, but risked another $1,000,000 in the project for its rehabilitation, a project which by the community at large was deemed well nigh impossible of achievement. Nor did he stop here, but long continued to give the institution the benefit of his moral support. On the very day when its doors were reopened, while timid creditors were withdrawing their deposits, he placed on the counter all the money he could carry, some $40,000 in double eagles, and otherwise aided in restoring confidence among the faint hearted, many of whom were prevented from closing their accounts. Whatever may have been the motives of other far-seeing men whose forbearance may have been exercised and their responsibilities assumed to avert financial ruin, or in the expectation of benefits which might accrue to them later, no such motives can justly be attributed to Mr. Baldwin. Rather was he actuated by sympathy for the fallen, by a becoming sentiment of pride, a pride that would have shown to the world, to enemies as well as friends, what a deed these men of California were capable of accomplishing, a deed that had for its object the salvation of his adopted state, that should prevent a collapse which would have shaken the community to its center, a catastrophe which years would not have effaced.

In the early '70s he took an option on the corner of Market and Powell streets, and in 1873 erected the Baldwin Hotel. The property at that time was a sand hill, and he was roundly laughed at for what was termed a foolhardy scheme. But, as was his custom in all his business affairs, Mr. Baldwin paid no attention to what anybody said, but finished his building. He invested three million dollars in the hotel and theater, and the result was the most famous building of its kind on the Pacific Coast at that time. In the hotel he endeavored to supply San Francisco with an urgent need for a family hotel, and he gave San Francisco one of the first of the many institutions of a similar kind that have since been founded. His theater was opened in 1875 with the production of Richard III, by Harry Sullivan, the cast including such latter day stage celebrities as Louis James and James O'Neill. This building was destroyed in November, 1898, by fire, and Mr. Baldwin himself had a narrow escape from death. Later he sold the property, but retained possession of the Market street property east of the hotel, upon which the Baldwin Annex stood until the great fire of 1906. The hotel property was the subject of one of Mr. Baldwin's most famous law suits. He was never known to compromise any litigation, but always fought through to the bitter end. In the case of the hotel property he won a clear title after the suit was carried through all the courts until 1892.

A great degree of the fame associated with his name was due to his operations on the turf. It was during an eastern trip that he first entered the racing arena in a substantial way, and in the years that followed he became one of the most famous and certainly the most unique and spec-

tacular turf operator in recent history. He was one of the few who really profited by his operations, and for a number of years the winnings of his horses in purses amounted to about a hundred thousand dollars annually. While in the east he went to Saratoga with a friend and took a liking to the horse Grinstead, who by no means was a favorite at the track. But he knew horses better than most men and wagered heavily in the auction pools. There was no book-making in those days. He won a large amount of money and promptly bought the horse. Grinstead afterward became the sire of many famous racers. Mr. Baldwin did likewise with the horse Rutherford, and shipped his two purchases to the west. Then he went into the racing business in real earnest. A few years later he invaded the east with a string of horses and was laughed at for his pains. Four times were the Baldwin colors first at the wire in the classic American Derby, an achievement standing alone in the annals of the turf, no other ranch or breeder boasting of even two winners. The Baldwin horses captured fifteen of the twenty-five races participated in at Saratoga. The blood of some of those famous thoroughbred winners is still on the Santa Anita Rancho, and its present owner is doing much to perpetuate the fame of the achievements of her honored father. When Mr. Baldwin completed the Santa Anita race course on his own property he sold off a number of his racing horses, as he did not believe an owner should race his horses on his own track. That was characteristic of the man. He played every game he entered vehemently, but always fairly.

Mr. Baldwin owned the Tallac property at the world's famous resort, Lake Tahoe, and since his death the Tallac Hotel has been completed in the midst of a picturesque woodland of a thousand acres. He also owned the Oakwood Hotel at Arcadia, in the highlands of Los Angeles County, and owned much valuable business and residence property both in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Baldwin married four times. By his first wife he had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and the other married Mr. Harold, son of a prominent Philadelphia physician. For his second wife he married Miss Cochrane, of New Orleans. His third wife, mother of Miss Anita Baldwin, her only child, was Jane Virginia Dexter, daughter of Colonel Peter A. and Mary Ann (Bryan) Dexter. Mary Ann Bryan was of famous Irish lineage, going back to the noted Brian Boru. For his fourth wife Mr. Baldwin married Lillie C. Bennett, whose father was an architect.

A concise and happy summary of Mr. Baldwin's life career cannot be better expressed than in the following quotation:

The history of California bears record of no more picturesque, albeit no more useful, energetic and praiseworthy character than Elias Jackson (Lucky) Baldwin. His career graces California's annals with a whirlwind of spectacular, original and daring exploits, unique and resultful expeditions into the world of high finance, intermingled with good deeds and acts of kindness toward others. He gave California gratuitous advertisement when such advertisement was needed and could be obtained perhaps in no other way. He made several fortunes and lost them, but when he died a millionaire it was truthfully said of him that he came by it all honestly—that he "filched from no man's store."

Elias Jackson Baldwin contributed to the annals of California many stirring chapters, and the memory of his constructive genius and daring expeditions into the field of development is part of the record of a unique and brilliant career. Unto himself he lived, taking little counsel of

others; certain in his judgment and quick in action. When the angel of death came to him on March 1, 1909, at his Santa Anita Rancho and closed the eyes of this wonderful character in his last sleep, it was at the close of a life long in years and as eventful as any in the state's history.

HON. BENJAMIN W. HAHN. As a lawyer who has devoted himself to his professional duties in southern California nearly thirty years, the record of Benjamin W. Hahn is easily one of the most important in the annals of the local bar. He has handled many large and important interests, especially as a corporation lawyer, but like many other lawyers who have found satisfaction and success in their profession his political and public career is brief.

Mr. Hahn was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 28, 1868, son of Samuel and Barbara Hahn. His father went to Chicago in early life and for many years followed his trade as a carpenter and builder. Benjamin W. Hahn attended the public schools in his native city. He was in his nineteenth year when he came to California in 1887, locating at Pasadena, and later entering as a student the law offices of Metcalf & McLaghlan. On December 24, 1895, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of California and to the United States Supreme Court February 26, 1900. Much of his practice in later years has been in courts of federal jurisdiction, including the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Hahn first began practice at Pasadena, and after a year or so became associated with his brother Edwin Hahn under the firm name of Hahn & Hahn. This is now one of the chief firms of corporation lawyers in the west. They handle almost exclusively a corporation and probate practice,

Mr. Benjamin Hahn has charge of the Los Angeles office, located in the Central Building at Sixth and Main streets. Mr. Hahn maintains a large private law library in those offices. His brother Edwin has charge of the Pasadena office in the Boston Building. This is the oldest firm in Los Angeles county.

Mr. Hahn has always been a republican, and on that ticket was chosen to his only important office in 1902, when elected state senator from the 36th District. Because of his recognized attainments as a lawyer he was accepted into the leadership of the Senate and served as a member of the committee on finance, judiciary, corporations, banks and banking and code revision. At different times he has used an influence in behalf of many civic movements in his home city of Pasadena. He founded the Pasadena *Daily News,* now one of the leading papers of that city, now consolidated with the *Star News* of Pasadena. He is a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Long Beach and organized that bank. He is a life member of the B. P. O. E., Silver Trowel Lodge of Los Angeles No. 415, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Masonic bodies of Los Angeles, is author of *Hahn's Corporate Parliamentary Rules,* the only work on that subject ever published, and is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

At San Bernardino, November 9, 1892, he married Miss Grace Virginia Gahr, daughter of R. P. Gahr, a well and favorably known citizen of San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn have one son, Herbert L., who was a lieutenant in the First Infantry of the United States. He was the Pacific Coast tennis star of Leland Stanford University, graduating from that institution in 1916, with the A. B. degree. He was admitted

to the bar of California in May, 1917, and is now in the Pasadena office.

The favorite pursuit of Mr. Hahn is flower cultivation. He has a twenty acre ranch, where he resides, and has several acres devoted to dahlias, having in two years created five hundred varieties of that flower, some of them measuring nine inches in diameter and representing roses. On this ranch he also has the largest grape arbor in the world. He owns his own water and pumping plant. This beautiful estate is located one-half mile east of the city limits of Pasadena in the foothills.

Rev. Clement Molony was born at Los Angeles, April 12, 1874, son of Richard and Nellie Molony. His early education was obtained in the public schools and St. Vincent's College. In 1892 he entered Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, where he completed his course in theology, and returning to Los Angeles, was ordained priest in St. Vibiana's Cathedral by the late Archbishop Montgomery on April 19, 1897. He was the bishop's secretary until 1903, when he was assigned to a work which afforded an opportunity for the full exercise of his energy and constructiveness as a church builder, and in the mature accomplishments thereof he still remains as pastor of St. Agnes' Catholic church.

Father Molony organized St. Agnes' parish August 1, 1903. Prior to that portions of St. Paul's parish had been under the jurisdiction of St. Agnes' and his parish originally comprised all of the present parishes of St. Cecilia, St. Michael, Inglewood and Hyde Park.

Father Molony began his work in a temporary church building dedicated October 4, 1903. Ground was broken for the present magnificent granite church on the corner of West Adams street and Vermont avenue December 8, 1905. The cornerstone was laid by the late Bishop Conaty on the feast of St. Agnes, January 21, 1906. The edifice was completed and dedicated Thanksgiving Day, 1907. The marble altars of the church were consecrated by Bishop Cantwell on the feast of St. Agnes in 1918, and the following Sunday the bishop blessed the pipe organ, which is the finest instrument in any of the Catholic churches of Los Angeles. Both the main altar and the pipe organ were offerings of Mrs. Emeline H. Childs of Los Angeles, who has been the greatest benefactor not only of St. Agnes' church but of every Catholic institution and most of the Catholic churches in the city.

With the growth of the parish there came the necessity of a parochial school, which was blessed by the late Bishop Conaty on the first Sunday of October, 1914. The school, which is accredited to the State University, is under the direction of sixteen sisters of the Congregation of the Holy Cross from Notre Dame, Indiana. This school has all the grammar grades, also a full course of high school instruction and a commercial curriculum. These different grades provide the educational needs for five hundred pupils.

Mrs. Margaret Frances Slusher. Since the field of big business management was first opened to women many of the representatives of this sex have attained distinction, proving that in all requirements they are equal to the masculine mind and efficiency. Los Angeles has long been distinguished in this connection, and among the more prominent business women of the city is Mrs. Margaret Frances Slusher, proprietress of one of Los Angeles' largest laundries. For twenty years she has devoted her excellent talents to this line of endeavor, and has maintained throughout the entire period a high standard of business

Margaret F. Slusher

ethics. She is a woman of marked activity, and her career in a number of ways has been a remarkable and interesting one.

Mrs. Slusher was born at Livermore, California, May 9, 1879, a daughter of J. C. and Mary Ellen (Langenkamp) Campbell, the former a native of Virginia, and for years the owner of a large plantation near Wheeling, West Virginia, and the latter born at Springfield, Illinois. One of her sisters, Mrs. Clara Hall, is the manager of a successful tea room, "The Tea Cup," at San Francisco; another sister, Mrs. James E. Morgan, is the wife of a retired capitalist of Los Angeles; a brother, George W. Campbell, is engaged in business in Paris, France; a cousin, Walter J. Bartinett, is a wealthy business man of San Francisco, and formerly was vice president of the Gould Railway System; and a niece, Miss Sadie Morgan, is in charge of a Los Angeles dancing academy.

Mrs. Slusher began her career at an early age, leaving home at the age of twelve years to make her own way and create her own opportunities. Circumstances may in a measure develop an individual, but unless there is an underlying stability of character, combined with native ability and a determination to make the most of whatever opportunities life affords, all the circumstances in the world, no matter how advantageous, will not produce a person of whom associates can be proud. In many instances circumstances crush out ambition, render ineffective what might otherwise be well-sustained effort. In the case of Mrs. Slusher circumstances were such that at the age of fifteen years she became interested in the laundry business, and began to work at the old Excelsior Laundry. She had attended the public schools of Los Angeles and later, when she realized the necessity of further training, took a course at and graduated from the Bromberger Business College. At the Excelsior she was rapidly promoted until given charge of several departments, but it was her constant and unfaltering ambition to become proprietress of an establishment of her own, where she could work out her ideas and plans, and an opportunity for the realization of her aims came in 1899, in which year she founded her present business. From the start she made a success of her venture, but it was not until March 7, 1907, that her present laundry was completed and occupied.

Mrs. Slusher devoted her activities to the building up of an exclusive patronage, and at the time of the entrance of the United States into the great war her business consisted chiefly in handling the elite work of the city, delivery being made by private cars. The elect of the social world, prominent actresses and opera singers, formed the principal part of her customers, and in handling this kind of lingerie Mrs. Slusher did a business approximating some $4,000 per week. Her quick perception told her at the outset of this country's participation in the conflict that the opportunity to do big business was at hand, and without assistance she contrived to secure contracts for all the army and navy work at San Pedro, Fort McArthur and the Naval Reserve. Immediately the volume of business done jumped to huge proportions, and in 1918 alone she did $130,000 worth of United States government business. What an undertaking she assumed may be imagined when it is stated that at one time she had for laundering in her place of business 182,000 pair of sox, for which the Red Cross did the darning; 10,000 suits of khaki and 22,000 blankets.

In the landing of the above-mentioned contracts Mrs. Slusher had stolen a march on other laundries, managed by men, who endeavored to make up for their delinquency and tardiness in action by acquiring

control of her business. She was deluged with offers to buy her plant, but her price of $150,000 was beyond what they desired to pay, and they accordingly adopted tactics designed to put her out of business. They found, however, that Mrs. Slusher's capabilities included a marked tendency to grimly hold on to what she had worked so hard and fairly to obtain and to determinedly and skillfully fight back, with the result that the controversy led to considerable publicity, terminating in the publishing of the valiant litle woman's picture in the leading newspapers of the city, April 17, 1919. The reaction was immediate, Mrs. Slusher receiving bushels of letters of sympathy and congratulation and being forced to yield to innumerable interviews. The results, on the whole, were satisfactory, for while the notoriety was unpleasant, she was able to view the matter in a philosophic light in that hers was the victory and that the advertising thus gained brought her much additional business.

Mrs. Slusher gives much of the credit for her success to the fact that she has been able to select good employes. She built her own buildings, which are thoroughly equipped with their own electric plant, paint shop and water system, and the entire plant is complete and modern in every appointment. She has invested her earnings sensibly and practically, and is the owner of several orange groves, one being at Santa Ana, and another of forty-five acres being located at Santa Fe Springs, where she resides in a large and imposing modern home. In addition she owns much desirable city property at Los Angeles, all obtained through her own efforts. Not only is she a splendid business woman, but is also possessed of marked intellectual attainments and has had considerable successful experience as a newspaper woman. She is active in club life of the city and has various important connections in this direction.

On July 23, 1902, Mrs. Slusher married Silas F. Slusher, a native of Floyd county, Virginia, but now of Los Angeles. They have no children.

Charles Hulbert Toll. Thirty-five years of his business life Mr. Toll has spent in Los Angeles. He has achieved prominence in financial circles and for a number of years has been identified with the oldest and largest savings bank in Southern California, the Security Trust & Savings Bank, of which he is a vice-president and a director. He is also a director of the Security National Bank, which is owned by the stockholders of the Security Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Toll was born at Clinton, Iowa, November 24, 1858, a son of Hon. Charles Hulbert and Elizabeth (Lusk) Toll. His parents were both natives of New York state. His father was an Iowa pioneer and one of the men who really built up and developed Clinton as a city. He was a manufacturer there, also held the office of postmaster, and represented his district in the State Legislature. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, and was in service until the close of hostilities. He was promoted to the rank of major and had charge of the Commissary Department. Major Toll spent his last two years in California and died in Los Angeles.

Charles H. Toll, the youngest of five children, grew up in Clinton, Iowa, acquired a public school education and finished in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. For a time he was a clerk in the Clinton postoffice, later was deputy clerk of courts of Clinton county. Mr. Toll moved to Los Angeles in 1885. He was credit man for several large

Frank Herve Pettingell

firms of the city and gradually became identified with business and finance in an increasing scope, and as a banker has met with accustomed success and is a recognized power in the local money market.

Mr. Toll was elected without opposition and served as a member of the City Council of Los Angeles from 1896 to 1900. He is a republican, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Automobile Club of Southern California. He and his wife are both prominent socially. Mrs. Toll was educated in the Oakland High School and is now president of the Grammar School Board of Glendale and first vice-president of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. Toll was one of the sponsors of Mr. McGroarty's Mission Play during its successful season at San Gabriel, ending May 4, 1919.

Mr. Toll married September 4, 1901, Miss Eleanor M. Joy, of Los Angeles. Their children, all natives of Los Angeles, are Charles Hulbert, Jr., Gerald Sidney, Maynard Joy and Carroll Costello. Charles H., Jr., is a graduate of the Glendale High School, class of February, 1919, and Gerald S. is a member of the graduating class of February, 1920, in the same school, each graduating in their sixteenth year. The family home is at Glendale.

ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE CHURCH, at West Pico and Mariposa Boulevard, is one of the strong and flourishing parishes that exemplify the extension and increasing power of the Catholic church in keeping with the general development and expansion of Los Angeles itself.

The parish was established August 1, 1903, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty. The new parish comprised that portion of the city between Hoover, Washington, West 9th and City Limits, and was placed under the charge of the Rev. John J. Clifford as its pastor.

The church, built after the style of the Old Missions of California, with a touch of the Fourteenth Century Spanish Renaissance architecture, was completed for worship December 25, 1904, and was dedicated February 19, 1905. Since then the buildings of the parish have been supplemented by a school and rectory.

The first and only pastor of this parish, Rev. John J. Clifford, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, December 22, 1871, a son of James and Mary (Houlihan) Clifford. He was educated in the Christian Brothers College until the age of fifteen, then in Carlow College, from which he graduated in 1894, and at the same time received his diploma from the Royal University of Ireland. As he was destined for work in the American field he then came to this country and finished his studies in the Catholic University at Washington, where he was ordained a priest in 1895.

Father Clifford was stationed as assistant pastor of the Cathedral of Los Angeles until August 1, 1903, when he was made pastor of St. Thomas the Apostle church. His work has not been entirely confined within his own parish. He was one of the founders of the Brownson House, which has done wonderful work for the poor of Los Angeles, and is chaplain of the Newman Club of the Los Angeles State Normal School. He is also a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Young Men's Institute.

FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL, who in 1919 enjoyed the honor of his fifth consecutive term as president of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, has been in the stock and bond business for over a quarter of a century and has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1912.

Mr. Pettingell represents some of the oldest and most prominent colonial American families, and for many years has been deeply interested in genealogical, patriotic, historical and various civic and social institutions.

He was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 2, 1868, and is in the eighth generation of the American family of Pettingell. Its founder was Richard Pettingell, who was born in 1620 in England, came to America about 1640 and was made a freeman at Salem, Massachusetts, June 2, 1641. Later he settled at Newbury and died there in 1695. He married Joanna Ingersoll, who was born about 1625, and died several years before her husband. The second generation was represented by Matthew Pettingell, born in 1648 and died about 1714. He lived at Newbury and was a felt maker. Nathaniel Pettingell, of the third generation, was born January 21, 1675-6, at Newbury, and also followed the trade of felt maker at that place. Cutting Pettingell, of the fourth generation, whose descendants are eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, was born January 17, 1721-2, and died in 1793. He was a fisherman and coaster, and served as a private in the train band of Colonel John Greenleaf's Company. He was one of the petitioners for the founding of the old South Church at Newbury. Josiah Pettingell, of the fifth generation, was born in 1753, in Newburyport, and died there June 30, 1826. He was the revolutionary ancestor. He was a fisherman, and was in Captain Stephen Kent's Company, raised for coast defense in Essex county, Massachusetts, in November and December, 1775. Cutting Pettingell, of the sixth generation, was born in May, 1785, and died at Newburyport September 1, 1865, was in the War of 1812 as a member of Captain John Woodwell's Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Hale's Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division, service at Newbury, between September 30 and October 4, 1814. Nathaniel Henry Pettingell, father of the Los Angeles citizen, was born at Newbury September 11, 1835, and died at Newmarket, New Hampshire, November 12, 1874. September 6, 1863, he married Mary Anna Feltch. She was in the seventh generation from Henry Felch, who was born about 1590 and came to Massachusetts about 1640. The successive generations of the Felch family were: Henry; Henry; Dr. Daniel; Samuel; Jacob; Joseph Harris, who was born in 1804 and was father of Mary Anna Feltch, who was born at Newbury September 10, 1843, and died at Newburyport August 6, 1894.

Frank Hervey Pettingell was educated in the public schools of his native city and in 1889 left Massachusetts and removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where for about three years he was connected with the First National Bank of that city. Since 1892 he has been engaged in the stock and bond business. In 1895-96, while a resident of Colorado Springs, he was elected vice president and subsequently president of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange of Denver, then an organization of considerable importance. He became a charter member in 1894 and is still a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association. During 1904-05, Mr. Pettingell maintained an office on Wall street in New York City. He came to Los Angeles in December, 1912, and has almost continuously held the honorary office of president of the Stock Exchange.

January 19, 1898, at Independence, Missouri, he married Mary Agnes Morgan, daughter of Robert K. and Mary (Smith) Morgan. She was born at Independence, Missouri, February 27, 1876. The two

children of that union are Frank Hervey, Jr., born November 27, 1898, at Colorado Springs; and Mary Agnes, born January 27, 1901, at Detroit, Michigan.

At Denver, Colorado, September 5, 1905, Mr. Pettingell married for his second wife Medora Anna Wilson, daughter of John Mitchell and Rosabel (Cantril) Wilson. She was born at Denver February 27, 1881.

Mr. Pettingell is governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of California; first vice president and a life member of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of California; first vice president, California Genealogical Society of San Francisco; honorary vice president of the General National Society Americans of Royal Descent; senior vice president, National Mining and Stock Brokers' Association; was president in 1915 of the International Congress of Genealogy at San Francisco; and a suretie of the Baronial Order of Runnemede (descendants of the Sureties of the Magna Charta, 1215 A. D.) of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Board of Library Directors of Los Angeles; Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Society, Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution; New England Historic Genealogical Society of Massachusetts; Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities of Massachusetts; Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants; New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord; life member, Historical Society of Old Newbury, at Newburyport; Order of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe of Baltimore; member of the Paul Jones Club at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the Pike Family Association of America; Chevalier Commander for California, Order of Lafayette; charter member, Lafayette Society of California; honorary life member, St. Ananias Club of Topeka, Kansas; member of the California Club of Los Angeles, and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 99, Los Angeles, California.

THOMAS HIGGINS. In several of the greatest mining districts of the Southwest Thomas Higgins was the pioneer operator. Mr. Higgins is a man of half a century of experience, has been through all the ups and downs of the profession, and some years ago he came to Los Angeles to invest his means, and is owner of some of the city's most conspicuous property.

Mr. Higgins was born at Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, July 12, 1844, a son of Patrick Higgins. Up to the age of fourteen he attended national schools and then contented himself with the quiet routine of his father's farm until he came to America. After coming to this country he lived in Troy, New York, and was employed in iron works a short time. He then invaded the wilderness of the middle west and became a woodsman and lumberman at Mosinee, Wisconsin. Two years later he went south along the lower Mississippi, and for several years was foreman in the construction of river levees. Later he worked on construction for the Iron Mountain Railway.

The next change in scene and occupation took him to the far northwest, and through the territories of Washington and Oregon he prospected for gold until the Indians became so troublesome as to drive him out. Going to San Francisco he continued his journeys through the locality known as Tombstone, Arizona, and was probably one of the first white

men to prospect in that mining district. Sometime later he went on to the Mule Pass Mountains, close to the Mexican line, where Bisbee is now located, and was also one of the pioneers in that locality. In these and other districts of Arizona Mr. Higgins continued his work as a miner and mine developer until long after his fortune had been assured. He still retains extensive interests at Bisbee, but since 1900 has been a resident of Los Angeles.

At Los Angeles and vicinity he has invested heavily in real estate and other properties. In 1910 he erected the ten story office building, 120x160 feet, at the corner of Second and Main streets, known as the Higgins Building. In 1914 he organized the Higgins Estate, and became its president. Mr. Higgins has never married, and has generously dispensed his means for various charitable causes and institutions. He is a member of the Catholic church and is a republican in politics.

ROBERT ARNOLD ROWAN, whose sudden death July 25, 1918, brought a general sense of bereavement and loss to the entire city and the many friends and business associates all over California, was identified as a responsible factor with that part of Los Angeles development which has resulted in a lofty sky-line and the creation of great and enduring edifices in the business district. As a real estate owner, developer and financier he has exemplified and extended the splendid talents he inherited from his late father, George D. Rowan, one of the pioneers in Los Angeles real estate development. Of his father more is said on other pages.

Robert A. Rowan was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 20, 1875, and a year later his parents came to California. He attended public schools at Pasadena and in 1893, at the age of eighteen, gave up his school work to begin his business career. For several years his home was in New York City, and his first employment there was with Ward & Huntington, exporters of hardware to South America. In 1894 he entered business for himself as a merchandise broker.

In 1897 Mr. Rowan entered the real estate business in Los Angeles. In that field his career has presented some of the most remarkable successes in the business annals of Los Angeles. From 1898 to 1901 he was associated with William May Garland. In 1901 he became an independent operator, and in 1905, with several of his brothers, organized the firm of R. A. Rowan & Company, of which he was president at the time of his death.

R. A. Rowan & Company is an organization of expert men, and while capable of highly specialized work it has not confined itself to one restricted field. Its operations have included both residential tracts and business property, though it is in the downtown district that the most important achievements are credited to the company.

Mr. Rowan was associated with A. C. Bilicke in organizing the Alexandria Hotel Company and the construction of the Alexandria Hotel. Mr. Rowan was secretary and treasurer of that company. The Alexandria Hotel is a peer of the many magnificent establishments of the kind in America, and is one of the institutions that have served to spread the fair fame of Los Angeles abroad. Mr. Rowan and associates also erected the Security Building, the Merchants National Bank Building, the Title Insurance Building, and the Title Guarantee Building. These solid fireproof structures have not only served to meet the growing demands of Los Angeles commercial life, but through their architecture are peculiarly appropriate to the growing ideals of a community

where the spirit of beauty joins hands with utilitarianism. Among various residence districts into which the Rowan Company has extended its activities should be mentioned Windsor Square district of approximately two hundred acres.

At the time of his death Mr. Rowan was credited with being one of the largest individual property owners in Los Angeles. He was also a stockholder and director in a number of business concerns. His name was usually found in connection with every large public movement of the city and as a member of its leading commercial and civic organizations. He belonged to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, which he had served as president, to the Los Angeles Realty Board, the California Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club and Pasadena Country Club.

February 28, 1903, at Los Angeles, Mr. Rowan married Laura Schwarz, daughter of Louis Schwarz, a pioneer Los Angeles business man. Four young children were left to mourn their father's death, the oldest thirteen and the youngest six years. Their names are Lorraine, George D. and Robert A., Jr., twins, and Louis.

The death of such a man naturally called forth expressions of esteem from all his old friends and associates, and a significant part of these tributes which cannot be quoted in detail was the emphasis they placed not upon his spectacular financial success, but the bigness and nobility of his nature and the qualities of heart and mind that dominated him and made him one of the city's master builders. He was called "the best of sons, of husbands, of brothers, of fathers and of friends," and one who knew him well said: "His integrity, his energy, his initiative and his lack of all malignity even towards those who imposed on him made him a splendid type of the American."

Some of the special qualities that stood out in his life were described in one of the local papers as follows: "To write of Mr. Rowan is to write of the building of the city. For while it was the noble traits of his character that he impressed more deeply on the community than any of his great material achievements, it was Mr. Rowan who really made Los Angeles a city in its structures.

"When the father died in 1903 it was found that all of his large property had been left to Mrs. Rowan and 'Bob' as trustees. Since then Mr Rowan administered the estate, which is still intact and under his skill is quintupled in value. His old friends describe Mr. Rowan as a born business man. He took to business naturally and soon left school to assist his father.

"His essentially notable traits were amiability, accompanied by potency and capacity. He was never known to say an ill word of anyone. Often he would be deceived in men, in that those he took close to his regard would disappoint him or impose on him and for the moment he would show a little irritation, but immediately he would offer excuses for them and never in his entire career was he ever found seeking revenge or trying to get even, no matter what injury had been done him. Never was there any pettiness, any shadow of maliciousness in word or deed of 'Bob' Rowan. He was too big souled, too immersed in big affairs, too loyal to the city he loved to be capable of smallness. His soul was big with its power for good, but there was no place in his being for the little. In his hands were the affairs, the vital affairs, of innumerable people; in no instance was there any wavering, any defect of integrity coupled with ability that imperiled one penny."

JOHN FARRELL POWERS. Los Angeles has been the home of many well-known former Chicagoans. One of the more recent additions from that source is John Farrell Powers. Mr. Powers in a few years has done much to increase the prestige and elevate the standards of Pacific Coast baseball. He came to Los Angeles not like his fellow Chicagoan, A. G. Spalding, long after the climax of his career, but in the fullness of his enthusiasm and power as a baseball promoter, and is known all up and down the coast as one of the controlling owners of the Los Angeles Baseball Club.

Mr. Powers was born in Chicago March 14, 1881, a son of John and Mary (Farrell) Powers. His father was born in Ireland and was well educated for the demands of an executive career. For many years he served as a member of the City Council of Chicago, and the gifts of humor and executive ability which distinguished him have been freely endowed upon John Farrell Powers.

The latter was educated in St. Patrick's School in Chicago and from there entered St. Ignatius College, where he became very much interested in athletic sports. He was an enthusiastic baseball player, and even while there showed special ability in managing school athletics. Later he entered Notre Dame University, and while there was as much a factor in the promotion of college sports as he had been at St. Ignatius. In Notre Dame he pursued a civil engineering course, but all the time he could spare from his studies he devoted to the betterment of Notre Dame's baseball nine, which for years has had a high reputation among college and university nines of the middle west.

After leaving Notre Dame Mr. Powers was for four years a civil engineer with the Illinois Tunnel Company, and assisted in constructing the tunnel under the Chicago River. In 1904 he gave up a good position with that company to enter business for himself and located at Danville, Illinois, where he became member of the firm of Powers & Supple Company, dealers in general building material. They soon had an extensive business, both wholesale and retail. As a business man of that Illinois city Mr. Powers lost no opportunity to support and build up a good baseball club. In 1907 he became owner and president of the Danville Club. Danville belonged to what was then one of the best organizations of minors in the middle west, the Three I League, embracing a number of the larger cities of the three states of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. For three years Mr. Powers was at the head of the Danville organization, and he put his club among the leaders of the league. In 1910 Danville was a contender for the pennant to the very last, and it was only after a hard-fought contest in three games that the title went to another club.

In 1910 Mr. Powers removed to Los Angeles, where he found a city, a climate and a spirit of enterprise that thoroughly appealed to him. He acquired some valuable real estate in the city, and on one of these properties erected one of the most beautiful homes in southern California. He also became financially interested in a number of business projects, but the interests which make him best known to the public at large are baseball. February 2, 1915, he acquired the controlling interest in the Los Angeles Baseball Club, was elected president, becoming associated with Tom Darmody, one of the brainiest men in baseball. It was largely this combination that revived the confidence and enthusiasm of the supporting public in the Los Angeles organization, and under its leadership the national pasttime on the coast has made larger strides than ever before.

JOHN F. POWERS

Mr. Powers is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. June 26, 1905, he married Miss Nelle Kelly of Danville, Illinois. They have one child, Michael Kelly Powers.

GENERAL PATRICK H. BARRY is governor of the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle. He was appointed in December, 1912, taking up his duties January 17, 1913, as acting governor, and since the first of March, 1913, he has been governor of this institution.

While a lover of California and occupied in the congenial duties of supervising an institution for the welfare of his fellow comrades who saw active service in the Civil war, General Barry spent the greater part of his life in the middle west and in the far east. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, August 23, 1844, and as a boy was brought to the United States by his parents, who lived in Boston. He had all the enthusiasm and patriotism of the typical Irishman, and at the outbreak of the Civil war attempted to enlist in the army, but was rejected on account of age. He determined to become a soldier, and leaving home and going to a locality where he was unknown he was accepted as a private in Company E of the Sixty-third New York Regiment in September, 1861. He had just past his seventeenth birthday. The Sixty-third New York was part of Meagher's Irish Brigade, one of the hardest fighting and most brilliant organizations in the Union army. With the Sixty-third New York General Barry participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Bottom's Ridge, Savage Station, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run and Antietam. At Antietam he was wounded in the ankle and discharged. He recovered and re-enlisted July 2, 1863, in Company A, 12th Massachusetts Infantry. With this regiment he was a participant at Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottyslvania Court House, Bowling Green, second battle of Cold Harbor and Petersburg. The concluding scenes he saw as a member of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, to which he had been transferred. He was in the thick of the fighting at the famous Crater before Richmond. There he displayed that heroism which is the basis of many of the citations and medals and honors which are mentioned in the present great war. While attempting to save a comrade from a building that had been set on fire he was horribly burned about the face, but refused to go to the Field Hospital, and a few moments later his right arm was shattered by the fragments of a bursting shell. This wound necessitated amputation above the elbow and he came home from the war with one arm in his sleeve, yet in spite of this handicap he proved himself no mean competitor in the practical affairs and business of life.

July 2, 1865, the second anniversary of his re-enlistment in the army, he married in Boston Miss Mary Monahan, a native of Ireland. They lived in and near Boston until the spring of 1880, when they sought the new lands of the middle west. General Barry took a homestead and timber claim in Wheeler county, Nebraska, and lived there to endure all the hardships of pioneer experience. In 1882 he moved to another locality in Greeley county, to a tract sold to settlers by the Irish Catholic Association. General Barry lived there until 1904, and became highly prosperous as a farmer and stock breeder. On leaving the farm he moved to Greeley Center, where his wife died November 25, 1907.

Of his active connection with military affairs since the Civil war it is best to rely upon an article written and published in the Twentieth Century Farmer of Omaha in 1911. Quoting from this article: "When

Silas A. Holcomb was elected governor of Nebraska he made Patrick H. Barry adjutant general of the Nebraska National Guard. General Barry immediately took up the seemingly hopeless task of making the Nebraska National Guard an effective force. Working night and day he whipped it into some semblance of a fighting force, and thus it was that when President McKinley called for troops in the Spanish-American war the Nebraska guardsmen were not only among the first to respond, but were among the best drilled, best equipped and best disciplined volunteer troops sent to the front. General Barry's standing among the Nebraska veterans of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars is evidenced by the ovation given him every time he attends one of their reunions. As an organizer, as a disciplinarian and as a manager of men General Barry has proved his efficiency, and these are the qualities that induced the governmental authorities to take him from the quiet retreats of his country home in Nebraska and put him upon the board of managers that has to do with the management of one of the largest and finest sanitariums in the world, that maintained by the United States government at Hot Springs, South Dakota, for the care and comfort of disabled volunteer soldiers."

The appointment referred to in this quotation was the selection of General Barry as a member of the board of managers in charge of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, and it was from the duties and responsibilities of that office that he came to California to take up his present duties at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle.

General Barry, like most men of progressive thought and action, has had a varied political experience and affiliation. Even while living in Massachusetts he became identified with the Greenback movement, and in Nebraska was affiliated with the Farmers Alliance and the People's party, having been elected and served two terms as a member of the Nebraska Legislature. In later years he has chosen a rather independent course in casting his ballot.

General Barry had an ideally happy home life. He and his wife enjoyed an uninterrupted companionship for over forty years, and it has been his privilege to see five sturdy sons grow to manhood and fill places of usefulness in the world. These sons are: Judge James B., of Sawtelle, California; Patrick, of Greeley Center, Nebraska; John P., who lives on the old homestead at Greeley Center; Francis A., also a farmer of Greeley Center, and Thomas M., a stockman and farmer at Greeley Center.

Rt. Rev. Thomas James Conaty. While his long and distinguished service was too broad to be credited to any one community, Los Angeles takes proper pride in the fact that the last twelve years of Bishop Conaty's life were spent in Southern California, as Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.

He represented the famous Milesian stock, inhabitants of Ireland for centuries, and was born at Kilnaleck, County Cavan, August 1, 1847. He died in his sixty-ninth year, September 18, 1915. His parents, Patrick and Alice (Lynch), Conaty, brought their family to Massachusetts May 10, 1850. Bishop Conaty was educated in the public schools of Taunton, Massachusetts, and on December 30, 1863, entered Montreal College and in September, 1867, became a member of the junior class of Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts. He graduated A. B. in July, 1869, and took his theological work in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, where he was ordained priest December 21, 1872. Georgetown University conferred upon him the degree D. D. in 1889 and he also

had the degrees J. C. D. and D. D. from the Laval University of Quebec in 1896.

January 1, 1873, he became assistant pastor of St. John's church at Worcester, Massachusetts, and during his seven years labor there distinguished himself by his strong personality, his genial disposition and his unlimited capacity for work. January 10, 1880, he became pastor of the Sacred Heart church of Worcester. For fourteen years at Worcester he was a member of the City School Board, and some of the best educational measures of the city are credited to his liberal and far reaching policies. He was also elected a trustee of the Worcester Public Library for two consecutive terms.

He was selected by the American Catholic Bishops, trustees of the University, to succeed Bishop Keane as registrar of the Catholic University at Washington, and was appointed to that office by Pope Leo XIII November 20, 1896. June 19, 1897, the Pope also conferred upon him the title of Domestic Prelate and nominated him in 1901 as Titular Bishop of Samos. November 24, 1901, he was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore. March 27, 1903, he was appointed Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, and took active charge of the diocese in June of the same year.

Bishop Conaty was long identified with educational and social movements. From July, 1892, until 1896 he served as president of the Catholic Summer School of America at Plattsburg, New York. He was president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America from 1886 to 1888, and lent the full strength of his position and his personality to the spread of that movement. From 1900 to 1903 he was president of the Conference of Catholic Bishops of America. He also founded and edited for four years the Catholic School and Home Magazine.

While such severe demands were made upon him in the exercise of his administrative functions, he also found much time for literary effort, and his literary output covered a large field of religious, educational and civic subjects. He also ranked among the foremost pulpit orators and lecturers of the country. Among his numerous writings are "New Testament Studies," published in 1896. He was identified with numerous movements for the moral and civic betterment of Los Angeles. He was a member of the Newman Club, Sunset Club, California and University Clubs of Los Angeles, the Municipal League and the Choral Society, and was an associate member of Grand Army Post No. 10 at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Rev. Francis J. Conaty, who is a nephew of Bishop Conaty, was for a number of years associated with his honored uncle in the ecclesiastical duties of the diocese and is pastor of the Cathedral Chapel at Los Angeles.

Father Conaty was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, March 19, 1880, son of Francis P. and Nellie (Linnane) Conaty. His parents were natives of the same Massachusetts town. Father Conaty attended grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1898, and then entered Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with A. B. degree in 1902. His studies for the priesthood were pursued for two years at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, and two years at St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore. He was ordained priest September 23, 1906, and at once came to Los Angeles to serve in the Diocese of Monterey. He was chancellor and secretary of the diocese until January, 1918, and has been pastor of the Cathedral Chapel since

1914. Father Conaty is a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Library and has held that office since September, 1915.

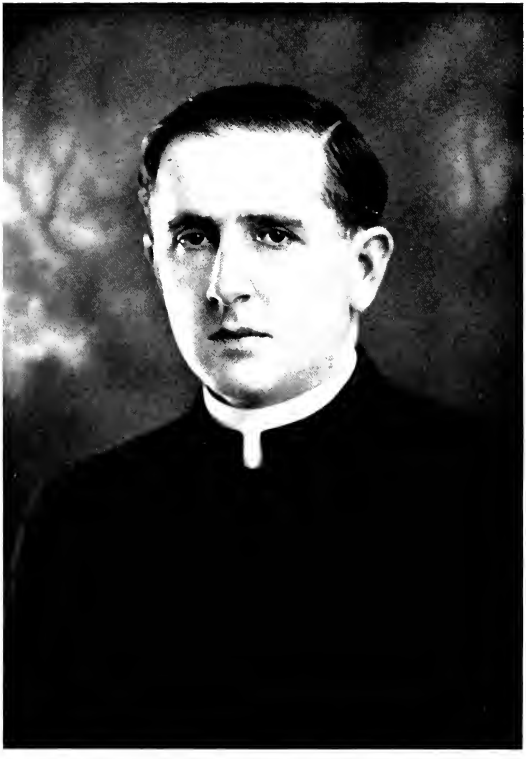
EDWARD R. SNYDER. There was not enough oil development and production in Southern California thirty years ago to justify hardly a line of comment in the histories of that period. Therefore, when it is stated that Edward R. Snyder was connected with oil operations around Los Angeles twenty-five years ago, the statement is in itself conclusive of his veteran association with this, one of the largest and most important industrial activities of California.

Mr. Snyder, who has been an executive official of half a dozen or more oil development and production companies, was born at the center of the original oil fields of America, the state of Pennsylvania. His birth occurred in Fayette County, August 14, 1866. His parents were John L. and Susan (Neil) Snyder, both natives of Pittsburgh. A few years after his birth his parents moved to Beaver County, Pennsylvania. There he received his education in the public schools and in the Woodlawn Academy. At the age of sixteen his father died, and that event compelled Edward R. Snyder to give up further school attendance and assume the major responsibilities of looking after the home farm. Thus he contributed largely to the support of his widowed mother and the family. In 1886, at the age of twenty, he got his first experience in the oil operating and developing business, though he still continued the management of the farm. Subsequently he was made superintendent of the pipe lines and production of the Mahoning Gas Company. By reason of his experience, Mr. Snyder was really an expert in nearly all phases of oil production when he came west to California, and in the fall of 1893 located at Pasadena, where he still resides. He then went to Gila Bend, Arizona, and was employed four months in drilling a water well for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. On returning to Los Angeles, he went to work as driller and tool dresser with various oil operators.

In 1896 Mr. Snyder was identified in putting down the first oil well at Coalingo, California, in what afterward became one of the famous fields on the Pacific Coast. A year later he took up leases on oil lands, forming a partnership with H. L. Chadwick and J. P. and J. W. Brunton. This firm drilled twelve wells, which they later sold. Mr. Snyder then entered the contracting business on his own account, incorporating the Kreyen-Hagen Land and Oil Company, the Black Mountain Petroleum Company and the Directors Oil Company, the last being a contracting land holding company. Mr. Snyder was president and manager of these three corporations until 1901. In that year the charters of the first two were surrendered, but Mr. Snyder still continues as president of the last company.

In 1901 a transfer in his operations were made to Watsonville, California, where he organized the Alberta Oil Company and was its vice president and manager four years. He then drilled a well for the new Moody Gulch Oil Company at Alma, California. For a time after that he was practically retired and lived in Los Angeles. In 1914 Mr. Snyder became identified with the Trojan Oil Company, which completed a well in the Maricopa district. Mr. Snyder was vice president and director of this company.

In 1914 he became secretary, general manager and director of the C. C. Harris Oil Company, the largest company operating in the old Los Angeles oil field. He is also president and manager of the Stanley Oil



John Gallagher

Company. These connections and activities serve to indicate his well deserved prominence as a factor in the oil industry of southern California from its pioneer stages to the present.

Mr. Snyder is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In Beaver County, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1886, he married Miss Jennie M. Shannon. Their one child, Florence, is a graduate of the Pacific Union College at Napa, California, and is now Mrs. Arthur Hollenbeck.

REV. JOHN J. GALLAGHER. Of the zealous and able group of men who have the executive responsibilities involved in many Catholic churches and institutions in southern California, Rev. John J. Gallagher is conspicuous as pastor of St. Thomas Catholic Church at Los Angeles. Father Gallagher has been a devoted priest in California for the past ten years.

He was born at Mass Hill, County Sligo, Ireland, June 2, 1883, son of Michael and Mary (Henry) Gallagher. To the age of fifteen he attended the National Schools there, took his classical course for four years at St. Nathy's Seminary at Ballaghadareen, and studied theology in St. Patrick's College at Carlow. He was ordained a priest in 1908, and the following year he spent in Washington, D. C., at St. Patrick's University.

On coming to Los Angeles, Father Gallagher was appointed assistant pastor of the Cathedral. After four months he was sent to Yuma, Arizona, and there for seven weeks served as assistant pastor of the Indian School. Then returning to Los Angeles, he was assistant pastor of the Cathedral, and on December 10, 1909, was made assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart. July 26, 1912, he became the first pastor of St. Mary's Church at Fulton, and did some splendid work in that parish for about six years. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Los Angeles in March, 1918.

St. Mary's Church was erected in 1897 and was dedicated by Bishop Montgomery. The church was entirely free from debt before its doors were opened. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Doyle, who was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Barron, and he in turn by Rev. Joseph McManus. The following societies are a part of the parish: Young Men's Club, Holy Name Society, Altar Society and Young Ladies Sodality. St. Mary's parochial school in connection with the church is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Name and has an enrollment of five hundred scholars. Father Gallagher is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

REA E. MAYNARD, vice president and director of the General Petroleum Corporation, is one of the ablest engineers in the west. His career has been one of most interesting experience and achievement, and has led him into the scenes of constructive activity and over a large part of the Globe.

He was born July 17, 1870, at a little town in Iowa, Tipton, where his father, Dr. Henry Hobart Maynard, was for many years a practicing physician. His father, a native of Columbus, Ohio, was brought to Iowa by his parents at the age of nine years, and he grew up and received his education there, finishing in the State University of Iowa. He took his medical course in the Rush Medical College at Chicago, but left school in 1861 to enlist as an assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry. Later he was made surgeon of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, and was finally advanced to medical director of southwest Missouri. At the close

of the Civil war he located at Tipton, Iowa, and was in practice there until 1881. In that year he brought his family to Los Angeles, and was one of the well-known physicians of that city until his death in 1908. Dr. Maynard was a Republican. He married, at Chariton, Iowa, Susan H. Edwards, and their three children are: Miss Maud, still at home; Rea E. and Frederick G., of San Jose, California.

Rea E. Maynard was eleven years old when his father came to Los Angeles. In the meantime he had attended the public schools of Tipton, and was a pupil in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles to the age of eighteen. He took freshman work in mechanical engineering in the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Ind. Returning west, he did some engineering work with the old Terminal Railroad, now part of the Salt Lake Railroad, for two years. Mr. Maynard then enrolled as one of the first students of Stanford University, where he graduated in 1894 as a mechanical engineer. One year following he spent with the City Engineering Department of Los Angeles, and then entered the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, from which he received a diploma as mining engineer in 1896.

Thus his professional service as an engineer covers a quarter of a century, and has been filled with many interesting experiences. For two years he was a mining engineer in different localities of the west. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he went to the Hawaiian Islands and was in that interesting republic more than five years. At that time he built three railroad lines and also some of the noted public highways of the island. One of these highways is world famous and stands out as one of Mr. Maynard's greatest achievements. It is the road to the Pali on the Island of Oahu. The railroads he built were for the Honolulu Sugar Company, the Kona Sugar Company and the Hawaiian Agricultural Company.

Mr. Maynard also spent about a year surveying and developing tin deposits in Southern Asia. Returning to San Francisco, he was superintendent of construction for the Centerville plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation until 1906, the year of the earthquake, when construction was temporarily abandoned. For the following two years Mr. Maynard was interested in electric power projects at various points in eastern California and Nevada. Then, after a trip through the east and his return to Los Angeles, he became engineer for Captain John Barneson in developing the immense oil interests of the captain. September 20, 1910, Mr. Maynard started the actual survey of the pipe line for the General Petroleum Company, of which Captain Barneson is president. This pipe line extends from the Lost Hills Oil Field to Los Angeles. Ditching work was begun at Pentland, California, July 31, 1912, and was finished March 17, 1913. Oil was brought into Los Angeles by pipe line May 10, 1913, and to San Pedro on June 8th of the same year. This pipe line is a difficult piece of engineering, and was constructed in record time at a cost of five million dollars. It has eighteen pumping stations along the line, and one interesting distinction is that at one point the pipe line runs at an altitude of 4,230 feet above sea level, the highest pipe line in the world.

As already noted, Mr. Maynard is now vice president and director of the General Petroleum Corporation and is chief engineer and director of its pipe line transportation. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the California and University Clubs, the San Gabriel Country Club, and the Sigma Nu Fraternity. He is an independent in politics.

Adrien Coeb

ADRIEN LOEB. One of the Los Angeles business men whose lives are stimulating as personal experience and represent a high degree of achievement in the commercial world is Adrian Loeb, head of the Adrien Loeb Company, one of the largest and oldest established wholesale produce and fruit houses in southern California.

Mr. Loeb was born at Avenches, Switzerland, June 11, 1866, son of Bernard and Florentine (Block) Loeb. He acquired a liberal education, graduating from high school at the age of eighteen, and from Lausanne College, in Switzerland, in 1884. For a year or so he was a dealer in horses and cattle, but in 1886 set out for America, arriving in Los Angeles February 24. Many men have won success in business affairs because they were willing to take what was apparently a very humble position and make it a stepping stone to higher things. That was true of Mr. Loeb, whose first employment in Los Angeles was as a porter for the Germain Fruit Company. His wages were thirty dollars a month. At that time he had a very meager knowledge of the English language, but his early education proved useful, since it included a knowledge of bookkeeping. He soon made arrangements with the bookkeeper of the Germain Company to afford him some special training in the business at night. This instruction was carried on after the proprietor had gone home, and Germain therefore had no knowledge of his porter's capabilities beyond the fact that he appeared an industrious workman. After about six months Mr. Germain opened a fruit packing house at Riverside and promoted his regular bookkeeper to manager of that establishment. It was at that time he learned, much to his surprise, that the young porter, Adrien Loeb, had a practical knowledge of the books of the company, and from that time Adrien Loeb had a new position in the offices of the concern. Mr. Germain was quite willing to encourage his ambitious employe, and kept giving him additional responsibilities, until in February, 1891, Mr. Loeb became vice president and general manager of the Germain Fruit Company.

In 1896 Mr. Loeb and Adolph Fleishman bought out the Germain Company, changing its name to Loeb, Fleishman & Company. In 1901 Isadore Fleishman, a brother of Adolph, came in as a partner, though without making a change in the title. Isadore Fleishman died March 8, 1918, and on July 1, 1918, Mr. Loeb acquired all the other interests and has since been sole owner of the business, changing the name to Adrien Loeb Company. Mr. Loeb conducts his business on the co-operative plan, giving his older employes share in the profits as well as salaries, and thus he is giving to others in the way of encouragement what Mr. Germain did for him some thirty years ago. The Adrien Loeb Company has a large plant and warehouses and other facilities, and handles an immense volume of provisions, the trade territory being California, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

On account of his long and enviable prominence in produce circles, Mr. Loeb was honored with election to the office of president of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange on January 1, 1919. He served as president of the Wholesalers' Board of Trade of Los Angeles in 1898. Mr. Loeb is a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a republican in politics and a member of the Jewish faith. March 18, 1894, he married, in San Francisco, Emma Steiner. She died November 24, 1918.

LIONEL T. BARNESON, a son of Captain John Barneson, noted California capitalist and head of the General Petroleum Company, has earned success and important position in business affairs on his own account, and knows the oil business through every detail of practical experience.

He was born in one of the interesting South Sea Islands, Papeete, Tahiti, September 14, 1890. Most of his life has been spent in California and he attended grammar and high schools at Redwood City, graduating in 1909. When he entered the oil industry he chose one of the points of contact with that business which involved hard work. He became a roustabout with the Wabash Oil Company in the Coalinga Oil Field. Though his father was president of the company, he sought no favors on that account. From roustabout he became tool dresser, and in the summer of 1910 went to the Lost Hills Oil Field at Esperanza, becoming connected with the Esperanza Consolidated Oil Company, from which the General Petroleum Company was developed. In September, 1911, Mr. Barneson removed to Los Angeles and, under the direction of the General Petroleum Company, took up the study of oil refining with the Trumble Refining Company, which is now controlled by the General Company. In 1912 Mr. Barneson supervised the erection of the refining plant at Vernon, California, and was its superintendent until 1913. He then became superintendent of refineries for the General Petroleum Company, and in 1915 was put in charge of the refining department, H. H. Isaacs succeeding him in charge of the Vernon plant. In January, 1918, Mr. Barneson also became assistant to the president of the company, his father. He is a director of the General Petroleum Company, of the Trumble Refining Company and of the San Vincente Land Company.

Mr. Barneson is well known in Los Angeles socially, a member of the Athletic Club, Brentwood Country Club, and is a republican. At Yreka, California, October 29, 1914, he married Hazel C. Hamerson. They have two children, Janet H. and Robert L.

ALBERT L. GUDE, proprietor of one of the largest retail shoe establishments in Los Angeles, began his career here a number of years ago as a clerk, and it was through the exacting discipline of working for others and a growing experience and alertness for opportunity that eventually enabled him to embark in business for himself.

Mr. Gude was born at Birmingham, Alabama, November 21, 1878, a son of William Lawrence and Hatton (Heidelberg) Gude. His father was born at Kallundborg, Denmark, was educated there and in early youth came to America. He was connected with railroading in Canada for a time and later moved to Alabama, where he followed railroading. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Birmingham, the largest organization of its kind in the south. He died in 1893.

Albert L. Gude received his early education in the public schools at Cullman, Alabama. At the age of sixteen, soon after his father's death, he came west to Los Angeles. For two years he clerked for the M. P. Snyder Shoe Company, and later with the Hayden B. Lewis wholesale leather and shoe supply house as a salesman for one year. Going to The Dalles, Oregon, he was manager of the shoe department of a dry goods store four years. On returning to Los Angeles Mr. Gude became salesman in the shoe department of the Hamburger Department Store for a year, and then invested all his capital and experience in a stock of shoes, and Gude's, Incorporated, opened at its place of business at the

S. W. Gilfillan

corner of Fourth and Spring streets. He was located there for eight years, and during that time built up a prosperous business, having the agency for the Burt & Packard shoe. He then removed to his present store, 537 South Broadway, and has developed his facilities to a large scale, represented by the employment of fifty people in the different departments. He sells men's and women's shoes.

Mr. Gude is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and is a Mason and a Shriner, and is affiliated with the Order of Elks. November 23, 1903, at Los Angeles, he married Miriam Barnes. They are the parents of three children: Kathryn Frances and Elizabeth Hatton, both students in the Berkeley Hall School for Girls, and William Lawrence, who was born in 1912.

SENNET W. GILFILLAN, president of the Gilfillan Brothers Smelting and Refining Company, is spoken of by all his friends and associates as a special genius both in technical industry and the general business field. He is a young man, and for all that may be said properly to justify the claim of the older generation of inventors and experts, it is true that the astounding marvels of the present day industrialism largely reflect the genius, capacity and inexhaustible energy of a group of younger men, among whom Sennet W. Gilfillan is by no means the least.

Mr. Gilfillan has spent most of his life in Los Angeles. He was born, however, in Leavenworth, Kansas, November 25, 1889, son of William and Cora (Sennet) Gilfillan. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, was educated there, and later moved to Carthage, Missouri, where he became a contractor in the flagstone business. He furnished flagstones for many large contracts, including the Union Passenger Station at St. Louis. In 1895 he came to Los Angeles with his family, but retained his business in Carthage, Missouri, where he passed away in 1898. He and Cora Sennet were married in Carthage, Missouri, in 1887. The latter was born in that town, and her father was a captain in the northern army during the Civil war. She first came to Los Angeles in 1884 on a visit, and in 1895 moved to this city with her children. There are three children, Mrs. Ione G. Brown of Los Angeles and Sennet W. and J. G., who make up the Gilfillan Brothers firm.

Sennet W. Gilfillan was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, attended St. Vincent's College until 1902, and in 1906 graduated A. B. from Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, California. Later he was a student in Leland Stanford University and graduated from that institution in 1912.

Almost immediately he was attracted into the general field where he has since specialized. As a buyer of platinum he did an extensive business for eighteen months, buying at the source of production in Canada and selling in New York. He then returned to Los Angeles and, with his brother, formed the partnership of Gilfillan Brothers Smelting and Refining Company, for the smelting of gold, silver and platinum. Their first headquarters were at 161 North Spring street. Gradually the business developed special features, particularly the manufacture of platinum pointed ignition parts and portable electric tools. Since the war broke out they have been manufacturing metal parts for the Curtis aeroplanes for practice purposes. They also manufacture "Bakelite" insulating parts for wireless telephones as used in naval and air service. In 1916 they erected their plant at Eleventh and Wall streets, in Los Angeles, and have a large factory, with a hundred and twenty-five people

working night and day in three shifts. In 1916 they also opened branch offices in New York City and Kansas City. Their general offices are at 217 West Sixth street, in Los Angeles. The business was incorporated June 10, 1917, with S. W. Gilfillan president, J. G. Gilfillan vice president, and Miss A. W. Kluseman secretary and treasurer.

Gilfillan products are by their very nature highly technical and hardly appropriate for general description in this brief article. However, automobile owners have a practical familiarity with the many ignition parts manufactured by the Gilfillans, including contact points, brushes and other equipment used in practically every type of electrical equipment used in automobile construction.

It will suffice to refer to the general ideals and spirit which govern the business and which have been set forth in one of the handsome catalogs that advertise Gilfillan products. "From the beginning it has been the aim of Gilfillan Brothers Smelting and Refining Company to build a business that would never know completion, that would advance continually to meet advancing conditions; to create a personality that would be known for its strength and friendliness; to arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning confidence by meriting it; and to develop quality and service to a notable degree." This ideal has been translated into achievement, and it is an achievement of which the Gilfillan Brothers may well be proud.

Mr. S. W. Gilfillan married, at Los Angeles, February 20, 1918, Edna Miles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miles of Westmoreland Place.

Willitts J. Hole. A number of the larger business undertakings in Southern California have been successfully piloted and directed by Willitts J. Hole during the past quarter of a century. Mr. Hole came to Los Angeles after a successful business career in the state of Indiana. While his early business experience was largely along the lines of manufacturing and contracting, he has shown what amounts to a genius in the handling and developing of immense properties, especially ranches, in California, and few men could claim a greater share of credit for the immense fruit and agricultural production than Mr. Hole.

He was born at Madison, Indiana, October 9, 1858, son of William and Matilda (Hasley) Hole. His paternal ancestors came from Devonshire, England, the founder of the American branch sailing from Plymouth, England, in 1740. When Willitts J. was seven years old his parents moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended public and high schools to the age of eighteen. He completed a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College in 1880, and in 1884 graduated from Chattanooga University. He then went to Butlerville, Indiana, and worker in a chair factory for three years. At North Vernon, Indiana, he established a small planing mill, lumber yard and subsequently a chair factory, and gradually entered the general construction business, erecting numerous public buildings, churches and other structures over a wide extended territory. He made a practical study of architecture, and has frequently designed his own building improvements.

It was the health of Mrs. Hole that brought him to Southern California in 1893. He spent the first three months at Santa Barbara and gradually divorced himself from his business interests in the east and for many years has concentrated all his efforts in the west. From Santa Barbara he went to Whittier and soon afterward began buying land in the La Habra Valley. He is known as the father of La Habra Valley,

and eventually became owner of all the good land in that section, including the Rancho La Habra of 7,500 acres. He also acquired the San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Rancho of two thousand acres, and the Rancho Los Coyotes of twenty-five hundred acres. This land he bought at prices ranging from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars an acre, and some of it today is worth as high as four thousand dollars an acre. He sold out about thirty-five hundred acres of this tract, and it is now covered with orange and lemon groves.

In 1897 Mr. Hole became resident agent at Los Angeles for the Stearns Ranchos Company of San Francisco, owning a hundred eighty thousand acres, which Mr. Hole gradually sold off. That property included the Rancho La Sierra at Riverside, seventeen thousand acres, which is now part of the individual properties of Mr. Hole. He also owns a ten-thousand-acre ranch in Riverside County planted to sugar beets, tomatoes, oranges and lemons, grapefruit, peaches, apricots and alfalfa, which is a small industrial center in itself, requiring the services of about fifty people on the ranch. There is also a large cannery, and a complete irrigation plant has been installed for the ranch, including four pumping plants. Together with I. W. Hollingsworth, Mr. Hole owns a sixteen-thousand-acre ranch near Needles, California, devoted to cotton culture. He owns a fifth interest in thirty-one thousand acres comprising the property of the Belridge Oil Company, of which he is secretary. He is also president and manager of the Arden Plaster Company, president of the Western Silica Company of Los Angeles, and president of the California Industrial Company and a director of the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Hole has bought and subdivided some of the largest areas in California and has become personally owner of extensive tracts both in this state and in Mexico. For several years he represented a large financial institution of Mexico. The Arden Plaster Company owns the largest gypsum mine in the United States.

Mr. Hole is also well known socially, being a member of the Jonathan Club, a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the California Club and Los Angeles County Club, Newport Yacht Club and the San Joaquin Gun Club. He is a republican in politics, and in religious affiliation is a birthright Quaker.

At North Vernon, Indiana, June 12, 1887, Mr. Hole married Miss Mary Weeks, daughter of Harvey R. Weeks. Her father for a number of years was a mechanical engineer with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and later with the Queen & Crescent Route. Mr. and Mrs. Hole have one daughter, Agnes Marian, now Mrs. S. K. Rindge of Los Angeles. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Rindge are named Samuel Hole and Ramona.

WILLIAM L. VALENTINE is a man of unusual experience and achievement, and especially since entering the oil industry has had rare success in developing and promoting one of the best known companies operating in California, the Fullerton Oil Company.

Mr. Valentine was born in Mendocino County, California, March 8, 1870, a son of William and Susan (Lucas) Valentine. His father was a California forty-niner. A native of New York, soon after the discovery of gold in California he organized a company of sixty men, chartered a vessel and landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, up which they traveled in a flat-bottomed steamer until the channel became impassable. Thence they traveled overland through the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, through Arizona and thence into Cali-

fornia. William Valentine was in in the mines of California, later located in Mendocino County, and was connected with a lumber company. He was a civil and mechanical engineer and practiced his profession for many years. In 1881 he moved to San Francisco, and lived there until his death in 1890.

William L. Valentine, the only child of his parents, graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School at San Francisco in 1885. He spent another year in the Commercial High School of that city and found his first employment at the age of fifteen with a lumber and box business. After a year he became office boy for Easton, Eldridge & Company, one of the largest real estate firms of San Francisco. He made rapid progress in the confidence of that firm, and in 1893 was sent to Los Angeles as manager of the Los Angeles office.

Mr. Valentine found his great opportunity in business when, in 1900, having resigned from Easton, Eldridge & Company, he organized the Fullerton Oil Company. From the first he has been its largest stockholder. The company began with fifty acres of proven oil land, and only one assessment upon the capital stock was required to develop the holdings. Out of the profits additional acreage was bought, and during the first ten years the company paid out in dividends more than three times its original authorized capital of six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Valentine was secretary and general manager of the company until 1918, when he was elected president.

He is also identified with other financial organizations, being a director of the Merchants National Bank, Security Trust and Savings Bank and the Globe Grain and Milling Company. He is a Knight Templar Mason, affiliated with Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, and is a Shriner. He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Midwick Country Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club, San Isidro Gun Club, Tuna Club, and is vice president and director of the Automobile Club of Southern California. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a republican, and is affiliated with the Episcopal Church. He is also a junior member of the Society of California Pioneers.

May 26, 1895, at Los Angeles, he married Louie Chandler Robinson, daughter of the late J. W. Robinson, one of the early merchants of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine have five children: Julia S., a senior in the University of California; Susan, a student in Ramona Convent at Alhambra; William W., born in 1907, and Edward R., born in 1908, both pupils in the public schools, while the youngest is Henry W., born in 1914.

Rev. Andrew Resa, C. M. F., pastor of the Old Plaza Church of Los Angeles, is a native of old Spain, where he was liberally educated and trained for the priesthood, and is of old Castilian stock. He was born at Calahona February 2, 1872, son of Peter and Felicia Solano.

To the age of thirteen he attended parochial schools, then spent two years in the Seminary at Aragon, Spain, two years in the Barbastro Seminary in the Province of Aragon, was a student of philosophy two years in the University of Cervera at Cataluna, and finished his theological course in the Santo Domingo de la Calzada at Old Castilia. He was ordained a deacon in January, 1895, and in November of the same year received his ordination as a priest at the University of Cervera.

His work as a priest and missionary covers over twenty years and has been done altogether in the Spanish-speaking population of Old

REV. ANDREW RESA, C. M. F.

Mexico and the adjoining states of Texas, New Mexico and California. He was first sent to Toluca, Mexico, where he taught in the college there for two years. At Mexico City he spent four years doing missionary work, and was engaged in similar employment at Guanajuato, Mexico, four years. His next location was at San Antonio, Texas, as assistant pastor of the Cathedral and surrounding missions for two years. He then became pastor of a parish at San Marcus, Texas, where he built several small churches. Two years later he was appointed pastor of the San Gabriel Mission, and a year and a half later came to the Old Plaza Church, in Los Angeles, as its pastor. His first connection with that church continued a year and a half, and during that time he made some important changes in the church building and construction. He was again transferred back to San Antonio, Texas, where for six years Father Resa had charge of the San Fernando Cathedral. Since that service he has been the beloved pastor of Old Plaza Church. Father Resa is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Order of Immaculate Heart Fathers.

OLD PLAZA CHURCH, of Los Angeles, of which Rev. Andrew Resa is pastor, is as old as Los Angeles itself, since the first settlers here were of the community whose worship was later centralized in the church of this name.

Until the formal establishment of the church on the Plaza the settlers worshipped at San Gabriel, or priests came from that church to hold worship in private houses at Los Angeles. The founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles, under the solemn auspices of the church occurred in 1781, and the original chapel on the Plaza was begun at the end of 1784 and finished about five years later. Its dimensions were twenty-five by thirty varas. It was made of adobe and somewhat resembled the Chapel of the hospital of the Old Mission at San Gabriel, which was built in 1814. The plan of the present church of Our Lady, Queen of Angels, were drawn about 1811, and at the same time orders came from the Governor granting permission for the proposed enterprise, and urging the Poblanos to build the church. The ceremony was performed with permission of President Jose Senan, by Padre Luis Gil y Taboada, then rector of the old San Gabriel Mission. For various reasons the work was carried on very slowly and with long intervals of almost complete abandonment. Old Plaza Church was finished and dedicated December 8, 1822. As the complement of the old church and second to it in historical importance comes the Old Plaza Church Rectory. This and the church were finished about the same time. The rectory was built exactly on the same style as the Mission. Like the church it had a tile roof and the walls were made of adobe, the doors and windows opening on the interior court or patio. In the midst of the patio there rose the stately palm which remains there to this day. In the long period of nearly a century the Old Plaza Church Rectory has undergone many and considerable changes.

The Church of Our Lady after a century of vicissitude remains a landmark of the forethought and wisdom of Spain, and is cared for by those of the same nationality as founded it and is now in the charge of the Immaculate Heart Fathers. Without losing its identity it has been transformed into a large and commodious house of worship.

JOSEPH D. RADFORD. Los Angeles lost one of its most prominent bankers and public-spirited citizens in the death of Joseph D. Radford in 1918. He had been a resident of California over twenty years, and was a banker of long and tried experience when he came west.

He was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, April 14, 1857, son of Joseph Radford. He graduated from the Fond du Lac High School in 1875, and immediately afterward went to work as a messenger with the First National Bank of Fond du Lac. He became bookkeeper, and in 1883 became connected with the private bank of Nelson Story at Bozeman, Montana. In 1896 he came to Los Angeles, and for two years was assistant cashier for the National Bank of California. He located at San Jose in 1898 and became cashier of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company, later holding the same position with the First National Bank. Returning to Los Angeles in 1907, he became vice president of the German-American Savings Bank, and resigned from that institution to become vice president of the Hibernian Savings Bank. On the advice of physicians, he retired from business and gave up his position in the bank in 1914.

The welfare of the city in every way was dear to him, especially those movements and undertakings which meant a broader and better city for those who live in it. He was chairman of the committee to celebrate the opening of the Owen's River Aqueduct. He served at one time as president of the California Bankers' Association. For four years he was president of the Los Angeles City Playground Commission, and Mayor Woodman named a new municipal summer playground at Converse Flats in honor of Mr. Radford. He was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a Republican, a member of the Federation and City Clubs, of the Jonathan Club, the San Gabriel Country Club, the Municipal League, and was an elder in the Emanuel Presbyterian Church.

In 1881 he married Miss Maria M. Pinney, who died in 1901. His only daughter is Mrs. Wilber J. Hall, of Los Gatos, California. In 1908 he married Mrs. Florence (Rivers) Stowell.

JUNE RAND. Despite the action of certain dignified and chivalrous senators who recently defeated the bill for national suffrage, extending the franchise irrespective of sex, America is accommodating itself so rapidly to the new work and the new sphere of woman that her achievements outside the old conventional realms now seldom excite surprise, much less criticism. In fact, the great organs of publicity no longer find "news matter" in the admission of a woman to the bar or to membership in any of the learned professions, and the tribute of distinction is awarded her not at all for her choice of work or profession, but solely because of some extraordinary mark she has made in her particular field.

The magazines and the general newspaper press had much to say in the last year or two of June Rand of Los Angeles. Without a doubt June Rand is an exceedingly interesting young woman, interesting as a woman, the more so because of her business ability and the business which she has built up and which represents today the flowering of a distinctive purpose and ideal of her own mind. It is hardly conceivable that any mere man could have done what she has done, but if it were possible, that man would be singled out for distinction quite apart from the question of his sex.

June Rand was born at Indianola, Nebraska, in 1896, and completed her education at Christian College, in Missouri. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James Rand of Denver. She is also a niece of William F. Carey, a great American engineer and railroad builder, who

Jos. D. Radford

is vice president of the China corporation which built and reorganized the railroad systems of China, and more recently has become head of the contractors supplying the American government with spruce for aeroplane construction in the northwest.

Since girlhood June Rand has been noted for her independence of judgment and action. She is also prompt in decision, considered one of the most vital elements in the success of a good executive. Almost her first important decision and determination was to come to California, and once here she opened her heart to all the charms of the country and has never gone back east. Her father and mother have visited her, but she has acknowledged no other home than California since she left school in Missouri.

About that time she was visiting at the home of her uncle, William F. Carey, above mentioned. She was invited to go with Mr. and Mrs. Carey to China, an invitation she accepted. All was in readiness down to the packing of her trunk. The day before departure she went to see "Daddy Long Legs," and the play, coupled with a lonesome letter from her mother, made her so homesick that she unpacked her trunks and told her uncle she could not go. Her passports all had been secured and Mr. Carey was naturally disappointed. He informed her that she was old enough to know her mind, and if she was ever going to know it, it must be now, and added "whatever you do, take up something definite and make a success of it. If you make a success of whatever you undertake now, write me that you have one year from now and I will stand with you."

This interview with her uncle doubtless had some influence, but the influence should not be exaggerated, since June Rand undoubtedly had the fire within her which is not kindled or quenched by any transient or temporary event or circumstance.

Fortunately for the world, most young people begin life with high ideals of the importance of the service they can render, and fortunately, too, some of them actually realize their ideals. June Rand had a desire to be useful in some practical way. She was not especially fond of needlework, except in the planning and creating side. At her little home in Hollywood she made a few dresses of gingham, very practical and designed to be worn as house dresses. The first ones she wore herself, and then made some for her friends, and finally some of the shops in Hollywood were buying her product. This initial success encouraged her to try some of the big stores in Los Angeles. Robinson's store gave her her first big order, for twelve dozen dresses. There are many thousands of women all over this country who have worn the dresses made by June Rand, but they know them by a distinctive name, the "Sassy Jane" dresses. Miss Rand as a girl had been nicknamed "Sassy Jane," a name that stayed with her and which she later affixed to her product. Her first dresses she not only planned, but made by hand, though the latter part of the work was rather tedious and distasteful. After the popularity of her dresses was established and with numerous orders coming every day, she rented two plain foot machines, employed some women as stitchers, supervised the work during the day, and at night cut her patterns on the floor for the following day's work. She had never heard of buttonhole machines, and she therefore made all the buttonholes by hand, much to the surprise of the shopkeepers, who had not seen hand-made buttonholes in years. One day she went through the Fischer factory, Mr. Fischer showing her the cutting machines and the pressing machines and the entire layout. While there she made

arrangements by telephone with the Singer Company for a power machine. One power machine could do the work of four foot machines, and with only one operator. About that time she rented a small room in the old Hellman Building, at Second and Broadway, and installed in it the one power machine, and she continued cutting and designing the dresses at night, and during the day acted as general salesman for her factory. As soon as other stores had heard of the "Sassy Janes," orders began coming in in large lots, justifying the addition of more machines, and gradually all the crude and laborious features of her plant were eliminated and, so far as possible, systematic arrangement and machinery left Miss Rand free for the larger work of supervision, planning and creation. However, for fully six months after the introduction of the first machines she did the cutting and planning at night.

There were other features of her business which were applied gradually. She did not understand at first the vital connection between industrial expansion and capital. Her limited finances, even with the big growth of the business, handicapped her progress. Finally she visited Mr. Avery, president of the German-American Bank, and after he had made a personal inspection of her factory and looked over her order book, he loaned her half of the value of the five thousand dollars worth of orders outstanding at that time.

This brief story of June Rand can only serve to suggest many of the difficulties and experiences she had as a Los Angeles business woman. One point must be kept in mind, that she is now only twenty-two years of age, and her business career covers only two or three years at most. Hence the developments above noted came rather rapidly. The next important one was when she formed a company. The Sassy Jane Company is incorporated under the laws of California, at first with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and later for fifty thousand dollars. June Rand is actual head of the business and president of the company. Her associates are Mr. Victor Levy, of the firm Jules Levy & Son of San Francisco, lace importers, and Mr. Sidney Chaplin, representing the interests of Charley and Sid Chaplin. Though the business is only about two and a half years old, the company is now doing six hundred thousand dollars worth yearly, employs in the model and sanitary factory on the sixth floor of a modern fireproof building a working force of a hundred eighteen persons, besides fifteen salesmen who carry the "Sassy Jane" dresses all over the United States and to Honolulu. Instead of one or two power machines, there are now one hundred fifty machines of different types and for different purposes, and at the head of this business, recognized as one of the largest of its kind in the west, and, in fact, a large institution in Los Angeles, irrespective of kind, remains June Rand, active, vigilant, expert in detail, and with a mind constantly planning and creating new ideas, and with that freshness of outlook and spirit which is of course natural to one so young, but which is the more remarkable because through an active and varied experience which comes to few women she has kept her ideals unimpaired and has in fact seen her dreams come true.

And the dream that all women are supposed to dream has also been realized. September 7, 1918, June Rand and Captain D. Marshall Taylor were married at San Diego. Captain Taylor at this writing is Judge Advocate at Fort MacArthur. He is a graduate of the University of California School of Jurisprudence and was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army soon after war was declared with Germany. Captain Taylor is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor O. Taylor of Pasadena.

Joseph Horsfall Johnson

HENRY WELLS PETTEBONE, a resident of Los Angeles since 1897, has been an important factor in business and manufacturing affairs, and for many years has been one of the directing heads in the Forve-Pettebone Company, dealers and manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures.

Mr. Pettebone was born at Dorancetown, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1860, son of Jacob Sharpes and Sarah (Williamson) Pettebone. This branch of the Pettebone family was established in America by John Pettebone, a French Huguenot, who settled in England and, on coming to America, located at Windsor, Connecticut. One of his sons, Noah, removed to Pennsylvania in 1769, settling in the Wyoming Valley. He was a direct ancestor of Henry Pettebone.

The latter had a public school education in Pennsylvania, and in 1878 graduated from the Wyoming Commercial College. Reasons of ill health caused him to come west to Colorado, where for about ten years he was traveling salesman, with headquarters at Denver, for R. Douglas & Company. In 1889 he became traveling representative for the St. Louis Glass and Queensware Company, and during the next eight years developed an immense business for this firm over the southwestern territory, to which he was assigned.

Mr. Pettebone became a permanent resident of Los Angeles June 17, 1897. For several years he was connected with the W. G. Hutchison Company, manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures. Then, in November, 1901, he helped organize the Forve-Pettebone Company. For several years they did only a retail business in gas and electric fixtures, but gradually branched out as manufacturers, and in the course of eighteen years have become one of the largest firms in the southwest in their line. They are manufacturers and wholesalers, and also maintain a retail store in Los Angeles. Mr. Pettebone was president of the company until August, 1910, when, on account of ill health, he assumed lighter responsibilities, now acting as vice president. His firm is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, and for twenty years he has manifested a commendable interest in everything affecting not only the business prosperity of the community, but also its social and civic welfare. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal League, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and a life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. From his own experience he has become an enthusiastic advocate of outdoor life and healthful sports. His favorite recreation and health builder is surf bathing. He spends a large part of the year at his summer home at Venice, the nearest beach to Los Angeles. Mr. Pettebone also owns other valuable real estate interests in Los Angeles.

March 15, 1899, he married Bertha R. Webber, now deceased.

RIGHT REV. JOSEPH HORSFALL JOHNSON was consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles in 1896, and has endeared himself to southern California by thousands of services and by the example of a saintly life.

He was born at Schnectady, New York, June 7, 1847, a son of Stephen Hotchkiss and Eleanor (Horsfall) Johnson. He is of the same family as Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was the first American Episcopal clergyman ordained in England for work in an American congregation. Dr. Samuel Johnson was the first president and his son the third president of Columbia College, at New York.

Bishop Johnson graduated A. B. from Williams College in 1870,

and from the General Theological Seminary in 1873. He was awarded the degree S. T. D. by the General Theological Seminary in 1908. He was made a deacon in 1873, and a priest in 1874, and his first work in the ministry was with the Holy Trinity Church at Highland, New York, which he served from 1873 to 1879. He was rector of Trinity Church, at Bristol, Rhode Island, during 1879-81, and in St. Peter's Church at Westchester, New York, from 1881 to 1886. In the latter year he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church in Detroit, and served there the ten years prior to his consecration in 1886 as Bishop of Los Angeles. Bishop Johnson married, on June 14, 1881, Isabel Greene Davis, daughter of Isaac Davis of Worcester, Massachusetts. They have one son, Reginald Davis Johnson, an architect, with residence in Pasadena.

In the issue of March, 1919, Pomona College Quarterly Magazine contained as its leading article an appreciation of Bishop Johnson, written by one who had long been associated with him in the work of his diocese. From this article is taken the following paragraphs, since they express an estimate that is both just and dignified:

"No one can appreciate the character and work of Bishop Johnson who does not know that from his point of view the service of consecration represents an ideal that is anything but obsolete; that the supreme interest of his life through all the varied and exacting details of administrative responsibility is the spiritual interest; that the only success he craves in his Episcopate is to be able, through his ministry, to make the presence of God more real to those for whose spiritual welfare he is especially responsible and to all with whom he comes in contact. No one knows better than he that a bishop is placed at a certain disadvantage with the public by reason of the necessity of devoting so much time to the affairs of organizations and finance, religious and social conventionality. There are times when he finds the religious ineffectiveness of much that he has to do, when he would be inclined to say with Mr. Wells in 'The Soul of a Bishop,' 'Is there any tub-rolling in the world more busy and exacting than a bishop's?'

"Bishop Johnson is keenly interested in Pomona College, being vice president of the trustees of that institution since 1912, and as well in the educational work of southern California. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the Harvard Military School in Los Angeles, and has established the School for Girls at La Jolla. The Hospital of the Good Samaritan, the Church Home for Children and the Neighborhood Settlement in Los Angeles are also under his direction.

"With the more or less direct responsibility for the management of these institutions, the care of any one of which would constitute a man's work; with the supervision of ninety-eight churches of various sizes, scattered over a territory as large in area as the state of Pennsylvania; with the stream of requests that come to him to preside at meetings, to serve on boards of benevolence, to lead community movements, to arbitrate church disputes; with an office that is the mecca for seekers of all kinds, from the man who comes for spiritual advice to the one who wishes to sell a book or borrow money, Bishop Johnson really has little option as to any day's schedule. He must give himself to the duties of the day as they pass along, regardless of their relative spiritual significance. But the controlling and unifying factor in his work is the spiritual perspective that regards nothing as 'common' and that holds secular things as sacred, and makes sacred and secular ministrations alike, the agency of spiritual influence.

"Bishop Johnson is known abroad in the community as a man of

breadth of interests, with a capacity for making friends, and adaptability to all sorts and conditions of men and all sorts and conditions of situations. He is an executive of ability, a public-spirited citizen, a leader among men. Of all the qualities that cause him to be admired, those who are intimately associated with him in the work of his diocese are fully aware and justly proud, but the things that mean the most to those who are privileged to come into closest contact with the Bishop, that give him a place apart in their affections, are the rare simplicity of his character, the humility of his spirit, the leniency of his judgments, the sunny optimism of his disposition that finds him at the end of the hardest day sometimes cast down but never destroyed, the warmth and naturalness of his friendship and, above all, the sincerity of his religious life.

"When Bishop Johnson was consecrated to the Episcopate in 1896, this prayer was said by the bishops and the clergy and congregation that was present: 'So replenish him with the truth of Thy doctrine and adorn him with the innocency of life that, both by work and deed, he may faithfully serve Thee in this office, to the glory of Thy name, and the edifying and well governing of Thy Church.' It seems to us who know him from the intimacy of long association in the work of this diocese that in Bishop Johnson this prayer has been singularly fulfilled."

WILLIAM C. MUSHET, former city auditor of Los Angeles, and head of the Mushet Audit Company, has for many years been a man of prominence in business and civic affairs and has been a resident of Los Angeles thirty years.

Mr. Mushet was born in Manchester, England, December 22, 1860, a son of George and Mary Cresswell Mushet. He was graduated from an English high school at the age of twenty, then taught school, and took a thorough business and law training at the Victoria University. He received his degree A. C. P., and in 1886 came to America and located at San Francisco, where he practiced public accounting until 1889. After that he continued his profession in Los Angeles, and built up a large and representative clientage. In 1900 he was made secretary of the Wholesalers' Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Credit Men's Association. He is still secretary of the Credit Men's Association. In 1908 Mr. Mushet was elected city auditor. In 1910 and 1912 he was candidate for mayor, and in 1918 he made a spirited race for Congress. He has been active head of the Mushet Audit Company since 1910.

Mr. Mushet is one of the leading laymen of the Episcopal Church in southern California, being treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles for the past twenty years, a member of the Board of Missions, director of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Los Angeles, and chairman of finance of the diocese. He has been elected four times to the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, at Louisville, New York, St. Louis and Detroit. Mr. Mushet is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Union League Club and is a republican in politics. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1915 which nominated Hughes for president of the United States.

At San Bernardino, California, October 27, 1889, he married Miss Hattie A. Lobdell. Mrs. Mushet, who died March 12, 1919, after nearly thirty years of happy married life, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, August 27, 1864. For many years she was a prominent club woman, being past vice president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and past president of the Los Angeles District Federation of Women's

Clubs, was president for two terms of the Wednesday Morning Club and chairman of its Building Committee, was a member of the Friday Morning and Ebell Clubs, and was very active in church work. Mr. Mushet has three children. The oldest, Mrs. Galett M. Rindge, is a graduate of the Girls' Collegiate School. The younger child, Isabel, is now attending the Girls' Collegiate School. The son, William Lobdell Mushet, born in 1898, is a graduate of the Harvard Military School and during the war served in the Navy, receiving his honorable discharge in January, 1919. He is now on his three hundred twenty acre ranch near Victorville, California.

Rev. James A. Reardon, whose services in the Catholic Church has been distinguished by many responsibilities, has been the faithful and efficient pastor of St. Anthony's parish at Long Beach since April, 1907.

This parish was established in 1902 by Father Ferrer. Prior to that time the Catholics of this community had worshiped at Wilmington, California. The first church was erected in 1902. In 1913, under Father Reardon, the cornerstone was laid for an edifice of imposing dimensions costing a hundred thousand dollars. The late Bishop Conaty officiated at the cornerstone laying. The church was dedicated November 26, 1914, by Archbishop Francisco Mendoza of Mexico, who happened to be in California at that time. There were only twenty families in the parish when it was organized. Most of the prosperity of the parish falls within the time of Father Reardon's pastorate. Today there are six hundred families, and the church is one of the most prosperous in Long Beach.

James A. Reardon was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, June 16, 1881. His father, John Reardon, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, June 13, 1840, and first attended the national schools of Ireland. In 1850 his parents came to America and settled at Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued his education in the public schools. In 1857 the family moved west to Tazewell county, Illinois, where John Reardon took up farming. He was one of the sturdy sons of Illinois whose loyalty needed no arousing and early in the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company H of the 115th Illinois Infantry. His record shows that he was a splendid soldier. He was promoted to sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, and at the close of the war was brevetted major for gallantry on the field. After the war he served as United States store keeper at various points.

He left the army, and on June 4, 1870, married Mary A. Murphy at Delavan, Tazewell county. After his marriage he farmed in that county until 1883, when he removed to Peoria and became a contractor, most of his work being street grading. In 1888 John Reardon came to Los Angeles, and continued as a contractor in the same line in this city until his death January 10, 1895. He was the father of six children: Nellie C., of Los Angeles; Genevieve, who died in 1889; John S., of San Francisco; Frederick L., who died in 1908; James A. and Mary G., of Los Angeles.

Father Reardon was seven years old when his parents came to Los Angeles. He attended the Cathedral parochial school, also the public schools, including the Los Angeles High School, and in 1898 graduated from St. Vincent's College. In preparation for the priesthood he attended St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, Maryland, taking the philosophical and theological courses, and finishing his studies in 1904. Re-

James A. Reardon

turning to Los Angeles, he was ordained at the Cathedral January 6, 1905. Father Reardon was assistant pastor of St. John's Church at Fresno until June 2, 1905, was then secretary to the late Bishop Conaty a year and a half at Los Angeles, and for two months was acting pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Pomona, and acting pastor of St. Joseph's Church at San Diego until April, 1907, when he entered upon his present duties in St. Anthony's parish at Long Beach. Father Reardon is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Sons of Veterans.

WILLIAM R. FEE. The community of San Gabriel welcomed the advent of William R. Fee not only because of his position in the business world, but for the obvious advantages of his personal character and resources. Mr. Fee has been a resident of California only a few years and still retains many of his personal business interests in Ohio, where he has long been identified with the ownership and management of large public utilities and various banks and other instruments of capital.

Mr. Fee was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was educated in the grammar and high schools there. He also attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. He passed a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and was first employed in a minor capacity by the Standard Drug Company. He worked up until he was made manager of the city business of this company, during which time he operated three retail drug stores. In 1900 he assisted in organizing the Cleremont Telephone Company, and thus he came into the field of public utilities, where his work has been most conspicuous since then.

Mr. Fee was vice president and general manager of the Cleremont County Telephone Company until 1909. In 1903 he organized the Citizens National Bank of Milford, Ohio, of which he was president until 1906. After that his home was in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he became president and general manager of the Portsmouth Telephone Company. In a remarkably short time he had built up the business of that public utility from fifteen hundred telephone subscribers to forty-two hundred. In 1910 he organized the Ohio Valley Bank of Portsmouth and remained president of the institution until 1914.

Mr. Fee gave up all his executive positions in these various concerns in 1913, when he moved to Los Angeles, though retaining most of his stock. In 1914 he organized the Bank of San Gabriel, of which he is now president. For eight years Mr. Fee was vice president of the Ohio State Telephone Association, and for one year was vice president of the National Telephone Association. He was also vice president of the Portsmouth Board of Trade and an officer in various other organizations, commercial, civic and social, in Ohio.

July 20, 1890, at Cincinnati, he married Anna Sutton. Their only child, Anna Louise, is now the wife of San Gabriel's city attorney, Mr. McFadden, who is serving as captain of Company M, 140th Regiment of Infantry, 35th Division, in France.

HOMER LAUGHLIN gained a high position in American industry as the founder and upbuilder of the greatest pottery plant in the United States, and when he retired from business about twenty years ago and came to Los Angeles, his interests as a business man were not allowed to lapse, and in this city he has used his capital and his personal influence in many ways for the upbuilding of Los Angeles as a city.

Mr. Laughlin was born at Little Beaver, in Columbiana County,

Ohio, March 23, 1843, son of Matthew and Maria (Moore) **Laughlin.** The Laughlins were Scotch-Irish, who settled in colonial times in western Pennsylvania. Grandfather James Laughlin was a native of Maryland, but spent many years of his life in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Matthew Laughlin was born in Columbiana County in 1814, and for half a century was in the milling business on the Little Beaver River.

Homer Laughlin was educated in the common schools, in the Neville Institute, and on July 12, 1862, at the age of nineteen, enlisted at Liverpool, Ohio, in Company A of the 115th Ohio Infantry. He is one of the interesting veterans of that great war for freedom, and served almost three years, until mustered out as sergeant of his company at Cleveland July 7, 1865.

He soon afterward became interested in the pottery industry at New York City. He and his brother, Shakespeare Moore Laughlin, became wholesale importers of English earthenware. The firm of Laughlin Brothers continued from 1871 to October, 1873. In the latter year they built a pottery plant of their own for the manufacture of fine white earthenware at East Liverpool, Ohio. The deserved fame of East Liverpool as one of the greatest pottery centers of America is in no small degree the result of the enterprise of the Laughlin brothers. In 1879 Homer Laughlin bought out his brother's interest and continued the Homer Laughlin China Company under his direct and personal supervision until 1897.

In the latter year Mr. Laughlin sold his interests in an industry which has continued to grow and flourish in eastern Ohio, continuing under the name Homer Laughlin China Company. On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Laughlin immediately supplied a large fund of capital and business enterprise to the needs of the city for high-class buildings. His first monument was the Homer Laughlin Building on Broadway, regarded as the first fireproof office building in southern California. In fact, it set a standard for fireproof construction which was not reached generally for several years. In 1901 he erected another building a few doors south of the Laughlin Building, on the site of the old First Methodist Church. In 1905 was begun the construction of the annex to the Homer Laughlin Building. This has the distinction of being the first reinforced concrete building in southern California.

Mr. Laughlin has been a figure and influence in the larger business affairs of America for many years. He was for a long time president of the United States Pottery Association, chairman of its executive committee for twenty years, and the products of his plants received medals from the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, the Cincinnati Exposition of 1879, and from the Columbian Exposition of Chicago in 1893. Since 1882 he has been continuously a member of the Board of Managers of the American Protective Tariff League. Mr. Laughlin was for over thirty years an intimate friend of William McKinley, and was president of the reception committee when President McKinley and cabinet visited Los Angeles.

Mr. Laughlin is a prominent Mason, was a member of the First Crusaders party of Knights Templar to Europe in 1871, is an honorary life member of Girvan Encampment of Glasgow, Knights Templar of Scotland, a member of Allegheny Commandery No. 35, K. T. He is a member of the Republican Club of New York and the California Club of Los Angeles. June 18, 1875, Mr. Laughlin married Cornelia Battenberg of Wellsville, Ohio. They had three children, Homer Jr., Nanita (deceased) and Gwendolen V.

E. W. Sargent.

EDWIN W. SARGENT is known as the "father of the land title business in Los Angeles," and, very appropriately, is vice president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, being one of the founders of this corporation and also of the Title Insurance and Trust Company.

Mr. Sargent is a lawyer of forty-five years' experience, and for more than thirty years has been a resident of Los Angeles. He was born at Oregon, in Dane County, Wisconsin, August 15, 1848, son of Croydon and Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent. He was reared in Wisconsin, attended the public schools, and from 1868 to 1870 was a student in the literary department of the University of Wisconsin. In 1873 he entered the law department of the University of Iowa, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1874. After being admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Iowa, he practiced five years at Denison, Iowa, and from 1879 to 1886 was a lawyer at Atchison, Kansas. While at Atchison he became known as an expert in land titles, and that experience he brought with him to California and it became the basis of the great and enduring reputation that he now enjoys.

Mr. Sargent came to Los Angeles in 1886, just before the great real estate boom. Almost immediately his services were in demand by the real estate interests as a title expert. Up to that time no guarantees of title had ever been given in southern California, and Mr. Sargent recognized the opportunity for the establishment of a land title guarantee business such as he had become familiar with in the middle west.

This business in its earliest form was created by Mr. Sargent in establishing as evidence of title in Los Angeles city and county the "certificates of title" practically in the form in which it is used today in real estate transfers, and has been so used for thirty years.

During the real estate boom of 1887 many persons engaged in the abstract business drove a thriving trade by searching the records by the name index for the investigation of title, making expensive abstracts and obtaining expensive legal opinions of lawyers upon the same. In order to put an end to this extortionate practice, Mr. Sargent brought about the organization of the Los Angeles Abstract Company, conceived in a spirit of fair dealing and on a comprehensive scale, with Mr. Sargent and several wealthy men of Los Angeles as its organizers. This company adopted what is known as the "Property System" by following the title to each individual piece of land by the different references that are made by all instruments affecting the title. The company merely completed an abstract plant in the fall of 1887, and then began making full and unlimited certificates of title at a moderate price upon any and all real estate in the city of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County.

It was the unusual legal ability brought to this company by Mr. Sargent that enabled it to issue certificates of title. The community soon learned that for a moderate price they could obtain the most competent legal opinion that could be given on titles to real estate. These unlimited certificates of title soon commanded the confidence of real estate dealers, money lenders and banks, and in a few years there was a complete change in the business of furnishing evidence of title, done quickly and at a great deal less expense than under the former system. More credit is due Mr. Sargent for these unlimited certificates than to any other one person.

The Los Angeles Abstract Company soon absorbed other firms, and in 1894 it was reorganized as the Title Insurance and Trust Company. In 1895 Mr. Sargent retired from that institution and organized the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Both companies are still in exist-

ence and their homes are in two of the largest office structures in Los Angeles. Mr. Sargent is still active in his distinctive branch of the law profession, is considered a past authority on land ownership and titles in southern California, and his professional services alone have been a big contributing factor to the permanent growth and prosperity of Los Angeles. He has been not less deeply interested in every movement for the civic welfare, the promotion of institutions and the broad and beneficient growth and power of the greater Los Angeles.

Mr. Sargent is a member of the Jonathan Club, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and his name properly belongs among the builders and makers of southern California.

MARSHALL L. CARTER, who was born in Iowa and received his early business training there as a banker, has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1901, and is an important factor in the general loan and investment business as secretary and manager of the Carter Investment Company.

Mr. Carter is a son of Julius Carter, a veteran cattle man of the old-time west, now living in California, and though past eighty years of age, still enjoying an occasional scouting trip around the cattle ranches. The *Daily Drovers Journal*, the great live stock paper of Chicago, in the fall of 1918, published an interesting article on J. E. Carter, particularly with regard to his experiences as a feeder and shipper of cattle for forty years. He was born in Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, November 12, 1834, and spent his boyhood in the time of tallow candles and other primitive facilities. When he was fifteen years old his father trusted him with a thousand dollars to go into the western counties a hundred miles from home and buy cattle. He was highly commended by his father when he returned from the three weeks' trip, and from that time on he was engaged in buying and driving cattle. At the age of seventeen he and an older brother drove a large herd of cattle from western Illinois to Dutchess County, New York. In 1854 he and his brother began their operations as cattle buyers in Missouri, and they took their first herd to Chicago in the fall of 1855, where they found only two packers in business. They sold their cattle for three and a half cents a pound, but made a profit even at that low price. The approach of the Civil war put an end to their operations in 1859, and from that time forward they made their headquarters and home in Iowa, where they bought a section of land. Every year for twenty years he and his brother fed from two hundred to five hundred cattle. They continued a congenial and profitable partnership until the death of his brother in 1889, and there was a large property to divide, consisting of three thousand acres of land, a bank, store, lumber yard and elevator, all in Jones and Clinton Counties, Iowa. In 1900 Mr. J. E. Carter closed out his Iowa business and brought his family to California. Here he became interested with his sons in real estate and land development, and has also spent much time in travel, having visited Japan, China, the Panama Canal, England, France and Germany. He is a member of the Octogenarian Club and is still a man of much physical vigor. He married, at Kewanee, Illinois, November 12, 1867, Miss Anna Hutchinson. Three of their children died in infancy and the other three are married and living in California. The mother died at Oxford Junction, Iowa, in 1891. Mr. J. E. Carter now lives with his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Langdon.

Marshall L. Carter was born at Oxford Junction, in Jones County, Iowa, July 2, 1877. He was liberally educated, attending high school to the age of eighteen, then entering Shattuck Military Academy at Fari-

bault, Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1897. He then became cashier of his father's bank, the Oxford Junction Bank, but in 1901 followed his parents to Los Angeles and for a year was a salesman and part owner in the Hoffman hardware store. Selling his interests with that firm, he engaged in the dental supply business with Dr. F. C. Langdon, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Carter Dental Supply Company, at 119½ South Spring street. Three years later he disposed of that business to engage in the loan and real estate business as secretary and manager of the Carter Investment Company. His father for several years was president of that company, but the president is now the other son, J. E. Carter Jr. Mr. Marshall L. Carter is also secretary of the Linen Laundry and Supply Company.

He is well known socially, being a York Rite Mason and Shriner, member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club and is a member of the Westlake Methodist Church. Politically he is a republican. At Los Angeles, December 15, 1903, he married Mary Elizabeth Inch. They have one son, Marshall L. Jr., born in 1907, and a student in the Harvard Military School.

VICTOR H. ROSSETTI. The Los Angeles financial and civic community chose Victor H. Rossetti as a successful banker, a man of distinctive leadership and personality, who has accepted many opportunities and responsibilities for broad and patriotic service. Not many years ago he was a hard-working minor clerk in a San Francisco bank, and he knows as well as the next man what it means to live independently, though on a scale of modest and self-respecting poverty.

He was born in Virginia City, Nevada, February 19, 1877, son of Alexander and Madeline (Bassetti) Rossetti. As the place of his birth would indicate, his father was at one time connected with some of the centers of mining activity in the far west. Alexander Rossetti was born at Biasca, Switzerland, July 15, 1837. He attended the public schools there, and on March 12, 1858, left his native land and came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He reached San Francisco June 5th of the same year, and for three years was a miner in Matt Canyon, in Calaveras County. In 1861 he removed to Placerville, where he continued mining, and in 1862 was one of the pioneers in the new mining district of Virginia City, Nevada. For several years he operated a hotel there and then resumed mining. He finally retired in 1898 and lived in San Francisco until 1914, then at Santa Barbara until January 1, 1919, and has since been a resident of Los Angeles. At Virginia City, September 8, 1870, Alexander Rossetti married Madeline Bassetti. She was born at Locarno, Switzerland, October 12, 1850. She left her native land August 17, 1868, reached San Francisco the 3rd of October, and on the 6th of the same month arrived in Virginia City, Nevada, where about a year and a half later she became a bride. She and her husband were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living.

Victor H. Rossetti graduated from the high school of Virginia City in 1893. A youth of sixteen, he sought opportunity in San Francisco, where he was employed as messenger boy for the Wells-Fargo & Company Bank. He attracted attention by his eagerness and enthusiasm and diligence and was promoted to various responsibilities until he became chief clerk. In 1905 the Wells-Fargo & Company Bank was consolidated with the Nevada National Bank under the name Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank. Mr. Rossetti then continued with the consolidated institution in the same capacity until 1907, when he was elected assistant cashier.

Mr. Rossetti became a member of the Los Angeles financial community when he accepted the post of cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank on July 1, 1911. July 1, 1917, he was made cashier, director and vice president of this, one of the largest financial institutions of southern California. He is also vice president and director of the Sun Drug Company, a director of the Ville de Paris Store, a director of the National Chemical Company, treasurer and director of the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company, a director of the Frank Graves Sash, Door and Mill Company, and a director of the Morris Plan Company of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Los Angeles Securities Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and a member of the Executive Committee of Group Five, California Bankers' Association.

In addition to his work as a private citizen in behalf of patriotic movements during the war, he was an executive for the Fuel Administration of California and a member of the Los Angeles Division of the Council of Defense. Mr. Rossetti is a member of the California Club, is a Republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. On June 20, 1906, at San Francisco, he married Irene Silvestri. Mrs. Rossetti was born at San Francisco. They have one daughter, Eleanor Mae, born at Los Angeles February 1, 1919.

Antonio Orfila is a prominent Los Angeles lawyer, has been a member of the bar over thirty years, and has earned many of the solid distinctions of his profession and of citizenship.

He comes of a long line of ancestors prominent both for their intellectual attainments and social standing. Mr. Orfila was born in Los Angeles May 13, 1865. His father was Antonio Orfila Sr., a native of the city of Mahon, Balearic Islands, on the Mediterranean, a Spanish subject. The grandfather, Bartolome Mateo Orfila, achieved fame and scholarship that made him known around the world. He was author of many leading medical works, particularly on medical jurisprudence. He was liberally educated, attending the University of Paris, and for a number of years and until his death was president of that great institution. The Orfila homestead adjoined that of the Serra family, where Padre Junipero, the founder of the California Missions, was born. Both families were closely allied, and the present generations remain on terms of intimacy.

Antonio Orfila Sr. came to California in the early '50s, locating first in San Francisco and later moving to Santa Barbara, where he married Maria Antonio Dominguez. In 1862 they came to Los Angeles, where they have since lived. Antonio Sr. was engaged in the mercantile business for a long period of years. The Orfila family is distinguished by its longevity. With few exceptions all the members of several generations have attained ripe age, none living less than ninety years.

Antonio Orfila Jr. was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, attending high school, and later entering St. Vincent College, when it was located at Sixth and Hill streets. He concluded his studies there in 1884 with the highest honors of his class, graduating cum laude and receiving the first gold medal of excellency. While in high school and college Mr. Orfila practically paid his own way, working at any honorable occupation that would furnish means to carry out his ambitious scheme for a higher education. After graduating he studied law in different offices, and in 1886, at the early age of twenty-one, was admitted to practice both in the state and federal courts. He practiced law in

Antonio Ortiz

Los Angeles for several years, and in 1897 removed to Tucson, Arizona, where he had his home and offices until 1907. Since then he has been located in Los Angeles and has a large practice.

Mr. Orfila is past grand chief ranger for the state of California in the Order of Foresters of America, and was also a member of the Law Committee of the Supreme Session at Portland, Maine, and Atlantic City, New Jersey. He is affiliated with the Native Sons of California, the United Ancient Order of Druids, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Gamut Club, and in politics is independent. At Los Angeles, May 1, 1887, he married Miss Eliza Elwell of San Buena Ventura. Eight children were born to their marriage, most of them natives of Los Angeles. Orestes is now United States consul at Mazatlan, Mexico. Elinor, wife of Mr. M. Levy, lives in Los Angeles. Antonio Jr. is in the automobile business, being assistant manager of the Stutz Company. Mauricio now lives at Tucson, Arizona. Ernest is a graduate of the University of Southern California and was admitted to the bar in June, 1918, but almost immediately entered the naval service of the United States, and in December, 1918, was honorably released and is now associated with his father in the general practice of law. The younger children, all at home, are: Ella, Azalia and Guadalupe. Mrs. Orfila's grandmother, Senora Cipriana Llanos de Flores, is one of the interesting figures of Santa Barbara, having passed the age of one hundred, and is still in possession of all her mental faculties. She is the widow of General Flores, distinguished in the Mexican era of California.

MAXIMILIAN FREDERICK IHMSEN. Sometimes bankers take credit to themselves for the great stream of money that flows through their hands, and publishers might similarly pride themselves on the volume and importance of another form of wealth, the news and daily record of life and affairs in the world which runs its current through the implements and machinery of the fourth estate. As publisher of the Los Angeles *Examiner* since February, 1909, Mr. Ihmsen has directed one of the largest and most complete news gathering and distributing organs of the southwest, and has given that paper many exclusive triumphs that serve to distinguish it among the chain of Hearst papers.

Mr. Ihmsen, however, is more than a publisher. Thirty years ago he was doing his first reportorial work on a paper in his native city of Pittsburgh. For a number of years he lived the dramatic life of one close to the big events of the world, gained distinction after distinction as a special correspondent, and as political correspondent and editor had a place all his own in the east for many years.

Mr. Ihmsen was born at Pittsburgh, March 14, 1868, son of Frederick Lorenz and Josephine (Darr) Ihmsen. He is a member of one of the oldest families of western Pennsylvania. The firm of Ihmsen & Company was in existence more than a century and established and operated the first glass factory west of the Allegheny Mountains, founded by his great-grandfather, Charles Ihmsen, in 1787.

Mr. Ihmsen was liberally educated, attending the schools of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, graduating from high school in 1886 and finishing his college work in the Pittsburgh Catholic College.

After about a year as clerk in the Pittsburgh postoffice he went to work as a reporter on the Pittsburgh *Leader* in 1888, and the following year joined the staff of the Pittsburgh *Post*. One of the Greatest American tragedies in the last century was the Johnstown flood of May, 1889. Mr. Ihmsen was the first newspaper man to reach the source of that

disaster, and, as the first observer on the ground, was able to give to the world an authentic report as to the cause of the catastrophe. By the time he was twenty-one years old his reporting was given world-wide publicity and his resourcefulness had attracted the attention of the larger newspaper world.

In 1890 he was sent to Washington as correspondent for the Pittsburgh *Post,* and the next year became a member of the Washington staff of the New York *Herald.* In 1893 he was transferred to New York as political reporter for the *Herald,* and in a short time had a personal acquaintance with all the big political leaders and was showing the greatest skill in diagnosing and reporting political conditions.

When William Randolph Hearst entered the New York newspaper field in 1895, he engaged Mr. Ihmsen to represent the New York *Journal* at Albany, and the following year he was called to New York City as city editor of the *Journal.* In 1898, after the Maine was blown up, Mr. Ihmsen returned to Washington in charge of the bureau of the Hearst publications. In the weeks preceding the declaration of war upon Spain the responsibilities and opportunities of his office at Washington were of the most delicate and important nature. The news dispatches which were furnished by his bureau to the Hearst papers stood in a class by themselves. Compared with other correspondence from the same source, they seemed like daring prophecy, but their accuracy was invariably established, and it was at that time that the reputation of the Hearst newspapers for profound insight into international diplomacy was achieved.

Mr. Ihmsen was in charge of the bureau at Washington during Mr. Hearst's celebrated fight for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the immediately preceding fight for the right of the United States to fortify the Panama Canal and absolutely control it, as finally voiced in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. Ihmsen has always regarded as the most gratifying single incident of his newspaper life his dispatch announcing the intention of the United States to intervene with military force in China during the Boxer rebellion. That news was far in advance of apparent developments, and its accuracy was denied in many responsible quarters both in America and in Europe for several weeks.

In 1901 Mr. Ihmsen went back to his duties as city editor of the *Journal,* and a year later became political editor of the New York *American,* founded at that time by Mr. Hearst. He continued active as editor and as a valuable associate and ally of Mr. Hearst in politics in the east until 1908, when Mr. Hearst sent him to Los Angeles to take charge of the *Examiner.* Since then he has been managing director of every department of this great newspaper.

Mr. Ihmsen has been a political, newspaper and business associate of Mr. Hearst for over twenty years. He was one of the originators of the movement for the nomination of Mr. Hearst for president of the United States at the Democratic National Convention of 1904, and was in personal charge of the Hearst interests on the floor of the convention. In 1905 he organized the Municipal Ownership League of New York, and in the same year managed Mr. Hearst's campaign as candidate of that party for mayor of New York City. It is generally conceded that Mr. Hearst was actually elected to this office, though he was counted out by the Tammany organization. In 1906 Mr. Ihmsen aided in organizing the Independence League and was chairman of its state committee during the New York campaign for governor of that year. While directing political forces of such magnitude it was perhaps inevitable that some

of the voltage of politics would strike Mr. Ihmsen himself. Thus, in 1907, he reluctantly accepted the urgency of the Independent League and many Republican leaders to become candidate for sheriff of New York County on a fusion ticket. This ticket was defeated by the Tammany organization as a result of similar tactics employed in the election of 1905. Mr. Ihmsen ran considerably ahead of his ticket and polled over a hundred twenty thousand votes. From 1900 to 1904 Mr. Ihmsen was secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and in 1902 was a member of the executive committee of the National Democratic Congressional Committee.

During the last ten years Los Angeles could count upon no better informed, more forceful or public spirited citizen in every worthy undertaking than Mr. Ihmsen. He is interested in the city and southern California personally, as well as through the great institution of which he is managing director He is a member of the California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles. March 17, 1894, Mr. Ihmsen married Angeline Arado of New York City.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, now known as Loyola College, was the pioneer institution of higher education in southern California, and has been closely associated for the upbuilding of Los Angeles for over half a century. The story of its founding, its struggles, and the stages of its growth properly belongs in this publication.

In the spring of 1865 the Visitor of the Congregation of the Mission, Very Rev. S. V. Ryan, afterward Bishop of Buffalo, sent to southern California the Revs. John Asmuth, C. M., M. Rubio, C. M., and J. Beaky, C. M., to open a school. After investigating the condition of affairs, these men reported unfavorably upon the plan and departed. But they were soon to return, thanks to the zeal of many good Catholics. In the summer of 1865 these pioneer priests, accompanied by Very Rev. J. McGill, C. M., returned to Los Angeles. By the Plaza, then the heart of Los Angeles, they planted the standard of Christian education in southern California. With the sturdiness and devotion of the Franciscan of old, and with the generous help of a benefactor, they bore that standard aloft amid many vicissitudes. In December, 1865, Father Asmuth passed away, and a few months later Father Beaky. Failure seemed to stare the remaining priests in the face, until Providence laid at the command of the young institution the generous gift of a noble gentleman, the late O. W. Childs. Mr. Childs presented the Fathers with a splendid site of some ten acres in what were then the suburbs of Los Angeles. For the improvement of this site the Fathers were aided by funds from many of the prominent families of that day, and Los Angeles County contributed a thousand dollars, and the city government five hundred dollars to the fund. Other workers were also sent from the Congregation of the Mission in the persons of Rev. T. O'Leary, Rev. M. O'Brien, Rev. J. More and Rev. F. Guedry, who arrived in 1867.

August 15, 1867, was a day of general observance in Los Angeles, when, in the presence of a large concourse of people, Bishop Amat laid the cornerstone of the new building, which stood until a few years ago at the southeast corner of Sixth and Hill streets. In March of the following year the solid brick structure, one of the finest in southern California, was ready for use, and on the 17th of that month the faculty and students moved to their new home. August 15, 1869, the college received its charter from the state of California, being granted the privileges of a university.

In its new home St. Vincent's throve under the successive administrations of Father McGill and Rev. M. V. Richardson, C. M., who succeeded him, until in 1883 the demands of the students required the erection of an additional wing to the first building. In 1884 Father Richardson was succeeded as president by the late Very Rev. A. J. Meyer, C. M., and under the mastery of that gentle hand old St. Vincent's was recognized as a potent factor in the educational life of southern California. Growth and expansion were the order of the day under his administration.

In the winter of 1886 the school was moved from its old location on Sixth street, between Broadway and Hill, to the new home established at Grand avenue and Washington street. In February, 1887, the new college was formally opened, but even so its capacity was soon taxed by the increasing number of students who were attracted by its faculty and its strong and gentle president. Thereafter, keeping pace with the marvelous growth of Los Angeles, adapting itself and its forces to the situation created by a metropolis, St. Vincent's constantly aimed to bestow upon youth the education that the experience and accomplishments of years can furnish. Along with the purely secular work of the institution was combined religious and moral teaching.

The death of Father Meyer, February 12, 1898, brought to the presidency Rev. J. A. Linn, C. M., who had formerly for several years been a member of the college faculty. Father Linn in turn was succeeded in 1901 by Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Glass, C. M., the present Bishop of Salt Lake City. After an administration of ten years, Dr. Glass and the Vincentian Fathers relinquished the work to the Jesuit Fathers, who opened their school on West Avenue 52, in Highland Park, in several bungalows and a temporary class building. Rev. R. A. Gleeson, S. J., now Provincial of the California Province of the Society of Jesus, was the first president under the Jesuit regime. He was succeeded in 1914 by Rev. W. J. Deeney, S. J., who in turn gave place in 1915 to Rev. Frederick A. Ruppert, S. J.

Under the presidency of Father Ruppert expansion was the order of the day. A fine tract of land on West Sixteenth street was secured, and there in a commanding location the first of what is to be a splendid group of college buildings was erected in the spring of 1917. The war has necessarily delayed further work, but the college is prepared to continue with its plans when conditions shall warrant.

EMILIO C. ORTEGA is a prominent and well-known Los Angeles business man, founder and proprietor of the pioneer Chili Packing Company, now the Ortega Chili Cannery, at the corner of Sixth and Santa Fe avenue. His business associates him closely with the everyday and modern life of southern California. But his own life and his family history goes far back into the dim past of this part of the state. His relationship to the old days of southern California, ante-dating the American occupation, may best be told by quoting some of the paragraphs that appeared in the Ventura *Weekly Democrat* of Friday, May 28, 1909. The main article concerned the death and funeral of his venerable mother, and the caption of the article read: "Was a mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother." The article said in part as follows: "The remains of the late Dona Concepcion Ortega were laid to final rest in hallowed ground in the Catholic Cemetery yesterday morning. The solemn and impressive obsequies were held at the Old Mission, high requiem mass being celebrated. The services were con-

E. C. Ortega

Concepcion Dominguez de Ortega

ducted by Father Grogan, and the attendance of former neighbors and friends was large, in addition to the mourning relatives, three generations being represented. The Father spoke briefly, but earnestly and with much feeling, of the Christian life and character of the deceased.

"In compliance with a request made some time previous to the death of the aged mother, the loving hands of her five sturdy sons, Ramon, Juan, Theodore, Emilio and Victor, with a grandson, J. D. Reyes, acted as pallbearers, bearing the remains to the ancient Mission where she had faithfully worshipped for more than half a century, and also deposited all that was mortal in the narrow house of clay overlooking the city and sea.

"To recount the historical facts associated with the life and family of this good woman would require a volume. Back through the long vista of years in the march of time covering nearly a century from the cradle to the grave, there have been hardships, happiness and sorrow. Children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren have brightened her life, in age ranging from seventy-six years to the prattling babe in arms.

"Deceased was the daughter of Jose Dominguez, and first saw the light of day in Santa Barbara December 8, 1811. Her father was the trusted overseer for the Mission Fathers of the ancient Rancho Todas Santos, and was murdered by the Indians during a raid in 1821.

"At the age of twenty-one she was united to Don Miguel Emigdio Ortega, a member of one of the most distinguished families of the earliest Mission days, whose great-grandfather was Captain Jose Maria Ortega, the father of the Santa Barbara branch of the Ortega family, who was commandante of a company of cavalry at Loreta. His wife was Ignacia Carrillo, to whom were born seven children, one of whom, Juan, was the father of the husband of the subject of this sketch. With the marriage union of the sons and daughters of Jose Maria Ortega, and their descendants, was formed relationships with all the leading families associated with the earliest history of Santa Barbara, notable among the list being the Olibera, Arguello, Dela Guerra, Ramirez, Arrellanes, Tico, Hill, Den, More and O'Neill families, all of whom were concerned in the history surrounding the Mission Fathers and the vast ranchos of their day and generation.

"Probably in all of California no other woman, at death, was mourned by as large a family of direct descendants as Dona Concepcion Ortega, who was surrounded by three generations. She was the mother of thirteen sons and daughters, nine of whom survive her. There are now living (1909) forty-five grandchildren, seventy-two great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren, a family total of 131.

"Many years of her life in this city, up to a few years ago, were passed in the old adobe homestead at the foot of Main street, on the river bank, and has long occupied a place among the more interesting landmarks of Ventura. Its reproduction on paper has been viewed by thousands throughout the United States, foreign lands and the islands of the sea, as it is the accepted trademark of E. C. Ortega, founder and sole owner of the Pioneer Chili Packing Company of Los Angeles, the product of which industry reached every country and clime. It was a home of openhanded hospitality and good cheer.

"In the early days Mrs. Ortega was much alone, her husband being the chief overseer of various Mission ranches and properties of the southern portion of the state. She reared her large family with a kind and attentive hand, and the devoted care given her during her declining years

in return by them proved a self-satisfying reward, and is also a testimonial to her many motherly virtues. May her soul rest in peace eternal, and the memory of her life long cherished in the hearts and minds of those left behind, till the final call of the Master."

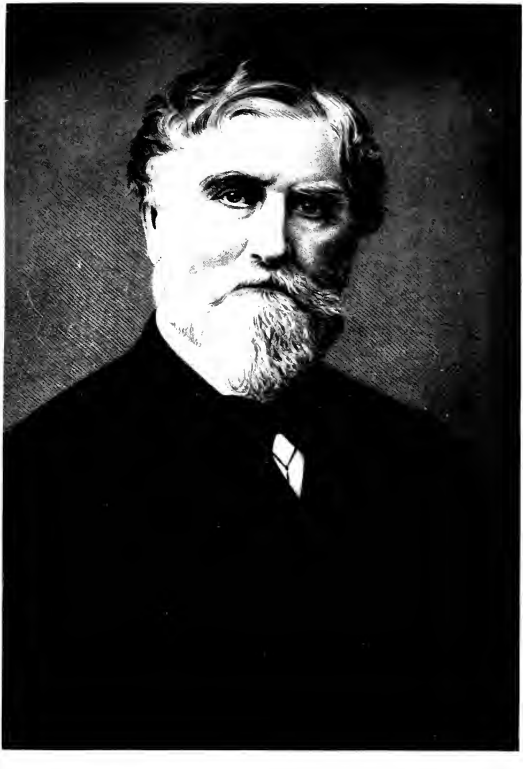
Emilio C. Ortega, a son of Miguel Emidio and Concepcion (Dominguez) Ortega, was born at Ventura August 8, 1857. He was educated in the public school, also the Franciscan Fathers College at Santa Barbara, from which he graduated in 1873, and for one year attended Healds Business College at San Francisco. His business career began as a clerk in Samuels' silk house at San Francisco. A year later, returning to Ventura, he bought a grocery store, and was its proprietor four years. Selling out, he became manager of the L. Vignave Company at Bakersfield four years, and then was a rancher in San Diego County until 1890. Following that came an experience as manager and stockholder in the Esmeralda Rancho in Valencia County, New Mexico. Disposing of his interests there in 1893, Mr. Ortega became assistant superintendent to the general superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway at Alberquque for one year. Ill health caused his resignation and retirement, and for several years he was again engaged in farming at Ventura.

It was in 1899 that Mr. Ortega founded the chili canning business, through the growth and development of which his name now means so much to Los Angeles. His start was a very crude one, with meager facilities. The chief instrument of his business at the beginning was a roaster worked by hand. Later he improved a roaster, which he patented. In 1900 he moved his plant to Los Angeles, locating at 811 Stephens avenue. In 1901 he removed to 348 South Alameda street, and in 1905 bought the corner at Sixth and Santa Fe, ground 280x140 feet. This property is now covered with one and two-story buildings comprising his plant, probably the largest in the western United States. The plant is equipped with modern machinery, and has a capacity of one hundred fifty cans per minute. The company manufactures a general line of chili products, employs about four hundred people, and whereas the first year's business amounted to about a thousand dollars, the value of manufactured products at present aggregates two hundred fifty thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Ortega is a member of the Rotary Club, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Credit Men's Association, National Canners' Association, Southern California Canners' Association, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Catholic church. February 22, 1901, he married in Los Angeles, Angelina Alexander.

William Francis Edgar, M. D. Like many of the early settlers of California, the late Dr. Edgar was a man of cosmopolitan experiences and tastes, and as an army surgeon spent many years at eastern posts of duty, though the happiest period of his life was passed in southern California.

Eminent in his profession, he was naturally drawn into the army through his early associations with the frontier and with army officials, and doubtless also because of the military antecedents in his own ancestry. One of his grandfathers was a captain of light artillery in the Revolutionary war, while the other was a captain of infantry in the War of 1812. His paternal grandfather passed on his military spirit to his son, William Hamilton Edgar, who at the age of seventeen enlisted



Wm. F. Edgar

from his native state of Virginia and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He then settled in Kentucky, later went to Missouri, and distinguished himself as a man of forceful character and of great energy. The last years of his life were spent under California skies, and he died in San Bernardino County in 1866. His widow then made her home with her son William in Drum Barracks, near Wilmington, until her death two years later. There were four children, the only daughter dying in infancy. One son was a lawyer and died at Los Angeles in 1862; another died in 1874 at the Edgar Rancho, at San Gorgonio, California.

Dr. William Francis Edgar was born on a farm in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in March, 1823. At the age of eight years he began making the daily journey back and forth between his home and the log cabin schoolhouse three miles distant. When the family located in Missouri he enjoyed better privileges, completing his literary education in the Bonne Femme College. After the panic of 1837 the family moved to St. Joseph, then a pioneer post on the Upper Missouri River. Early in life he had some associations with army surgeons, which determined his choice of a profession. He earned his own living while at St. Joseph as clerk in a drug store, and applied every spare hour to the study of medicine and chemistry. Later he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with high honors in 1848. He was a pupil under Professor Samuel Gross. At the beginning of the second session of his college career he and two fellow students were appointed assistant demonstrators of anatomy, an appointment he held until he entered the army.

After graduating in medicine he presented himself before the Army Board in New York and, out of scores of candidates, he was one of four to successfully pass the rigid test. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Army in the spring of 1849 at Jefferson Barracks, and was first assigned to duty in Fort Leavenworth. He went into the army at a peculiarly strenuous and romantic period in the development of the west, when California was achieving its fame, and soon after the tide of settlement had begun to the northwestern states and territories. From Fort Leavenworth he was transferred to Oregon, and traveled by steamer to old Fort Kearney. While en route the Asiatic cholera broke out among the passengers, and Dr. Edgar had little leisure, devoting himself without fear of personal risk to the needs and necessities of his fellow travelers. Later he spent some time at Vancouver, at The Dalles in Oregon, and in the spring of 1851, under changes instituted by the government, came under the command of Major Philip Kearny, with headquarters at Sonoma, California. While in Sonoma Dr. Edgar became associated with men afterward famous in history, especially Joseph Stooker and George Stoneman. He was also stationed for a short time at Fort Miller, in the Yosemite Valley, and toward the close of 1853 was ordered to Fort Reading, at the present town of Reading, in Shasta County. For four years he had labored and exposed himself without limit in his profession, and his weakened constitution made him an easy prey to the malarial conditions of his new post. One night he rose from his bed, ill with malaria fever, to attend a professional call, and returning to his quarters, fell unconscious, stricken with paralysis. He was relieved from duty, and after careful nursing at the home of a friend in the Tejon Valley he so far recovered that by the following March he was able to walk. After three months, part of which was spent in Kentucky and Missouri, he reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and was assigned to the Second United States Cavalry

Corps. With that organization he made the acquaintance of other military men whose names shine with peculiar luster in American history, including Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, William J. Hardee and George H. Thomas. For a brief time he was on duty in Texas, was then sent to Fort Meyers, Florida, and in the latter part of 1856 was ordered to New York, and the next year was again given duty at Fort Miller, California, under the command of Captain Ord.

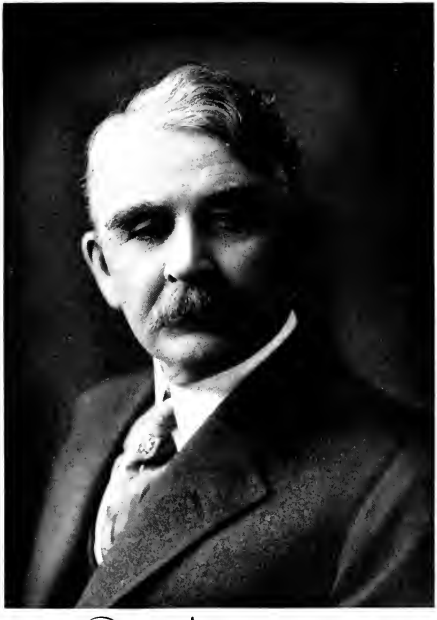
In November, 1861, Dr. Edgar was ordered to report to Washington, and was among the last regular troops to leave the Pacific Coast. During the Civil war he was a surgeon with the rank of major. He was assigned to General Buell's command in Kentucky, and reorganized and had charge of the General Hospital at Louisville. No branch of the service in an army in a great war entails more exhausting duties than that of the medical staff. Dr. Edgar's health again failed, and, against his wishes, he was relieved from duty and assigned to the medical director's office in the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York.

At New York, March 8, 1866, in the Church of the Nativity, he married Miss Catherine Laura Hennifick. It was with peculiar pleasure, heightened by the memories of earlier associations, that Dr. Edgar accepted his next orders to return to California, where his parents had also located. With the exception of a few years of private practice at Los Angeles, Dr. Edgar spent the remaining years of his professional career at Drum Barracks. While there he purchased a large ranch at San Gorgonio, in San Bernardino County. This ranch was managed by his brother, Francis Marion, until his death in 1874, at which time Dr. Edgar took personal charge of the property. He sold part of it in 1881, and in 1886 sold the remainder to the San Gorgonio Investment Company. For many years Dr. Edgar was a familiar and greatly beloved citizen of Los Angeles, and in Los Angeles he found opportunities to express many of the desires of his public spirit and native generosity. He was an active member of the County Medical Society, the Southern California Historical Society, the Library Association of Los Angeles, the first agricultural society of the county and its successor, the Sixth District Agricultural Association, and was a member of the Main Street and Agriculture Park Railroad Association, serving as a director of the last named for more than five years.

Dr. Edgar died August 23, 1897, when in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN F. VORDERMARK. The business activities by which he is best known in southern California connect Mr. Vordermark with the establishment and executive direction of several well-known independent gasoline manufacturing companies. He had a wide range of business service and experience before coming west, and among other distinctions is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and son of a veteran of the Union Army.

Mr. Vordermark was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 6, 1876. His grandfather, Ernest Vordermark, was an American frontiersman, and established a home at Fort Wayne when it was only an Indian post, more than a century ago. Later he entered the shoe business at that city, and continued it actively for fifty-two years. John W. Vordermark, father of John F., was born at Fort Wayne in 1838, was educated there, and during the Civil war served in the 11th Indiana Battery of Light Artillery. Following the war he took up the shoe business as successor to his father and retired in 1890. He died in 1906. He was



Eli P Clark

a member of the Masonic Order and a republican. At Lafayette, Indiana, in 1872, he married Louise Quint.

John F. Vordermark attended grammar and high schools at Fort Wayne to the age of sixteen, and then worked in the construction department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but in 1894, at the age of eighteen, was appointed a letter carrier to the Fort Wayne postoffice. He left that service in the spring of 1898 to enlist in the 28th Indiana Battery Light Artillery, and served as senior gunner corporal. He was honorably discharged from the service October 31, 1898, and resumed his position as letter carrier at Fort Wayne, but only for six months. His first independent business enterprise was as a restaurant proprietor for two years. He sold out and used his experience as a dining car conductor with the Pennsylvania for three years. He then relocated at Ft. Wayne, bought a restaurant, and while still proprietor of that he opened in 1907 the Victoria Hotel, at Gary, Indiana, one of the early hotels of that thriving industrious city.

Mr. Vordermark sold out his Indiana interests in 1909 and came to Los Angeles to act as assistant manager of the Scranton Life Insurance Company. He retired from the insurance field in 1910 and organized the Pacific Gasoline Company, of which he became secretary and manager. This company had the distinction of being the first in California to manufacture gasoline out of natural gas. In 1912 Mr. Vordermark sold his interests with the Pacific Company and organized the Olinda Gasoline Company, with a plant in Orange County. He is still president and manager of that company, and in 1916 also organized the Sunset Gasoline Company, with plant near Taft, and he is president and manager of this corporation.

Mr. Vordermark is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Altodena Country Club, is a Republican and a member of the Christian Science Church. Mr. Vordermark has an interesting country home near San Gabriel, where his grounds are divided between orchard and a poultry farm. He married, at Los Angeles, August 12, 1915, Rachael Elizabeth Harper.

ELI P. CLARK. Los Angeles citizens of the present generation hardly need any reminder of the numerous big works and achievements that stand as credit to the career of Eli P. Clark. One of the most conspicuous and recent is the great Clark Hotel, an eleven-story structure that was completed in 1913, and is regarded as the largest re-enforced concrete hotel on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Clark became identified with Los Angeles at a critical and vital time in its history. In 1891 he joined his brother-in-law, General Sherman, at Los Angeles and began developing, rehabilitating and extending the electric railway systems in and around the city. At that time Los Angeles had forty thousand inhabitants, and was on the verge of civic bankruptcy due to the great financial depression following the collapse of the boom of 1887.

The first big achievement to their credit was the organization of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, now the Los Angeles Railway, with General Sherman as president and Mr. Clark vice president and active manager. All the local lines were consolidated under this organization in 1894. Mr. Clark then acquired the local horse power lines in Pasadena, and in 1895 the Pasadena and Los Angeles Interurban was in operation. The same year saw the beginning of the

line between Santa Monica and Los Angeles, known as the Los Angeles Pacific Railway. This was opened for traffic April 1, 1896. Mr. Clark continued as its president and manager until the fall of 1909, when the property was sold to the Southern Pacific Company. Under Mr. Clark and General Sherman it became one of the finest suburban railroads in the country, and served to build up the entire foothill country from Los Angeles to the sea. Mr. Clark also planned and secured the property and rights of way for a subway, which when constructed will be the first in Los Angeles.

It was the building of the first electric railway that started Los Angeles toward a new goal of aspiration and prosperity. It is not too much to say that this was one of the main factors in producing within less than a quarter of a century the modern Los Angeles, one of the leading cities of the United States. The broad results of rapid transit facilities inaugurated by Mr. Clark and General Sherman are to be seen in the greater Los Angeles, occupying three times the original area of the city and thickly populating the entire region for miles around the older city.

Aside from his big achievements in Los Angeles and up and down the Pacific Coast the career of Eli P. Clark is interesting for many other reasons. He was country born and country bred and came to manhood in one of the smaller cities of the state of Iowa. He was born near Iowa City November 25, 1847, son of Timothy B. and Elvira E. (Calkin) Clark. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he attended the public schools and also Iowa College. At the age of eighteen he taught a term of school. In 1867 he accompanied the family to southwest Missouri, where he continued teaching in the winter and farming with his father in the summer.

Mr. Clark became a true southwesterner when in 1875 he crossed the plains with a team to Prescott, Arizona, making the journey in nearly three months. At Prescott he first met his brother-in-law, General M. H. Sherman. At Prescott he was a merchant and for one year was acting postmaster. In 1878 he became associated with A. D. Adams under the firm name of Clark & Adams, lumber merchants. In 1877 he had been appointed territorial auditor for Arizona, and filled that office five terms, ten years. While in that position he formed a friendship with General John C. Fremont, then governor of Arizona.

The experience and the vision which subsequently made him so important a factor in the railway situation around Los Angeles were acquired while living at Prescott. He aided materially in the passage of a bill by the Legislature in 1885 granting a subsidy for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railway at Seligman, Arizona. He was one of the organizers and secretary and treasurer of the original company. Within a year after the plans had been completed the Prescott & Arizona Railroad was in successful operation, and ten years later it was succeeded by the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway.

A more recent achievement in railway construction credited to Mr. Clark was organizing in 1906 the Mount Hood Railway & Power Company at Portland, Oregon. Under his management as president of the company this project was pushed rapidly to completion, and after seeing it in successful operation Mr. Clark sold his interests. After that time Mr. Clark and General Sherman separated their principal properties and retired from the railroad field, and Mr. Clark has since devoted himself

to his private investments, one of which has been noted at the beginning of this article. He has also been president of the Clark & Sherman Land Company, a holding company, vice president of the Main Street Company, and president of the Sinaloa Land Company.

Some of his social and civil connections are as a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the University Club, the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, of which he has served as president of the Board of Trustees, and has been a trustee for Pomona College and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles. At Prescott, Arizona, April 8, 1880, Mr. Clark married Miss Lucy H. Sherman. They had four children: Mrs. Catherine Clark Barnard, Mrs. Mary Clark Eversole, Miss Lucy Mason Clark and Eugene Payson Clark.

TOM C. THORNTON. The state of Texas lost one of its ablest lawyers when Tom C. Thornton moved from the Lone Star commonwealth to Los Angeles in 1900. At Los Angeles Mr. Thornton has continued his splendid work as a lawyer, and is also prominent in other business affairs, especially as president of the Los Angeles Title Insurance Company.

He was born at Huntsville, Texas, August 16, 1863, son of Frank D. and Margaret (Leigh) Thornton. His father, of an old Virginia family, a native of Spottsylvania, was educated for the navy. In 1840 he went to Texas, was identified with that Republic in its early history, and in the vicinity of Huntsville set up as an extensive cattle raiser and planter. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army and later was a cotton planter and broker at Huntsville. He died in 1882. As a resident of Huntsville he became a personal friend of its most famous citizen, Sam Houston, and on the death of that great Texas statesman early in the Civil war was one of his personal friends who helped bury him.

It was in the atmosphere of southern Texas and among some of its best known men that Tom C. Thornton grew to manhood. Until he was fourteen he attended district school, and then for several years worked as a laborer driving stock at ninety cents a day. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law in the offices of Senator A. L. Abercrombie. The daughter of Judge Abercrombie is now the wife of Judge R. S. Lovett, formerly chairman of the Southern Pacific Railway and now one of the most prominent men in the country in the management of great war industries. Mr. Thornton was admitted to practice in 1885 and soon achieved a high position in the Hunt County bar. He was also interested in state politics, and before leaving Texas was personally associated with such well-known national characters as C. A. Culberson, at that time attorney general of Texas, but now senior United States senator from Texas. Another Texan whom he frequently met is the noted Colonel E. M. House, known as personal adviser to the administration of President Wilson. Others were John Shepard, father of the junior United States senator from Texas, and Judge Monta J. Moore and T. W. Gregory.

Mr. Thornton came to Los Angeles in 1900 and has carried and still carries a large volume of responsibilities as a lawyer. The Los Angeles Title Insurance Company, of which he is president, is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in southern California. He is a member of the Los Angeles County and State Bar Association, is a democrat, and is affiliated with Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., and is a

Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and an Eastern Star. March 9, 1896, Mr. Thornton married at Greenville, Hunt County, Texas, Leona Turner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner.

HARRY G. R. PHILP, now manager of the great Broadway Department Store, comes of a family of merchants and clothing manufacturers, and has had a progressive career of advancement in Los Angeles since early manhood, coming step by step to the responsibilities which he now enjoys.

Mr. Philp was born at Paris, Ontario, Canada, June 12, 1875, son of Rev. John and Margaret Rebecca Grafton Philp. His father was a Methodist minister and occupied pulpits in some of the largest and most important churches of that denomination in Canada, including churches in such cities as London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal. It is through his mother that Mr. Philp is most closely connected with the merchandise business. Her family were merchants, manufacturers of men's clothing, and operated furnishing goods stores in a number of cities in Ontario.

Harry G. R. Philp graduated from high school in 1893, and then became a member of the class of 1897 in Victoria College of Toronto University. Midway in his college course he left his studies and in November, 1895, arrived in Los Angeles. February 21, 1896, he became cashier and assistant to Arthur Letts, owner of the Broadway Department Store. Six months later he was made manager of the notion department, and thereafter he made a close study of all branches of the business. In June, 1897, he was appointed buyer and annually made several trips to New York. Later he became merchandise manager, and in 1908 was appointed general manager of the entire store.

Mr. Philp is a member of Southgate Lodge No. 320, A. F. & A. M., is a Knight Templar, a member of the California Club, Advertising Club, Chamber of Commerce, is a republican and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal church. At St. Catherine's, Ontario, April 27, 1904, he married Charlotte Bogardus. They have three children: Grafton, born in June, 1905, now a high school boy; Stewart, born in January, 1909, in the grammar school and Elizabeth Mae, who is also attending grammar school.

LEWELLYN BIXBY. The history of many large and ambitious ranch and cattle holding enterprises and also the development of the city of Long Beach has kept the name of Lewellyn Bixby prominent in the affairs of southern California for over sixty years. Many of the enterprises which the late Lewellyn Bixby, Sr., set in motion have been continued and brought to successful issue by his son Lewellyn, Jr., one of the best known citizens of Long Beach.

The elder Bixby was born at Norridgewock, Maine, in 1825, and had such advantages as the public schools of his locality could bestow. His life was spent uneventfully on his father's farm until 1851. In that year he came to California, making the trip around the Horn and settling in Amador county. Here he entered a partnership relation in the butcher business with his cousins, Benjamin and Thomas Flint, under the name of Flint, Bixby & Company. In 1853 all the cousins went back home to Maine, traveling via the Isthmus of Panama. When they came west again it was by the overland route, and a large herd of sheep which they had gathered among the farms of Iowa they drove over the plains. This time their headquarters were in Monterey, now

Lewellyn Bixby

San Benito county, where the sheep were turned loose to graze on extensive tracts of land purchased by the firm. It is claimed that at this particular time the firm was the largest land owner in California. In 1866 they extended their sphere of operations to Los Angeles county and bought the famous Los Cerritos Rancho, consisting of twenty-five thousand acres. About that time the firm of Flint, Bixby & Company and Jotham Bixby organized the J. Bixby & Company, which took over the ownership and control of Los Cerritos Rancho, and for several years devoted it exclusively to sheep husbandry.

In 1876 or 1878 Lewellyn Bixby, Sr., took up his residence in Los Angeles and looked after the interests of his firm in southern California until his death in 1890. He was a very ardent Republican, and was a trustee and active member of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles.

Lewellyn Bixby and his brother Jotham (elsewhere referred to) and his cousin John, all married sisters, members of the Hathaway family of Skowhegan, Maine, Lewellyn Bixby married at Skowhegan for his first wife, Sarah Hathaway, and after her death her sister Mary became his second wife. Mary Bixby died in February, 1881. They had three children: Mrs. P. J. Smith of Claremont, California; Mrs. Theodore Chamberlin, of Concord, Massachusetts; and Lewellyn, Jr. Both the daughters were born on the Rancho San Justo in San Benito county, California.

Lewellyn Bixby, Jr., was born in Los Angeles August 21, 1879, and as a boy attended the grammar and high schools of his native city. In 1896 he entered Pomona Preparatory School and from that Pomona College at Claremont, from which he graduated Bachelor of Literature in 1901. Besides his literary training he studied civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1904, and after returning to California he acquired a general knowledge of the law by eight months of study in the offices of Hahn & Hahn at Pasadena. Since then Mr. Lewellyn Bixby has been a resident of Long Beach, and has been giving careful and indefatigable attention to the extensive real estate and other business proprieties left by his father. He is vice president of the National Bank at Long Beach, president of the Long Beach Savings Bank and Trust Company, president of the Long Beach Dairy Company, president of the Soft Water Laundry Company, vice president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, vice president of the Bixby Land Company, vice president of the Palos Verdes Company and vice president of the Alamitos Land Company.

Mr. Bixby is also a trustee of his alma mater, Pomona College, a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, the Virginia Country Club of Long Beach, and is a republican voter and a member of the Congregational Church. At Claremont, California, August 26, 1901, he married Miss Avis Smith. They have two children, Avis Hathaway and Lewellyn, Jr., the former born in 1905 and the latter in 1908, and both students in the public schools of Long Beach.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS is one of several excellent preparatory boys' schools of southern California, and has some special and distinctive advantages all its own. One of these is that it is closely affiliated with the educational program of the Episcopal church, and is known as the Bishop's School for Boys under the auspices of that

church. It is a boarding and day school, and while not primarily a military school its schedule of student activities is conducted with military precision, and a judicious use has been made of military discipline and instruction.

The Harvard School is now in its 20th year of existence and work. It was founded in 1900 by Mr. Grenville C. Emery and Mrs. Ella R. Emery. Mr. Emery is now headmaster emeritus and the full title of the school is "The Harvard School Upon the Emery Foundation." The purpose of founding this school, in the words of Mr. Emery, was to educate and train the sons of those who are opposed to mixed schools in the early stages of their sons' growth and development, who are tired of the one-sided results of tutoring, and desire a school large enough to embrace the educative influence of numbers; who are appreciative of a school surrounded by ample playgrounds and conducted chiefly by men teachers; a school self-supporting, independent, Christian, thoroughly equipped and conducted in all departments on the highest plane of educational efficiency.

"The Harvard School Upon the Emery Foundation" was incorporated in 1911. The standards of instruction and discipline have been so carefully maintained in past years that the student graduates are now admitted to all colleges and universities which admit any students upon certificate without examination, and many others have been admitted by examination to the great universities of the country and have attained honor and distinction in scholarship and in other student activities.

The age of admission is from nine to twenty-one, and the utmost care is used in selecting the candidates for admission, boys of incorrigible habits and without previous good associations being rigorously excluded. The school is both a grammar and high school, each separate, though the school is conducted as a unit with as little break as possible between the eighth and ninth grades. It is a school large enough to furnish the inspiration of numbers, without the defects and disadvantages that are inherent in most of the public institutions. There is healthy rivalry among the boys in the different classes, and the numbers are not so great that the teacher is unable to give individual attention. A thorough program of studies both required and elective is mapped out through the grammar and high school grades, and besides these the school furnishes opportunities for manual training, scientific military instruction, athletics, social and other organizations, while at all times emphasis is placed upon the formation of good and regular habits and the development of religious life. The school has eight buildings on the campus, including Harvard Hall, the home of the high school, including also the auditorium, library and recitation rooms, Junior Hall, home of the grammar school, Arnold Hall, a dormitory, Rugby Hall, a dormitory, a modern and up-to-date hospital with a trained nurse in attendance at all times, Gymnasium Hall, Manual Training Building and the School Chapel. Harvard School is accredited to West Point Military Academy, and an army officer is detailed by the War Department for the military discipline and instruction. The school is designated by the War Department as a unit of the R. O. T. C. Junior Division.

Harvard School has graduated nineteen classes, numbering nearly three hundred boys, and how well the school has fulfilled its purpose is well reflected in the present positions enjoyed by many of these graduates, some of whom are already among the prominent men of affairs in southern California and in many other cities and states.

Johnstone Jones

REV. ROBERT B. GOODEN, headmaster of the Harvard School for Boys at Los Angeles, has been a pastor and identified with the educational affairs of the Episcopal church in this diocese for the past fourteen years.

Mr. Gooden was born at Bolton, England, September 18, 1874, son of James and Hannah (Burton) Gooden. His early education was acquired in the Shaw Street Institute at Liverpool, England. Soon after leaving school in 1888 he came to the United States and for about ten years he lived near Fresno, California, and had a varied experience in the agricultural and horticultural activities of that section.

He began his preparation for his present calling when in 1898 he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated A. B. in 1902 and received his Master of Arts degree in 1903. He also attended the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Divinity in 1904. The same year he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Brewster of Connecticut.

Returning to California, he was assigned his first duties at St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Ventura. In 1905 he was regularly ordained a priest by Bishop Johnson of Los Angeles in the Trinity Church of Santa Barbara. He then continued his duties at Ventura until 1906, and the following year had charge of the churches of Escondido and Fall Brook. In 1907 Rev. Mr. Gooden became rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church at Long Beach, and resigned that office in 1912 to become headmaster of the Harvard School for Boys. He is also trustee of the school and is secretary of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles and examining chaplain of the Los Angeles Diocese. He is also counselor of the Eighth District for the General Board of Religious Education of the Episcopal church. Mr. Gooden is affiliated with the Elks Lodge and in politics is a republican.

November 7, 1904, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Alice Moore. They have five children, all attending public school, named Alice, Frances, Robert, Heber and Muriel.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES. Of distinguished ancestry, and with his lineage distinguished by his own character and achievements, General Johnstone Jones is one of the most widely known citizens of southern California, where for more than a quarter of a century he has done his work as a lawyer, leader in public affairs and as a soldier.

His first American ancestor in the paternal line was Cadwallader Jones, who came from Wales to Virginia in 1623, when twenty-two years of age. A later generation was represented by Peter Jones, who was an Indian trader at Peter's Point, now City Point, Virginia, and in 1675 commanded Fort Henry. In 1689-92 the governor of the Bahamas was Cadwallader Jones, also an ancestor of General Jones of Los Angeles. Peter Jones, who founded Petersburg, Virginia, in 1734, and Major Cadwallader Jones of Virginia, who in 1777, at the age of twenty-two, was commissioned captain of the Martha Washington Light Horse under General Washington, were both likewise in the direct lineage. Of Major Cadwallader Jones it should be stated that he was also an officer on the staff of General Lafayette, from whom he received one of those famous Toledo swords which were a gift from the King of Spain to General Washington, and through the latter were distributed among the American army officers. This sword was given to Major Cadwallader Jones about 1780, and has been worn by his lineal descendants of the same name in all the subsequent wars. The first son

to bear it was Lieutenant Cadwallader Jones of Halifax county, North Carolina, who was an officer in the Marines during the battle between the Leopard and the Chesapeake, one of the most noted naval encounters of the War of 1812. The next to wear the sword was Colonel Cadwallader Jones, whose mother, Rebecca Edwards Jones, was a granddaughter of General Allen Jones. General Allen Jones was the friend and patron of the illustrious John Paul Jones, who took the family name in recognition of that fact. General Allen Jones was also a distinguished leader in the North Carolina colony both before and during the Revolution. Through this branch of the Jones family General Jones of Los Angeles is related with the Polks of North Carolina and Tennessee, the Davie, Epps, Daniels, Eaton and Cobb families.

The mother of General Johnstone Jones was Annie Isabelle Iredell. Her father, James Iredell, served as attorney general and afterward as governor of North Carolina, and sat in the United States Senate with Webster, Clay and Calhoun as contemporaries. Governor Iredell was descended from Judge James Iredell, who was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1751, son of Francis and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell, and grandson of Rev. Francis Iredell. Judge Iredell at the age of seventeen was appointed collector of the port at Edenton, North Carolina, and quickly rose to distinction in the colony, studied law, and in 1790 was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Washington. He died at the age of forty-six.

The wife of Governor James Iredell was Frances Treadwell. Her father, Dr. Benjamin Treadwell, was a skilled physician of Long Island. He was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, whose romantic history is familiar to every American school child. In the same ancestry was Bishop Samuel Seabury, a great-great-grandson of John Alden. Bishop Seabury was the first Protestant Episcopal bishop in the United States.

These historic figures constitute the ancestral background to the career of General Johnstone Jones. General Jones was born at Hillsboro, North Carolina, September 26, 1848. His Christian name was in honor of his ancestor, Governor Gabriel Johnstone, one of the first colonial governors of North Carolina. He was liberally educated, attending Hillsboro Military Academy and the South Carolina Military Academy at Columbia. In November, 1864, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in White's Battalion, South Carolina Cadets in Brigadier General Stephen Elliott's Brigade of Hardee's Army. He was with that command until the close of the war. Like many another high-spirited Southern youth he felt impelled to take a practical hand in the work of rehabilitating the devastated country at the end of the Civil war, and for a time he was clerk in a store at Rock Hill, South Carolina. He also studied law under William K. Ruffin, son of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin at Hillsboro. In January, 1868, General Jones was appointed deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The clerk of that court was William H. Bagley, father of Ensign Bagley, whose death early in the Spanish-American war is well remembered. William H. Bagley was also father of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the present secretary of the navy. A few months later, at the age of twenty, General Jones was admitted to the bar, and entered upon his active career as a lawyer at Baltimore. In 1872 he returned south and for two years was editor of the Daily Observer at Charlotte, North Carolina. In 1874 he was elected secretary of the State Senate, and in 1875 served as secretary of the

Constitutional Convention. He was thus identified with and has a lively memory of those personalities and events which reflect the reconstruction era of his home state. During 1876-78 General Jones edited the Daily News at Raleigh. January 8, 1877, Governor Zebulon B. Vance appointed him adjutant general of North Carolina with the rank of brigadier general, and in this position his services were retained for three consecutive terms, by reappointment from Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1881 and by Governor Alfred M. Scales in 1885. General Jones was adjutant general in North Carolina until January, 1889.

For some years in the meantime he had his home at Asheville, and in 1884 was elected to represent Buncombe county in the State Legislature. While there he was chosen chairman of the committee on military affairs. In January, 1879, while at the convention of Militia Officers in New York City, General Jones was one of the committee of three that drafted the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Guard Association of the United States. Later he served as vice president of this association, succeeding General Beauregard in that office.

It was on account of the ill health of his wife that General Jones gave up his law practice and resigned his active associations with the military and civic affairs of North Carolina to come to California in August, 1889. He had married in June, 1873, at Charlotte, North Carolina, Miss Elizabeth Waters Miller. Her father was Thomas C. Miller, a prominent North Carolina attorney. Among her ancestors was the noted General James Moore, who served with the rank of brigadier general in the Revolutionary war. On coming to California General Jones opened an office at San Diego in partnership with James E. Wadham, who has since served as mayor of San Diego. In September, 1890, General Jones was nominated for district attorney and in the following November was elected by a majority of eighteen, being the only democrat chosen in the county that year. After a term of two years he was again nominated, and his service and his increasing popularity drew many votes to him outside his own party, but owing to the presence of a populist candidate and a three-cornered fight the republican nominee was victor.

In November, 1893, General Jones moved to Los Angeles and now for a quarter of a century has practiced law in that city. During 1896 he was nominated by the democrats of the city of Los Angeles for state senator from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District and defeated by his republican opponent. On January 1, 1899, General Jones was appointed assistant district attorney by James C. Rives, and served four years in that position.

Within a month after the declaration of war against Spain General Jones had raised a cavalry regiment of twelve troops from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Los Nietos Valley, Norwalk, Whittier, Santa Ana and San Bernardino, and tendered their services to the president. Much to his disappointment the quota from California had been filled and there was no subsequent call for his regiment to the service. But he has done his part in two wars, and though not a soldier is not an inactive figure in the present great struggle in which America is engaged, and it can truthfully be said that whether in war or in peace he has been an American citizen whose ideals could be trusted and whose influence is valuable to the safeguarding of the Republic.

THE WESTLAKE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS was founded in 1904, and now in its sixteenth year, has won a standing and appreciation as one of the best institutions of its kind in southern California. It is a school that appeals to cultivated minds by the dignity of its claims and the wholesome scope of the advantages it offers.

The founding of this school for girls at Los Angeles was the result of a long projected plan by two Stanford graduates, Miss De Laguna and Miss Vance, who up to the summer of 1904 were members of the faculty of the University of Southern California. The Westlake School for Girls was therefore opened with a strong college preparatory bias, and in the first year of its work asked for accrediting by the State University. This request was practically granted at that time, and since that year the school has been on the accredited list of schools for entrance to the State University and is now accredited to Stanford University and the great eastern women's colleges.

The school was first opened in what was then a retired section opposite Westlake Park on Alvarado street. The two original buildings were soon increased to six. The increase in buildings due to the growth of the school presented certain inconveniences and increased the difficulty of direct management, so that for some years the founders planned and worked for a new home. This new home was realized in the fine old English buildings on the crest of the Westmoreland Hills. To this site the school was moved in the Spring of 1917, thirteenth year of its existence. The location is one of double attractiveness. It is within the city and yet is sufficiently secluded to give unusual freedom of outdoor life. Nature seems to have created the spot for the very purpose to which it has been put. A wonderful panorama stretches on all sides, affording an unbroken prospect as far as the Sierra Madre Mountains. It has been the purpose of the founders of the school to surround the students during their most impressionable years with those influences which would develop a sense of true harmony and quicken their perception of things beautiful, and this purpose has been abundantly realized in the present site and also in the comfort and charm of the buildings which adorn it. The new campus has a large swimming pool in the open and the girls are qualifying as swimmers. Bowling on the green is also a favorite sport. The bracing air of the Westmoreland Hills is conducive to health and display of energy, and outght to produce a race of vigorous women.

The grounds comprise a tract something over two acres in extent and the school is the center of an educational community. Its location on the edge of a deep ravine gives the school the advantages of a position of remoteness that aids much in emphasizing the scholastic nature of the spot.

The school has continued to uphold its ideals as a college preparatory school, and offers full courses in all the subjects required for entrance to the colleges. There is also a strong art department, music school and school of expression. A lower school in a separate building, thoroughly equipped, prepares students for the upper school. Students now are passing on to the colleges, never having attended any other school than the Westlake School for Girls, from the kindergarten to the senior class of the college preparatory.

The Westlake School for Girls is a purely private enterprise and the associate principals and joint owners are Miss Vance and Miss De Laguna. Miss Frederica De Laguna graduated A. B. from Stanford University and has her Master of Arts degree from Columbia Uni-

versity. After leaving the university Miss De Laguna was professor of English Literature at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles until she joined Miss Vance in 1904 in establishing the present school.

Miss Jessica S. Vance is a graduate of Stanford University with the degrees A. B. and A. M. Prior to taking up her present work she taught at Mills College at Oakland, was assistant in English at Stanford University, and later Professor of Philology and Literature at the University of Southern California.

The Westlake School for Girls, based upon the solid foundation of usefulness and culture, bringing sweetness and light into the lives of the young women of California, has taken its place in the educational system of the Western Coast.

GEORGE SMEDLEY YARNALL is not "a mere business man." Probably from some of his Quaker ancestors he got the idea that to enter business was not altogether an opportunity of making money, but an opportunity to exemplify one's best talents and service. Mr. Yarnall is the dean of the representatives of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia in California. This is one of the oldest life insurance companies in the country, having been founded by a group of Friends and financiers in Philadelphia more than half a century ago. Mr. Yarnall is also president and manager of the Federal Mortgage and Bond Company, and now gives most of his time to the affairs of that company. His record of handling its affairs is one of the outstanding facts of his integrity.

Mr. Yarnall was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, November 24, 1856, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smedley) Yarnall, both now deceased. His parents were born in the same locality of Pennsylvania. Both the Yarnall and Smedley families came to America as colonists with William Penn. Isaac Yarnall and wife had a family of five sons and three daughters, all living except one son, who died at the age of fifteen, and one daughter who died in infancy. George S. is the only one in California, his brothers and sisters living near Philadelphia.

He attended a private school in Delaware county and also a noted Friends school, the Westtown Boarding School in Chester county. He remained on his father's farm to the age of twenty-one, and his education was completed at the age of sixteen. For five or six years he was in the coal, feed and lumber business at Glenmills and Morton Stations on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. Then for eight years he was in the clerical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia. On account of ill health he took a six months' leave of absence and came out to California, remaining at Pasadena and resigning his position with the Pennsylvania Company. He lived at Pasadena three years and then returned east. For three years he was associated with his brother William S. in the optical business in Philadelphia, and then joined the field force of the Provident Life and Trust Company. For eight years he was in the home office at Philadelphia, and in 1902 returned to California and has ever since been representative and special agent of that company, and it is his intention to remain with the organization the rest of his active career. He also does a general brokerage business in insurance of all kinds.

Mr. Yarnall's courage and resourcefulness as a business man were

put to the test when in April, 1916, he took over the tangled affairs of the Investment Building Company of Los Angeles, which a few months previously had been reorganized as the Federal Mortgage and Bond Company. At that time the assets of the company were largely on the debit side, and the records of the previous management were such that only a man conscious of his own rectitude could have been induced to accept the responsibilities which Mr. Yarnall shows as president and manager. During the past three years he has worked steadily to put the organization on a paying basis, and on every hand has come evidence of confidence in his administration and the general integrity of the resources of the business itself. The company has a large amount of improved and unimproved property, and have built and sold a large number of artistic bungalows and are developing some of the best residence sections in and around the city.

For many years Mr. Yarnall has been a prominent factor in the prohibition party. In his native state he was chairman of the Prohibition County Committee of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for twelve years, and was the prohibition candidate for Congress in the campaign prior to the election of the present congressman Charles H. Randall. He received a larger vote than ever previously given to any other prohibitionist for such office in the United States. He has been similarly active in behalf of prohibition in California. He was instrumental and wrote the resolutions for the dry fight and carried it before the convention in 1914. He was executive secretary of the California Dry Campaign Committee in that year. Afterward he was president of the Pasadena Dry Federation, handling the campaign in Pasadena, where such a tremendous dry vote was cast. He is a member of the New Century Club, a literary club of Pasadena, member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club of Southern California, and in different ways has made his influence count for good roads. He is also president of the Friendly Circle of Pasadena, and his religious associations are those of his ancestors, the Society of Friends.

November 6, 1879, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Yarnall married Miss Ella Mendenhall. Her parents, Henry and Deborah (Passmore) Mendenhall, lived on a farm adjoining that of the Yarnalls in Delaware county and she was reared and educated in the same locality as her husband. Mrs. Yarnell is a member of the W. C. T. U. of Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Yarnall first came to California in 1888, spending three years at that time, and returned in 1902. They have always had their home in Pasadena, their residence being at 656 North Los Robles avenue, Pasadena.

Rev. Patrick O'Donoghue. One of the most recently established parishes of the Catholic church in Los Angeles is the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, of which Father O'Donoghue is the second and present pastor.

This parish was established by the late Bishop Conaty in June, 1915. In absence of a regular church edifice the first mass was said at the Temple Street Car Barn at the corner of Edgeware and Temple streets. The present church occupies ground at the corner of Union and Court streets. The cornerstone of the edifice was laid June 17, 1916, and the church was dedicated in November, 1917, by Bishop Conaty. A rectory was also built in the spring of 1917, and a parish hall and parish school complete the group of buildings and the services of the parish. The

P. O'Donoghue

growth of the parish has been slow but steady, beginning with twenty families, and there are now three hundred and fifty families constituting the parish. Father George Donahoe was pastor from the establishment of the church until March, 1918, when he was transferred to the Church of Sacred Heart.

Rev. Patrick O'Donoghue, the present pastor, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 4, 1885, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Kennelly) O'Donoghue. His early education was acquired in the National schools of Ireland until fourteen, and then being destined for the priesthood he studied at St. Michael's College at Listowel in County Kerry, graduating in 1902, and took his theological work in St. Patrick's College at Carlow. He was ordained priest June 14, 1908, by Bishop Foley.

Practically all his active career of ten years has been spent in the Los Angeles Diocese. For several years he was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church at Los Angeles, and in 1915 was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church at Bakersfield, California, St. Mary's church at Taft, and St. Brendan's church at Maricopa. He was burdened with the responsibilities of these three missions until February, 1918, when he was inducted into his present duties.

ALBERT B. CONRAD, a former member of the Los Angeles City Council and long identified with the official life of this city and county, is a native son of California and has drunk deep of the romance and experience of the west and far north. He is the son of a forty-niner, and much of his own life has been spent on the frontiers of civilization.

Mr. Conrad was born at Folsom in Sacramento county September 20, 1856, a son of Charles Claren and Elizabeth E. (Ager) Conrad. Her father was a Baptist minister, came to California at the age of eighty-four, but afterward returned to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he died at the age of eighty-eight. This Baptist minister's mother lived to the remarkable age of a hundred one. Charles C. Conrad and wife came across the plains in 1849 with an old ox team, building floats to get across the rivers, and experienced all the ups and downs of frontiering. Their first location was in the celebrated gold diggings of Hangtown, near Colomo. Charles C. Conrad died at Folsom in Sacramento county about 1860, when his son Albert was three or four years old. After his death the family traveled for two years in the east, and while there the mother died and as buried at Redwood City in St. Lawrence county, New York. In the meantime she had married Benjamin C. Quigley at Folsom. Mr. Quigley was in the grocery business at Vallejo, in Solano county, and in 1876 moved to San Francisco, where he was street inspector under L. M. Manzer. He afterward returned to Vallejo and married for his second wife Miss Nellie Hodge. He lived in San Francisco until after the fire and then came to Los Angeles, where he died about three months later. His widow is still living at San Francisco. Mr. Quigley was also a California forty-niner, coming from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Albert B. Conrad had one brother, older than himself, Charles C. He was liberally educated, his people spending about twenty thousand dollars in giving him the advantages of the best institutions of the east. He spent his life as a teacher and died in Arizona.

Albert B. Conrad acquired his education in the common schools of California and the best part of his education came from travel and experience. In 1879 he left San Francisco and went to Tombstone, Arizona, where he engaged in mining, smelting and assaying, working

in the Toughnut and Empire Mines. He also did some mining in Sonora, Mexico. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles, and after several employments was appointed to a position in the county tax collector's office. During the smallpox epidemic of 1887-8 he was a volunteer nurse, taking charge of many patients until the Catholic Sisters came to his aid. He did sacrificing work for about nine weeks. He was then a deputy in a county office and later was an attache in the State Senate during two sessions as bookkeeper to the sergeant-at-arms and one session as clerk of the Judiciary Committee, and was secretary of the Republican County Central Committee under Charles W. Silent, Fred W. Wood and Bradner W. Lee.

The most thrilling chapter of Mr. Conrad's life experience was the two and one-half years he spent in the far north in the famous gold regions around the Yukon in Alaska. In 1897 he started alone with four dogs as companions, with twenty-eight hundred pounds of provisions, bedding and other supplies and two sleds. On the way he was joined by a man, a stranger, with the understanding that he was to reach Dawson, Mr. Conrad to provide him with money and provisions until he got work in Dawson. They pulled over the snow along the northern trails, and went over the lakes by the aid of sails on their sleds, letting the dogs follow behind. They put buckskin shoes on the dogs. Finally they arrived at a sheep camp in the Chilkoot Pass. He was the only man who fought his way to the sheep camp and escaped the slide in which a party of sixty-four men were buried in the snow, only four escaping alive, he having left before the rest. Four days later Mr. Conrad and his companion started on and arrived at Marsh Lake, where they whipsawed lumber from the standing trees, built a boat, put the boat on the sleds and loaded all their goods and dogs, set sail and started across the ice on the lakes. When half way down they struck open water and then transferred the sleds to the boat and partly rowing and partly sailing attained the head of the Yukon River. There they unloaded and recalked the boat and the next day started down the river. Many boats were ahead and behind, some of the parties having been trying for a whole year to get through. At the White Horse Rapids Mr. Conrad lost his boat, and spent a week walking up and down stream picking up everything that would float. His partner got hold of some San Francisco papers and taking them went on to Dawson in a canoe, selling the papers for a dollar and a half apiece. Mr. Conrad, left behind, joined a couple of boys from Iowa to assist him to Dawson, and they took turns with the boat day and night. When he reached Dawson eight hundred boats had preceded him but many more were behind and a large part of them never reached Dawson at all. As soon as he landed at Dawson he made a run for Bonanza Creek, located a valuable claim there, but through the connivance of a Canadian official was prevented from realizing anything from it. He next started by boat for Fort Cudahy on the Forty Mile River, went up to Franklin Gulch, located several claims, built a log cabin with a dirt roof and named the locality Conrad Gulch. Modern map makers still recognize that name. He spent about a year there prospecting and sinking shafts but found nothing of value, and becoming disgusted started back to Dawson. He then went up Bonanza Creek to Gold Hill, and was employed shaking a rocker at a dollar and a half an hour. He remained there until the district was cleared up and then on returning to Dawson was taken ill and soon took a boat to St. Michaels in order to get medical atttention. He

reached St. Michaels about the time the first pan of dust was sent in from Nome. He started for Nome, but everything had been located ahead of him. He therefore remained on board the steamer, which brought him to San Francisco. He reached San Francisco the latter part of 1900, after having been away two and one-half years.

Mr. Conrad was soon appointed clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate at Sacramento and at the close of the session returned to Los Angeles, where he was employed as extra deputy in the City assessor's office until appointed chief deputy of that department, a place he filled until the election of H. H. Rose as mayor, and was then appointed by Mayor Rose as city tax and license collector. He was in that position until the office and that of the city assessor were consolidated in 1916. Mr. Conrad then entered city politics as candidate for the City Council and was elected and took his seat the first Monday in July, 1917, serving faithfully the interests of all his constituents and the city at large until July, 1919.

Mr. Conrad is a member of Ramona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, is a republican and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California and the City Club, and resides at 835 Garland Avenue. He married Mrs. Anna E. Clarke, of Los Angeles.

MERVIN J. MONNETTE. While during his residence in Los Angeles Mervin J. Monnette has had the dignified associations of a prominent banker and financier, the greater part of his life has been spent as a practical man of affairs in close touch with the working realties. He has been a farmer, live stock dealer, rancher, gold miner, as well as banker.

He was born at Marion, Ohio, August 24, 1847, son of Abraham and Catherine (Braucher) Monnette, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The Monnettes are an old French Huguenot family, the ancestry being traced back in direct line for six or seven centuries. They were early Colonial Americans, and members of the family participated in Colonial wars and also the war of the Revolution and many subsequent wars.

Mervin Jeremiah Monnette had only such educational advantages as were supplied by the country schools near his boyhood home. He remained at home farming and stock raising to the age of twenty-one, and in 1868 went to the Chicago Stock Yards as a dealer. Later he returned to Ohio and located at Bucyrus, where he was president of the Second National Bank from 1888 to 1898. His interests were attracted to the gold fields of the west, and during 1897-98 he was a stock broker at Cripple Creek, Colorado. From 1898 to 1905 Mr. Monnette was an extensive ranch owner and cattle feeder in Nebraska. When the famous gold field mines of Nevada were opened up he was one of the men early on the ground, and shares the credit for the discovery and development of the famous Mohawk mine, of which he was a part owner.

Mr. Monnette has had his home at Los Angeles since 1907. He became president of the American National Bank, and later vice president and director of the Citizens National Bank and the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Los Angeles Mining Stock Exchange. His present active business connections are as vice president and director of the Citizens National Bank, Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, and secretary-treasurer and director of the Bankers Oil Company.

Mr. Monnette is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with the Elks, the California Club, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. January 5, 1869, he married Olive Adelaide Hull, now deceased. Their only living child is Orra E. Monnette, president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles. Mr. Monnette was married to Ethel M. Reed, in Los Angeles, October 21, 1915.

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE. The interests and associations that lend quiet distinction to Orra Eugene Monnette are those of a successful lawyer, a banker, member of many scholarly, patriotic and social organizations, and, to his intimate friends, a cultured personality to which no large human undertaking makes an uncertain appeal.

Mr. Monnette, who has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1907 and is president of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, was born near Bucyrus, Ohio, April 12, 1873, son of Mervin Jeremiah and Olive Adelaide (Hull) Monnette. Of his father, also well known in Los Angeles, more is said on the preceding page of this publication. Mr. Monnette graduated from the Bucyrus High School in 1890, attended a business college there, and took his college work in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was graduated A. B. in 1895. He also took a special course in law in the same institution. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1896 and in the meantime had received some training in business as an employe of the Second National Bank at Bucyrus. He formed a law partnership with Judge Thomas Beer and Smith W. Bennett, under the name Beer, Bennett & Monnette, at Bucyrus in 1897. After Mr. Bennett retired in 1899 the partnership continued as Beer & Monnette until October, 1903. At that date Mr. Monnette removed to Toledo, and as a partner with Hon. Charles A. Seiders enjoyed an extensive clientage until 1906, when he opened an office of his own. On coming to Los Angeles in 1907 Mr. Monnette continued his individual law practice, but since 1912, when he was elected president of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, has given almost his undivided attention to the affairs of this splendid institution, one of the best known and strongest banks of southern California.

Mr. Monnette is also a director of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Title and Trust Company, and the Mortgage Guarantee Company. By appointment of the mayor he served as a member of the Municipal Annexation Commission of Los Angeles and is president of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Many people unfamiliar with his career as a lawyer and banker know his name in connection with considerable literary work, especially through articles, poems and various prose works contributed to magazines. He has long been a student of genealogy and history, and published "California Chronology" in 1915. His Magnum Opus, however, is "Monnet Family Genealogy," published in 1911, upon which he expended ten years of labor and ten thousand dollars. The work has thirteen hundred pages and one hundred seventy-one illustrations.

Mr. Monnette is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, of the Huguenot Society of America, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the Order of Washington, Society of the War of 1812. He is a member of the honorary scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa and of the social fraternity Phi Kappa Psi, of

George Donahoe

which he was elected national president in June, 1911. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Local societies of which he is a member are the California Club, Jonathan Club, Union League Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Knickerbocker Club, "The Scribes," "The Uplifters," Los Angeles Rotary Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Los Angeles County Bar Association. November 6, 1895, Mr. Monnette married Carrie Lucile Janeway, of Columbus, Ohio. On December 15, 1917, he married Helen Marie Kull, of Los Angeles.

Rev. George Donahoe, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, has been a consecrated worker in the diocese of Los Angeles ever since he was ordained to the priesthood.

The Church of the Sacred Heart originally formed a portion of the Old Plaza parish. Its first mission was opened under the pastorate of Father Peter, afterward Bishop of Brownsville, Texas. In 1889 the Church of the Sacred Heart was formed into a separate parish. Its first pastor was Father Harnett, appointed by Bishop Francis Mora. In 1900, Rev. Michael McAuliffe succeeded him, and served until his death, November 23, 1907. The next incumbent was Rev. P. Gerald Gay, who in February, 1918, was succeeded by Rev. George Donahoe.

Father Donahoe was born at Loretto, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1876, a son of Thomas and Lydia Donahoe. He was educated in public and parochial schools in his native state, attended the Holy Ghost College in Pittsburgh and St. Vincent's Seminary at Pittsburgh. He was ordained a priest August 15, 1901, at Los Angeles by Bishop Montgomery.

His first appointment was as assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Hollister for two years. Returning to Los Angeles, he became secretary to the late Bishop Conaty for two years, and then took charge of the Church of our Lady of Loretto, at the corner of Court and Union streets. Father Donahoe organized this parish in 1905 and continued in charge until March, 1918, when he was transferred to his present field.

William R. Burke, who died following an operation for appendicitis at the Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, July 19, 1911, was a Los Angeles pioneer, one of the earliest investors in city real estate, and in gaining an individual fortune made many contributions to the welfare and development of his community.

To his friends he was always known as Major Burke, a title which he shunned, but as a son of the Southland and as a mark of real distinction the title clung to him. He was born at Helena, Arkansas, and was about sixty-five years of age when he died. Prior to 1885, when he came to Los Angeles, he was editor of a paper in his home city. He married Miss Greenfield, daughter of a wealthy cotton broker of New Orleans. She died January 25, 1910, the mother of two children, Carleton F. Burke, and Miss Louise Burke.

William R. Burke had considerable wealth when he landed in Los Angeles. With great faith in the future of southern California, he invested his money in real estate and allied himself with every movement to make Los Angeles and the surrounding territory better known and appreciated. This faith was well rewarded, his investments prospered, and at the time of his death his property was estimated to be

worth more than a million. He bought beautiful Berkeley Square when it was a barley field and developed the district into one of the most exclusive residential sections in southern California. His large home has stood as one of the distinctive types of old southern architecture for many years. He also owned valuable frontage on Broadway between Eighth and Ninth streets and between Ninth and Tenth streets, and other property on East First street near San Pedro street.

For years he was a recognized leader in civic life, was a stanch democrat, and a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1896, where he seconded the nomination of Bryan for president. He was a Catholic, a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the California and Los Angeles Country Clubs. His hobby in athletics was polo, and it is said he never missed a polo game in or about Los Angeles.

CARLETON F. BURKE, son of the pioneer Los Angeles real estate man, William R. Burke, whose career is sketched on preceding page, has for a number of years handled the valuable Burke interests in southern California, and is widely known in real estate and civic life and also as a soldier of the recent war, in which he spent two years in the service and attained the rank of major.

Major Burke was born at Helena, Arkansas, December 10, 1882, and was two years old when his parents came to Los Angeles. He attended St. Vincent's College to the age of fifteen, then Thatcher School for Boys at Nordhoff, Ventura county, for two years, and spent three years in the University of California. After completing his education he was associated with his father in real estate operations and still continues the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Burke since early youth has been an enthusiastic polo player, and perhaps his greatest enthusiasm has been in good horses. This taste strangely enough became the basis of his qualifications for patriotic service during the recent war. He enlisted in June, 1917, in the Remount Service of the United States Army, his duties being in the purchasing and training of horses for army use. He was commissioned a captain at enlistment and in October, 1918, was promoted to major. Major Burke spent fifteen months in France, and received his honorable discharge in June, 1919.

Major Burke is unmarried. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and in politics is a democrat.

JACOB W. EARL. Thirty years ago Jacob W. Earl had a small carriage shop in Los Angeles. He was one of the pioneer carriage makers of the city. He gradually developed his works, adapting himself to progress and change, and a large patronage and an entire community have come to recognize the value and reliability of his service. That position meant much to him and was a decided asset when the automobile came into popularity and threatened to displace horse-drawn vehicles. Mr. Earl early made a change in his facilities to meet the new demands, and for a number of years has been a maker of automobile bodies and other parts exclusive of mechanism. Today the Earl Automobile Works is a big institution. It is best known not only in Los Angeles but in other parts of the country to people of means and of exclusive tastes. Some of the products of this company are sent all over the United States, and it is the largest industry of its kind west of Chicago.

Mr. Earl comes from a state that is now a center of automobile perfection. He was born at Lansing, Michigan, February 1, 1866, a son

of John and Carl (Teman) Earl. Up to the age of sixteen he lived at home and attended public schools. Then going to Cadillac, Michigan, he learned the carriage making trade with W. A. Miller. In 1886 Mr. Earl came to Los Angeles, and for the next three years was employed by the J. N. Tabor Carriage Works.

In 1889 he established a shop of his own at 107-109 East 9th street. His floor space was only 18x38 feet. The business grew and prospered and in 1900 he moved to 1320-22-24 South Main street, and about that time added to his general business the manufacture of automobile bodies, tops, trimming and painting. Mr. Earl stands prominent in the automobile industry as the inventor and pioneer maker of the automatic wind shield which is universally used today.

In 1917 another change was affected in the business when it moved to its present quarters at the corner of Pico and Los Angeles streets. The works now occupy 60,000 square feet. In 1889 only one assistant worked with Mr. Earl, while today he supervises the activities of a force of ninety men. Very recently he invented the "tonneau wind shield," which is attached to the top and is considered the most practical device of its kind on the market. But Mr. Earl's primary reputation is built upon the construction of automobile bodies and special tops. Except for the motive mechanism he turns out complete automobiles and some of these are of the most distinctive models for individual customers. He has built a number of such machines ranging in price as high as ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Earl is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. June 20, 1891, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Abbie L. Taft, who passed away October 29, 1914. They were the parents of five children: Carl E., aged twenty-six; Harley J., aged twenty-four; Arthur T., aged twenty-two; Jessie L., aged thirteen; and William O., who is nine years old. The younger children are in public schools. Carl E. is a graduate of high school and the University of Southern California and is now purchasing agent for the Earl Automobile Works. Harley attended Leland Stanford University after leaving high school and is now a designer with the automobile works. Arthur is a high school graduate and is now a salesman for his father's business. Mr. Earl was married to Nellie May Black January 17, 1917, and the one child of this union is Henry John, born September 10, 1918.

JOSEPH F. GRASS. For twenty-five years the late Joseph Ferdinand Grass was an important factor in the business affairs of Hollywood and the worth of his efforts in the developing of real estate here cannot be overestimated. He built the first residence ever erected on that avenue of beautiful homes, Hollywood Boulevard, and it was Mr. Grass who laid out the curbing. He was devoted in every way to the interests of this section, investing himself to the extent of his fortune and being the means of bringing large amounts of capital here.

Joseph F. Grass was born in New Orleans in 1863. His French ancestors wrote the name "de Grasse" but the family as it became thoroughly Americanized adopted the shorter appellation. Mr. Grass was a grandson of Count de Grasse, who came early to New Orleans. A quarter of a century has elapsed since Mr. Grass came to California and settled in Hollywood, where at tthat time only twenty-five families had preceded his own. He started ranching on a small tract of sixteen acres, on which he grew oranges and lemons. He kept watchful as to business opportunity and when H. J. Whitley came and bought land Mr. Grass opened his first real estate tract, later opening up five

others, including the Lillian tract and the Los Angeles View tract, giving his entire attention to this business. He was associated as a partner with Philo Beverage for a time but later operated individually. He erected some thirty residences and business blocks from Cherokee street to Las Palmas avenue.

Mr. Grass married Eulalia Pinta, who was of Italian and French parentage, and is survived by his widow and the following children: Eulalia Bertha, Mrs. C. L. Hogan; Julia Blanch, Mrs. Edward N. Klarquist; Eulalia Marie, Mrs. Clinton W. Evans, of Pomona; Lillian Marie, Mrs. Hart Nesbit, of Pomona; Joseph F. Grass, Jr., of Merced; and three children of his wife by a former marriage: Dr. Joseph O. Chiapella, a surgeon of Chico, California; Edward Emile, of Hollywood, and Stephen Eugene, of Los Angeles who were reared by Mr. Grass as his own sons. His children were born in the south. Additionally he left twelve grandchildren. Nominally a republican, Mr. Grass often voted independently. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Foresters. His death occurred December 12, 1918, and he was laid to rest according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, to which he belonged.

Right Rev. John J. Cantwell. In 1918 the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles welcomed as its new bishop John J. Cantwell, D. D., who has been a consecrated worker in California nearly twenty years, and was called to his present duties from his former position as Vicar General to the Archbishop of San Francisco.

Right Rev. John J. Cantwell was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1874. A number of his family have been distinguished in the annals of the church. Several of his uncles were priests, and Bishop Cantwell himself has two brothers in the clergy: Rev. James P. Cantwell, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, and Rev. William J. Cantwell, rector of St. Anselm's church, San Anselmo, California, while a still younger brother, Arthur, is a student at St. Bernard's Seminary at Rochester, New York.

Bishop Cantwell received his academic education in the college of the Jesuit Fathers at Limerick and pursued his theological studies at St. Patrick's College, Thurles. He was ordained a priest in 1899 and at once came to California, being assigned to the Archdiocese of San Francisco. His first mission was at Berkeley, and for five years he was assistant to the rector of St. Joseph's church. His learning and eloquence quickly won him distinction and gave him great opportunities for service in the University City, where he interested himself especially in the Catholic students at the University of California, and through his efforts brought about the organization of the Newman Club in that city.

In 1904 the late Archbishop Riordan called Father Cantwell to the post of secretary, an office demanding a fine combination of learning, courtesy and administrative ability. It was his fulfillment of the obligations and responsibilities of his new post that brought him quickly the regard and confidence of a growing number of the clergy, laity and non-Catholics. Upon the appointment of Archbishop Hanna to the see of San Francisco Father Cantwell in 1915 became Vicar General of the Archdiocese. This position he held until he came to southern California to assume the duties of Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles.

THE SAWYER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. In one of the most modern cities in the world, where every form of business and social service reaches its highest perfection, it is a matter of interest to note that there is only one school for the preparation of secretaries to serve the manifold purposes comprised in the broadening significance of that term. It is a business school of the higher grade, where upon the foundation of routine technique is superimposed a training in independent thinking, initiative and the intelligent action which modern business demands.

Probably the primary purpose in the minds of the founders of the school was to afford opportunities for training the man and woman who already possessed a formal high school or college education but without special fitness for a place commensurate with their latent abilities in business life. The directors of the school have therefore been pioneers, and have given the institution a faculty of university training and study, with an admirable balance between theory and practice. It is noteworthy that the course in commercial law is handled by one of the attorneys associated with the Title, Insurance & Trust Company of Los Angeles; the bookkeeping is under an expert accountant; and the business correspondence is given by a post-graduate of Columbia University, prepared especially for high school and college teaching of English.

The three principal courses of study offered by the Sawyer School are the secretarial course, business training and intensive training. Any school is judged by its results, and the Sawyer School has been in existence long enough to demonstrate the fact that the possessors of its diplomas possess a distinction resting upon real and broad qualifications for the post of responsibility to which they aspire in the business world.

The directors of the Sawyer School are Miss Camille M. Giffen and Miss Frances Jackling. Miss Giffen is a daughter of G. M. Giffen, a pioneer of Los Angeles and long associated with the G. M. Giffen Company, real estate. She received her B. L. degree from the University of California with the class of 1914, and in addition to her duties in the Sawyer School is an instructor in history at the Manual Arts School of Los Angeles.

The other director, Miss Frances Jackling, was reared and was a resident of the city of Seattle until nine years ago. She received her Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degree from the University of California in 1914, and was then a teacher in Miss Head's School and later instructor of physical education in the Hollywood High School. It was recognition of the need for a higher type of business woman that induced these two far-sighted young women to enter their special field of education, and the results of the Sawyer School show that they chose wisely and have accomplished a notable service in their pioneer undertaking.

ADELINE AND JULIA RIDDLE, M. D., who came to Los Angeles in 1917, were for nearly a quarter of a century active and successful practitioners of medicine in the state of Wisconsin, where they did pioneer work for their sex in the profession of medicine and achieved many noteworthy distinctions.

The sisters were born at Derby, Indiana, daughters of Robert Henry and Elizabeth (Gayley) Riddle. The family during the early seventies moved out to the Indian frontier in Kansas and lived in that state nine years. While there the girls had their first schooling in a school con-

ducted in a typical prairie dugout. From Kansas the family moved to Waitsburg, Washington, where the young ladies attended grammar and high schools, graduating in 1884. Both subsequently taught school at Dayton, Washington. Mary Adeline left her work in the conventional vocation of teaching in 1890, and Julia in 1891, both entering the Women's Medical College of Chicago, now the Women's Department of Northwestern University. M. Adeline graduated with honors and the M. D. degree, the following year continuing her studies in the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, from which homeopathic institution she also received the M. D. degree in 1894. In that year her sister Julia graduated from the Women's Medical College, and both located at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. For three years they were engaged in separate practice and then became associated as partners.

For several years they had to overcome strong prejudice against women practitioners, and they were among the first to overcome those prejudices and achieve recognition and remunerative work. They remained at Oshkosh until 1917. At Oshkosh they were editors of the Journal of Preventive Medicine, published under the auspices of the Wisconsin Medical Women's Association and devoted to instruction in proper food, hygiene and moral education. Through the medium of this magazine Drs. Riddle & Riddle became widely known and were called upon as lecturers. They lectured before various state organizations and other societies on the subject of hygiene and moral education. During 1912 they gave all their time and talents to the cause of suffrage. They made the first automobile tour of Wisconsin, their home state, in the interest of suffrage in company with Minona S. Jones. In that year suffrage was first submitted to the voters of Wisconsin.

Drs. Riddle and Riddle were members of the American Medical Association, Wisconsin State Medical Association, Wisconsin Medical Women's Association, but now of the California State and County Medical Societies, the State Local and the Race Betterment League of Wisconsin, and Dr. Adeline was chairman of the Health Department in the State Federation of Women's Clubs. It is believed they are the only sisters practicing medicine together in the United States. Dr. Julia was the only woman physician appointed as a legally authorized medical examiner for the Travelers Life Insurance Company, and also the only woman to be appointed as surgeon for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

While at Oshkosh the sisters offered their services as physicians and surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. On receiving orders to go before the Medical Examiners of Wisconsin they passed the mental examination but objected to complete the physical examination before male physicians and asked that a woman be appointed for that work. Subsequently going to Washington, an interview with General Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, brought out the fact that women physicians were not being commissioned under the Medical Reserve Corps upon the same terms as men, but were placed on a salary without official recognition, the military honors going to male physicians only. Refusing to accept this unjust discrimination, the sisters decided to come to California to resume their private practice. They had several times visited this state and intended to locate here when they retired. Coming as they did in 1917, while many male physicians and surgeons were engaged in war work, they filled a patent need and found immediate recognition and service. They have their

E. A. Montgomery

offices in the Consolidated Realty Building and their home at 4615 Kingswell avenue, in Hollywood. The sisters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Adeline has an adopted daughter, the child of a former patient. Her name is Lenore Adeline Riddle and she is now seven years of age.

ERNEST A. MONTGOMERY, a permanent resident of Los Angeles since 1904, though his associations with the city date back to the early '90s, is one of the most conspicuous figures in mining circles in the far west. While for a number of years he has been considered a capitalist, doing business on a large scale and controlling great resources and furnishing employment to hundreds of men, there was a time when he was in the ranks shoulder to shoulder with the prospectors, toiling to the limit of physical endurance, and sharing all the dangers and hardships that have been so long associated with the life of the western mine operator.

He was born in London, Canada, November 24, 1863, son of Alexander and Jane (Chapman) Montgomery. He is of Scotch ancestry. His paternal grand-uncle was General Richard Montgomery, leader of the ill fated campaign against Quebec at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Montgomery received his first schooling at London, but later his parents moved to Stuart, Iowa, where he attended school and busied himself on the home farm.

In 1884 he started for the mining regions of the northwest. He was in Idaho and Washington, where he had meager success; then going to Nevada, where he devoted a few years' time in developing and operating gold mines. There are few of the wealthy associates of Mr. Montgomery at Los Angeles who understand better the old axiom about eating one's bread by the sweat of one's brow. Mr. Montgomery has always credited a considerable share of his early success to his congenial relations with the Indians. He showed fairness and consideration for the red men, in contrast with the usual attitude of whites toward Indians, and he became recognized as a decent, honorable man in every Indian community. The Indians helped him instead of thwarting him in his enterprises, and he has a lasting debt of gratitude for the helpfulness extended to him by his old Indian friends.

Nearly twenty years elapsed from the time he set out from the Iowa farm until he had achieved recognition as a successful mine operator. In 1901 he helped organize and develop what is known as the Montgomery district in Nevada. One of his early properties there was the Johnnie Mine, which netted him a small fortune. After this came his operations in Inyo county, California, where he developed the World Beater and O Be Joyful properties. Fifteen years ago Nevada held the center of the stage among new mining districts. Mr. Montgomery was at Tonopah in 1903, and for a time shared with others in an effort to get a railroad into the Tonopah district. His reports, based upon intimate investigation and knowledge of the country, prevailed with the directors and builders in locating the route of the Los Angeles, Daggett & Tonopah, a road that was subsequently turned over to and completed by the Tonopah Tide-water interests.

Mr. Montgomery resumed his active mining operations in 1904 around Tonopah, and in September of that year located the Shoshone Mine in the Bullfrog district of Nevada. The property was rapidly developed, and at the end of sixteen months had become so conspicuous as to attract the attention of Charles M. Schwab and his financial associates. In the meantime Mr. Montgomery had acquired a generous for-

tune but was not yet ready to retire. In 1905 he obtained control of the Skidoo Mine on the edge of Death Valley in California. After spending half a million dollars in development work and installation of machinery he brought out ores which in a few years returned him dividends more than the amount of the original investment. Mr. Montgomery was one of the original property owners of the Goldfield district in Nevada who in the fall of 1903 organized the camp and named it Goldfield.

In recent years Mr. Montgomery has extended his interests into the mining districts of old Mexico, and was also identified with the mining camp at National, Nevada. He also became extensively interested in the oil fields of Tampico, Mexico, and was formerly a director of the Mexican Premier Oil Company. He is now vice president of the Topila Petroleum Company and president of the Panuco Excelsior Oil Company, both properties being of great value. Very recently he has taken an interest in the mining of silver on the west coast of Mexico.

He has served as vice-president and director of the American Mining Congress, and to him is due the credit for the splendidly successful convention of that congress held at Los Angeles in 1910. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of many technical, business and social organizations, including the Masonic Order, the Mystic Shrine, the Jonathan Club, the Rocky Mountain Club, of which he is a charter member, and the Chemical Club of New York and the American Club of Mexico City. July 23, 1912, at New York City, Mr. Montgomery married Miss Antoinette Schwarz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schwarz.

JOHN D. FREDERICKS as District Attorney of Los Angeles county handled the famous prosecution and trial of the McNamara brothers for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building in 1911. Probably no criminal trial in America has been more extensively written up and is more familiar to public knowledge both in this country and abroad. All of the important moves in securing evidence against the McNamara brothers were directed by District Attorney Fredericks, including much of the brilliant part played by the detective W. J. Burns. The part which reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Fredericks' judgment and skill in the case was his influence in securing a direct confession of guilt from the McNamaras, thus avoiding a prolonged trial in court, which under the conditions would have been regarded as an out and out contest between capitalism and organized labor.

Mr. Fredericks, who has to his record many other achievements in his profession, has been a member of the Los Angeles bar for a quarter of a century. He was born at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1869, son of Rev. James T. and Mary (Patterson) Fredericks. In the Fredericks family every male member for over two hundred years has been either a physician, minister or lawyer.

John D. Frederick attended the public schools of his native town, the Trinity Hall Military Academy at Washington, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1890, with his A. B. degree. The same year he came to California, and while teaching in the Whittier State School for three years read law and was admitted to practice in 1893. From 1899 to 1903 he served as Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles county and it was his success in handling a number of criminal trials that brought him the nomination and election as District Attorney of the county in 1902. He was re-elected

Alex. Mitchell

in 1906 and in 1910, filling the office continuously from 1903 to 1915. Besides the McNamara case which brought him international fame as a prosecuting lawyer, Mr. Fredericks handled a case of much interest and importance in 1906 when he represented Los Angeles county and other California counties contesting before the Federal courts the case against the owners of the patent on oiled roads. Mr. Fredericks contended that the process was not patentable, and after a hard fight secured a verdict which made the process of oiling roads public property.

Mr. Fredericks served as Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, California Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war. He is a republican, a Presbyterian, a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, a member of the California and Los Angeles Athletic Country Clubs and also the Automobile Club of Southern California. In 1896 he married Agnes M. Blakeley, of Los Angeles. They have four children: Doris, John D., Jr., Deborah and James B.

BYRON CALVIN HANNA is a prominent young lawyer of the Los Angeles bar and has spent all his life since early childhood in this state.

He was born at Kansas City, Missouri, January 2, 1887, and in 1891 when he was four years of age his parents Phil K. and Florence E. (Townsend) Hanna moved to California. He was educated in public schools and received his degree in law from the University of Southern California. Preparatory to his professional work Mr. Hanna had several experiences and employments, at first with the Wells Fargo & Company Express, then as an accountant, later as a stenographer, and finally as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar by the Appellate Court at Los Angeles January 2, 1908. He served as city attorney of the City of Venice eight years, as chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county two and a half years, having been appointed to that position February 1, 1911. He became a member of the law firm Thorpe & Hanna December 1, 1910, and for the past five years has been a member of the firm Fredericks & Hanna with offices in the Merchants National Bank Building.

Mr. Hanna is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Delta Chi Fraternity, and in politics is a republican. His home is at 933 South Kingsley Drive in Hollywood. He married at Riverside July 16, 1917, Daisy May Boycott, a daughter of Walter J. Boycott. Mr. Hanna has one daughter, Ruth Hanna.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL. In volume of receipts and business transactions the largest Land Office of the United States is that of the Los Angeles District. The receiver of this office, and the man entrusted with the responsibilities of handling over a quarter of a million dollars per annum, is Mr. Alexander Mitchell, a veteran railway man and formerly active in Los Angeles real estate affairs, and one of the courageous and unflinching advocates of democracy in principle and in party. Mr. Mitchell was appointed receiver of the Los Angeles Land Office in 1914 to succeed O. R. W. Robinson, and on the basis of his qualifications and record was reappointed June 19, 1918.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Scotland. He was born and educated in Aberdeen, and in 1877, at the age of eighteen, came to the United States with his uncle, Alexander Mitchell. For several years he lived at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his first position was as a clerk in the

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank. From 1879 to 1883 he handled the lands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in northwestern Iowa. In 1884 he was made traveling passenger agent of that company, and continued in its service steadily for sixteen years. For ten years he had complete charge of all its freight and passenger business in the states of Utah, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. In 1900 the Railway Company transferred him from Salt Lake City to Chicago, but he remained there only about a year.

The immediate cause that brought him to Los Angeles was a trip to benefit his youngest son's health. He obtained a ninety day leave of absence from the railway company, but on his own responsibility continued that leave indefinitely and has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1901. For fifteen years he was one of the successful operators in the local real estate field, and his long and varied experience in handling public, railroad and other lands and properties was a most substantial recommendation for the office he now holds.

Mr. Mitchell has always been a democrat in principle and has kept his political record absolutely clear. While with the railway company at Salt Lake City he was a member in 1896 of the first Democratic Committee of Utah, and took part in the Bryan campaign of that year. In 1908 he was president of the Bryan Club of Glendale, and has been a leader in every democratic local and state campaign in California for sixteen years. He never sought the honors or responsibilities of public office until he was chosen to his present position. He received the solid endorsement of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee for nomination as Land Office receiver. It is a matter of special interest and note that at the time of his first appointment to this office four years ago a Los Angeles paper in noting his appointment quoted his views on government ownership of railways. Mr. Mitchell at that time understood many of the difficulties and obstacles that interfered with the harmonious regulation of railway rates and interests by means of the Interstate and State Railway Commission, and predicted ultimate government ownership, and recent events have at least confirmed his proposition so far as the breakdown of railway management under public regulatory bodies is concerned.

Mr. Mitchell is a prominent member of the Order of Elks. While a resident of Utah he became the first exalted ruler of Salt Lake City Lodge No. 85, and is therefore a life member of the Grand Lodge, and has served as president of the Local Lodge, the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is president of the "Community Sing" of Glendale. Mr. Mitchell is married and has a family of four children: Lorraine Mitchell, principal of the Columbus Avenue School; George A. Mitchell, connected with the county surveyor's office; and Barbara I. and A. Gilbert Mitchell, both graduates from the Glendale high school. George A. Mitchell enlisted in the navy at the outbreak of the war and rose to the rank of ensign.

ARTHUR L. VEITCH is a Los Angeles lawyer whose work as a special prosecutor in several famous criminal trials has attracted wide attention. For several years he has been busied with a large general practice, and his time is fully taken up with his professional duties.

Mr. Veitch has been a resident of Southern California since 1901. He was born at Mayville, Michigan, July 5, 1884, a son of Arthur and Martha Cordelia (Choate) Veitch. His parents still live in Los Angeles, to which city they removed from Michigan in 1901. Arthur Veitch, Sr., was a druggist during his active life. He was a native of

Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, of old Scotch ancestry, and his wife was born in Clarence, New York, and is a connection of the Choate and Todd families of New England. The name Choate has been conspicuous in the legal profession for many generations.

Arthur L. Veitch, the only child of his parents, attended the public schools of Mayville, Michigan, graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1902 and took his law course in the University of Southern California, graduating LL. B. in 1907 and LL. M. in 1909. Admitted to the bar July 1, 1907, his professional services were soon required in many prominent cases. His work as an attorney attracted the attention of the District Attorney and in May, 1909, he was appointed a deputy and was one of the most vigilant members of the District Attorneys office for several years. While in the District Attorneys office he was employed in assisting to prosecute the McNamara dynamiting cases at Los Angeles and the subsequent "Dynamite Conspiracy" cases at Indianapolis. On January 1, 1915, after leaving the district attorney's office he began private practice, and on January 1, 1918, became a member of the law firm Fredericks & Hanna. Mr. Veitch was also special prosecutor employed by the State of Washington in a prominent case involving the I. W. W. when they stormed and made a demonstration of force against the city of Everett, Washington, in the fall of 1916, seventy-four prisoners being brought to trial.

Mr. Veitch is a republican, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. July 5, 1909, on his twenty-fifth birthday, he married Miss Gertrude E. Mesplou, a native daughter of Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School. They have one son, Frederick Arthur, born July 31, 1910. Mr. Veitch and family reside at 1506 West 46th street.

MAJOR A. J. PICKRELL, whose home and business offices are in Los Angeles, has been a prominent figure in western mining life and affairs for many years, and is one of the leading factors in the great copper districts of the southwest.

Major Pickrell has lived his life in many states of the Union. He was born near Wapakoneta in Auglaize county, Ohio, August 23, 1862, a son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Vincent) Pickrell. Before he was ready to attend school his parents moved to the vicinity of Cherokee in Colbert county, Alabama. The father had a plantation and used a log building as a school for the benefit of his own children and those of other families in the neighborhood, hiring a teacher. When Major Pickrell was fourteen his parents moved to Iuka, Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and there he had his first instruction in public schools, and also some military training. When he was sixteen he went with his parents to Ennis, in Ellis county, Texas, where his father had a general merchandise business. There he again attended public school, and for one year also studied law.

The call of destiny came and was answered when he left his Texas home on horseback for Leadville, Colorado, at the time of the great gold and silver rush to that point. He started out with fourteen, but only five of them finished the trip. For three years he was in the mining district of Leadville, and then went to Aspen, Colorado, where he did some silver mining. About that time came a discouraging drop in the price of silver, and Major Pickrell moved his camp, having heard of some of his friends who were doing well in the gold and

copper district near Prescott, Arizona. Prescott has ever since been the scene of his chief operations as a miner and mine operator. From 1902 to 1907 he was general superintendent o fthe Phelps-Dodge properties of northern Arizona, one of the greatest mining corporations in the southwest. At the same time he looked after his own mining interests at Jerome, where he is interested in the United Verde Extension Company of Jerome. This is one of the largest high grade copper ore bodies of any mining company in the United States.

Major Pickrell is president of the Tillie-Starbuck Gold & Silver Mining Company near Prescott, Arizona, which he organized, containing several thousand feet of development work and opening up at a depth of some seven hundred to eight hundred feet of very valuable ore. An unusual feature of this enterprise is that it was developed without pay for official development and without commission on stock sales.

Major Pickrell is a director of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Prescott, a director of the Home Savings at Los Angeles, and a director of the Van Nuys National Bank of Van Nuys, California, near which place his home is located in the San Fernando Valley. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the City Club and a democrat in politics. He married at Aspen, Colorado, Minnie L. Hale.

N. T. Powell is treasurer of the city of Los Angeles. The official title alone hardly does credit to his long and varied service in behalf of the municipality, his splendid executive abilities and the range of service performed by him both in and out of office. Mr. Powell has been a resident of Los Angeles for a quarter of a century and comes of a distinguished Southern family. Ned Trucxstone Powell was born at Atlanta, Georgia, January 18, 1866, a son of Dr. Fielding Travis Powell, a prominent physician and surgeon who at one time was president of the Eclectic Medical Association of Georgia. He contributed much to medical literature and also was a writer of fiction and other forms of literary effort. He was a native of Tullahoma, Tennessee. He died at Atlanta more than twenty years ago. Dr. Powell married Martha Ann Jintsy Powell, a distant cousin, in 1849. She was born at Decatur, George, at the old Powell Plantation, August, 1830, and died in May, 1917, at the age of eighty-seven. The Powell Plantation is famous in history as the headquarters for General Sherman and General McPherson during the Atlanta campaign. Three days after they left the plantation General McPherson was killed.

N. T. Powell was one of a family of two sons and one daughter. The youngest living member of the family, N. T. Powell, attended the public schools of Atlanta and later in a four years' course acquired a thorough academic education in a number of special branches. For a number of years he had a banking experience under the tutorship of the firm Maddox, Rucker & Company of Atlanta. From the south Mr. Powell removed to New York to perfect his knowledge of banking in Wall street, and in 1895 came to Los Angeles.

May 11, 1896, Mr. Powell married Miss Ada Gaty. They were married at the death bed of her father Edward W. Gaty, who was twice mayor of Santa Barbara, California, in which city the marriage was solemnized. Mrs. Powell was born in St. Louis and her grandfather Samuel Gaty owned and operated the first steamboat on the Mississippi River.

Soon after coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Powell was appointed financial expert by the county grand jury to examine the accounts of the

County of Los Angeles. In the spring of 1898 he was appointed by the Board of Education to take the school census of the city. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the City Courts of Los Angeles, filling that office for four years. He was then made chief deputy of the City Treasury, and has been connected with the treasury department ever since. He has been city treasurer since January, 1916. In connection with his official duties he has represented Los Angeles in important financial negotiations in New York, Sacramento and elsewhere.

An unsual and unprecedented honor paid Mr. Powell, and one fitly bestowed in recognition of his official duties as city treasurer, is represented by a framed resolution found in Mr. Powell's office, expressive of the sense of the City Council of the indebtedness of the community to his official administration. This formal resolution was passed May 3, 1917, and is part of the Council records of the city.

The City Treasury of Los Angeles has to account for and handle over forty million dollars annually, and the city treasurer is also ex-officio trustee and custodian of the municipal paving bond funds. Obviously it is an office of great importance, requiring great executive ability, and it is the good fortune of Los Angeles that a man of Mr. Powell's qualifications presides over an institution that is so vital to the civic life of the community.

In politics, Mr. Powell being from the South was reared in a democratic atmosphere but his chief concern in recent years has been to support the best man for the place. Over his desk hang pictures of Washington, Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson flanked by a large copy of the Declaration of Independence, his idea being the man not the party. He was chairman of the Municipal Offices Committee during all of the Liberty Loan drives, and disposed of over a million and a half dollars worth of bonds, in the five campaigns. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Woodmen of the World and has served on a number of public committees. Mrs. Powell, who took a prominent part in Red Cross and Civic work, passed away suddenly, from heart failure on October 28, 1919, at her home, 1721 South Burlington avenue.

EVERETT H. SEAVER, who came to Los Angeles from Kansas City, where he was well known in grain and Board of Trade circles, has been an active factor in business affairs of southern California since 1911. After William Wrigley, Jr., paid three million dollars for the Catalina Island resort in the winter of 1918-19, under the reorganization of the business Mr. Seaver became general manager of the Santa Catalina Island Company and therefore has the practical supervision of nearly all the business details affecting the administration of this famous resort.

Mr. Seaver was born at Salina, Kansas, September 2, 1886, but in infancy was taken by his parents to Kansas City, Missouri, where he lived until coming to California. His father, James E. Seaver, who was born at Batavia, New York, in 1853, was educated in the Michigan State Normal School to the age of nineteen, and then spent a few years prospecting for gold in California, in Canada and Mexico, but finally settled down to more permanent interests as a miller at Salina, Kansas. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, becoming a member of the Board of Trade and was active in the grain business there until 1916, when he retired. His death occurred March 12, 1918. He married while living at Salina, Kansas, Bella R. Carr.

Everett H. Seaver graduated from the Kansas City High School in

1904, and then for two years was in the grain business with his father. With this experience he qualified as an independent member of the Board of Trade and was in the grain business for himself until 1911. On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Seaver became secretary and treasurer of the California Drug and Chemical Company, and held that post until 1915. In July, 1917, he organized the Fulton Shipbuilding Company, with Charles E. Fulton as president, and Mr. Seaver as secretary and treasurer. In January, 1918, he became president and general manager of this business, and carried those responsibilities in addition to his other connections with the Catalina Island Company.

Mr. Seaver is a member of the California Club and Los Angeles Country Club. At Kansas City, February 3, 1909, he married Gertrude Sharp. They have three children: Charles H., born in 1911; Catherine J., born in 1913, and James E., born in 1918

ARTHUR R. PECK, Los Angeles inventor and manufacturer, has done much pioneer work in the field of invention, and has also supplied much of the business energy and resources responsible for the establishment and prosperous conduct of the Anaheim Sugar Company, one of the largest beet sugar companies in California.

Mr. Peck was born at Aurora, Ontario, Canada, March 28, 1862, son of Rufus T. and Susan (Wells) Peck. When he was a child his parents removed to Cortland, New York, where he was educated in the public schools and Normal School. His first invention was made when about twenty-one years of age. He perfected a practical type of the cash register, had it patented in 1887, and for several years manufactured it on a successful scale. Mr. Peck sold this business in 1895, and removed to Syracuse, New York, where in 1892 he organized the Barnes Cycle Company. At that time the bicycle was enjoying the height of its popularity, and his company manufactured one of the best wheels on the market, known as the Barnes White Flyer. Mr. Peck continued as manager of the company until 1900, at which time the company was sold to the American Bicycle Company.

As a bicycle manufacturer it was only natural that he became a pioneer in the promotion of the automobile. Associated with Alexander T. Brown, inventor of the Smith-Premier typewriter, and three other men, Mr. Peck furnished the original capital to build the first three Franklin automobiles constructed, and which resulted in the formation of the great Franklin Automobile Company.

What brought Mr. Peck to Los Angeles was his association with C. M. Warner of the Warner Sugar Refining Company of New York. These capitalists organized the Anaheim Sugar Company in the year 1910, in which he and Mr. Warner are the principal stockholders. Mr. Peck is president, Richard Melrose vice president, L. H. Multer secretary and treasurer, and the other directors are C. M. Warner, E. T. Stimson, Frank J. Carlisle and Donald Barker.

The Anaheim Sugar Company was incorporated with a capital of $750,000, and the plant at Anaheim was put in operation in July, 1911, with a capacity of 600 tons of beets per day. The plant has been enlarged until its present daily capacity is 1,200 tons. The company contracts to handle the product of 12,000 acres of beets in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, and in 1917 the aggregate of business was valued at $2,500,000. In the plant and business 275 men find direct and regular employment, while it furnishes employment and revenue indirectly to over a thousand more. The Anaheim sugar plant has direct transportation facilities over the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways.

Mr. Peck is also a director of the National Bank of Syracuse, and of the Mack-Miller Candle Company of Syracuse, which he and another associate organized. His fame as an inventor also rests upon Peck's Pressure Filter, a device extensively used in mining and sugar plants. Mr. Peck is now having this filter manufactured.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Sierra Madre Club and the Los Angeles Country Club of Los Angeles, and the Century Club, Onondaga Golf and Country Club and Citizens Club of Syracuse. Politically Mr. Peck is a republican. At Syracuse, in November, 1892, he married Miss Carrie Aldrich. Their one son, Aldrich R., born in 1896, was a student in the second year at Yale University when he enlisted in the Naval Reserves.

MILTON G. COOPER. The wholesale district of Los Angeles has one of its most conspicuous institutions in the Cooper, Coates & Casey Company. The president of this company and business organized it some years ago largely upon his extensive experience and demonstrated success as a traveling salesman.

Mr. Cooper has been connected with the dry goods trade practically all his life, having begun it as a clerk in a large firm in Kansas City, Missouri.

He was born at Springdale, Ohio, October 9, 1873, son of Thomas and Sarah Cooper. At the age of fifteen he left high school to do any work that might be assigned him as a boy clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Burnham, Hanna & Munger, at Kansas City. His diligence and intelligence found favor in the eyes of his superiors, and in 1894, when he was twenty-one years of age, he received the coveted honor of a place on the firm's pay roll as a traveling salesman. In 1895 Mr. Cooper came out to Los Angeles to represent his house in the Pacific Coast territory, and during the next eleven years he not only built up an immense volume of trade for his house, but became familiar with commercial conditions and built up an extensive acquaintance all up and down the coast.

Then in 1906 he organized the Cooper, Coates & Casey Company, of which he has since been president. This company does a wholesale business in dry goods, notions, floor covering, men's and women's furnishing goods. Their first plant was at 528 South Los Angeles street, where they had 24,000 square feet of floor space. Today the different buildings furnish 250,000 square feet. In 1912 they erected a five-story and basement building on the southeast corner of Seventh and Los Angeles streets, and in 1918 put up a five-story building adjoining the first building, part of this space being used for factory purposes, manufacturing women's, children's and boys' garments. A subway connects the two buildings. The carload shipments arrive at their River Station warehouse, and the company owns a large garage and operates forty automobile cars and trucks. The company does both a domestic and export business.

Mr. Cooper is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the United Commercial Travelers, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and is not only one of the principal men of affairs of Los Angeles, but a citizen of the deepest public spirit.

At Plattsburg, Missouri, June 26, 1895, he married Miss Hattie M. Philips. They have one son, Stuart, who was educated in the grammar and high schools, the University of Southern California and Philadelphia Textile School at Philadelphia, and is now making a practical use of his liberal education with the Cooper, Coates & Casey Company.

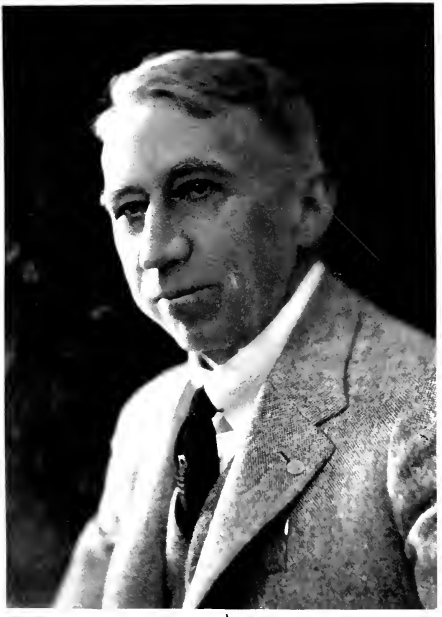
GEORGE F. GETTY, a resident of Los Angeles since 1906, came to this city with a well established reputation as an attorney, practiced law for over twenty years in Michigan and Minnesota, but for the past fifteen years his chief interests have been in oil development and production. He is president of the Minnehoma Oil Company, one of the largest producing companies in the Oklahoma fields.

Possessing initiative and ability of a high order, and a long and persistent worker, Mr. Getty has never been in the class of the "average man." He was born at Grantsville, Maryland, October 17, 1858, son of John and Martha A. (Wiley) Getty. Soon after his birth his parents moved to eastern Ohio, where he received his early education. At the age of eighteen he entered the Smithville Academy in Ohio, and from that continued his studies in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he was graduated A. B. July 10, 1879. He left his impress on the student activities of that old and well known institution, and is one of its most loyal alumni and a trustee of the university. He was especially interested while in college in literary work and debating, and some years ago he founded the Getty Debating Club, contributing a fund from which two prizes are given annually. Mr. Getty was valedictorian of his class in the Ohio Northern. He was a student of law in the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor in 1882. He then located at Caro in Tuscola county, Michigan, and practiced law for two years, in which time he was Circuit Court commissioner of that county. In 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, and was a member of the bar of that city for twenty-two years. A large practice came to him and he became a specialist in insurance law, a branch of work which gained him a clientage and practice over many states of the Union. While in Minnesota he also served as secretary of the State Prohibition Party and editor of its party journal, *The Review*.

Since removing to Los Angeles in 1906 Mr. Getty has become interested in several oil corporations, but chief among them is the Minnehoma Oil Company, which he organized in 1903, and, as the name indicates, the original personnel of the company were Minnesota men, while the field of operations is Oklahoma. Judge William A. Kerr is secretary of the company. This corporation owns a hundred wells, producing 2,000 barrels of oil a day, and has about a hundred men on its pay roll. These properties are located in some of the richest oil territory of Oklahoma, around Tulsa, Cushing, Cleveland and Bartlesville.

As a business man Mr. Getty has caught the modern spirit of business and is as progressive as he is successful. In the spring of 1917 he organized the Loyal Petroleum Company, of which he is president and controlling stockholder. The rest of the stock is held by the leading employes of the other corporations with which Mr. Getty is connected, and the primary purpose in organizing the company was to enable employes to profit from the business.

Mr. Getty is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, of the Gamut Club and Municipal League, the Brentwood Country Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Mid-Continent Oil Producers Association, and is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. In religious matters he is a Christian Scientist. In 1916 Mr. Getty shared honors with Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio in delivering the principal addresses at the commencement exercises of the Ohio Northern University at Ada. Governor Willis was a former instructor in the Ohio Northern. On March 31, 1916, the Ohio Northern conferred upon Mr. Getty the degree Doctor of Commercial Science. Mr. Getty has traveled widely



Geo. F. Getty

and was in Europe just before the World war broke out in 1914, leaving France the day before the opening of hostilities and returning to the United States on the Lusitania. At Marion, Ohio, October 30, 1879, Mr. Getty married Miss Sarah Risher. They have one son, Jean Paul, born December 15, 1892. From the public schools he entered the University of Southern California, was also in the University of California and Oxford University, at Oxford, England, and spent some time at the Sorbonne in Paris. He is now interested with his father in the management of oil properties in Oklahoma.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON HUNSAKER has practiced law in Southern California for more than forty years. Few members of the profession have been more uniformly successful and have achieved more of the dignity and true rewards of the painstaking and conscientious lawyer. He was born September 21, 1855, in Contra Costa county, son of Nicholas and Lois E. (Hastings) Hunsaker. His father settled in California in 1847. His mother's uncle, Lansing Warren Hastings, was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of California.

Mr. Hunsaker was educated in the public schools of his native county and San Diego and began work in the office of the Bulletin at San Diego. He worked as a journeyman printer for the Bulletin and the San Diego World two years and a half. He began the study of law in the office of A. C. Baker, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court of San Diego county in 1876, and remained in that city in active practice until 1880. He then spent a year at Tombstone, Arizona, and in 1882 was admitted by the California Supreme Court. In that year he was elected district attorney of San Diego county, serving until 1884. In 1887 he formed a partnership with E. W. Britt as Hunsaker & Britt. Mr. Hunsaker moved his offices to Los Angeles in 1892 and has been one of the leading members of the bar of that city for over a quarter of a century. In 1900 he and Mr. Britt again became partners.

He is a member of the California and American Bar Associations. February 26, 1879, at San Diego, he married Florence Virginia McFarland. Their four children are Mary Cameron Brill, Florence King Hunsaker, Rose Margaret Steehler and Daniel McFarland Hunsacker.

JOHN PARKINSON. The record of John Parkinson as an architect is written in Los Angeles building history during the period of a quarter of a century. In that time he has designed many of the most conspicuous structures in the business and outlying districts.

He was born in England December 12, 1861, and acquired his literary and technical education in his native country, graduating from the Mechanics' Institute at Bolton, and received his diploma in architecture and building construction in 1882. He began the practice of architecture in Napa, California, in 1888, and practiced in Seattle, Washington, from January, 1889, to March, 1894.

Mr. Parkinson removed to Los Angeles in 1894. He was the designer of the Currier, Laughlin, Grant, Johnson and Hibernian Buildings, the Angelus Hotel, Maryland Hotel, California Club, Security Building, Title Insurance Building, Central Building, Union Oil Building, Trust & Savings Building, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Pacific Mutual Building, Bullock's Store, the Broadway Department Store, the Arcade Depot, and as one example outside of California, the Utah Hotel Building at Salt Lake City, and among the latest buildings are the Blackstone Building, Security

National Bank Building, the Wholesale Terminal Buildings, and has under construction the buildings for the University of Southern California, the extension to Bullock's Store, and a number of other large structures.

Mr. Parkinson is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Engineers' and Architects' Association, the State Board of Architecture, and as a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

GEORGE J. WILSON, who has had a long and active experience in the stock and bond business and is now head of Wilson, Lackey & Company, stock and bond brokers and dealers in Los Angeles, came to Southern California from Philadelphia, where he had most of his early years of experience and training.

He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 11, 1878. His father, Benjamin Wilson, also a native of Belmont county, was educated at Mount Pleasant Boarding School, and for thirty years his chief business duties were as treasurer of a Pike Road Association at Flushing, Ohio. He was also director of the County Hospital and served in the Legislature two terms, and became very prominent as a republican leader in Ohio. He was chairman of his County Committee, and in that capacity was called upon to introduce William McKinley at a number of places in Ohio where that eminent statesman was making his campaign for presidency. In 1912 he was at Wheeling, West Virginia, and soon after he had introduced William Taft to a public audience in that city he was taken ill and died. He married in Columbiana county, Ohio, Mary French. She was member of an old and prominent Quaker family which had helped found the town of Salem in Ohio. Benjamin Wilson and wife had four children: Dr. Joseph G. Wilson, who is now past assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service; Mrs. Albertus L. Hoyle, of Haddon Heights, New Jersey; George J., and John French, who is a graduate of a college in Ohio, of West Town Boarding School near Philadelphia, of Haverford College in Pennsylvania, and of Harvard University. He was president of all his classes in all these colleges but that of Harvard. He is now a successful lawyer at Cleveland.

George J. Wilson attended private schools, also was in college to the age of nineteen, and then removed to Philadelphia, where for two years he was in the service of the Provident Life Insurance Company. He then bought Charles G. Gates' seat in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and for five years was in the stock and bond brokerage business as a member of Newport, Wilson & Company. On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Wilson organized Wilson, Lackey & Company, of which he is president. This stock and bond house issues a semi-monthly stock report listing all securities.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a republican, and is a birthright Quaker in religious faith. At Westchester, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1900, he married Sarah E. Hoffman. They have two children, George Howard, born in 1902, a former student of the Los Angeles High School and now attending college, and Benjamin, born in 1910, attending the Berkeley Hall private school.

THE TIDINGS is the official organ of the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, and is published by the Tidings Publishing Company, of which W. E. Hampton is president.

Geo. J. Wilson

This journal, which means much to the Catholic population of Southern California, was founded in 1895 under the name, Catholic Tidings. Mr. P. W. Croake was the first editor. The name was soon afterwards changed to The Tidings. In 1898 Mr. J. J. Bodkin bought a half interest in the paper, and soon acquired full ownership. He held the editorial chair from 1898 to 1904, when The Tidings was purchased by the late Bishop Conaty, and a corporation was organized to continue its publication.

Under its new regime the first editor was Elmer Murphy, a graduate of the Catholic University of America at Washington. Mr. Herman J. Rodman, previously connected with the Los Angeles Express, was its second editor, holding the chair from the spring of 1906 to July, 1907, when, after a brief illness, he died.

The third editor, James Nolan, is now at the head of the Toledo Catholic Record. He had charge of The Tidings for a year and a half, and was succeeded temporarily by Rev. John J. Clifford, S. T. L., J. C. L. Miss Alice Stevens occupied the position for some four years, resigning in the fall of 1913.

The present editor, Charles Clifford Conroy, took charge in November, 1913. To his editorial office he brought many talents and attainments not usually associated even with members of this brilliant profession.

Though a native of Colorado, Mr. Conroy was reared and educated in Los Angeles. From 1904 to 1911 he was professor of history, astronomy and geology in St. Vincent's College, and from 1911 to 1913 filled a similar post in the new Jesuit institution now known as Loyola College. Mr. Conroy is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and member of a number of other astronomical societies, as well as of the Societè Scientifique de Bruxelles, which has its headquarters at Louvain, and is in some respects the premier Catholic scientific society of Europe.

Mr. Conroy has written several serial and several shorter historical articles, and has published a number of papers, technical and popular, in astronomical journals. His specialties in this line of scientific research are stellar brightness and stellar variability.

WILLIAM F. HOWARD, one of the founders and vice-president of the Western Pipe and Steel Company, also vice-president of the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company, two organizations that are highly significant in the development of Los Angeles district's industries, is a man of wide and varied experience in commercial affairs.

Born in County Down, Ireland, he attended the National Schools of Ireland and the Royal School at Armagh, and at the age of seventeen went to London and had one year of business life in that metropolis. Coming to America, he located at Chicago, and later at Kansas City, Missouri, and was for nine years connected with Armour & Company. Mr. Howard also had some experience in handling public utilities in the state of Minnesota, and spent several years in New York City in various enterprises.

Coming to Los Angeles, he was associated with Mr. Talbot and several others in organizing the Western Pipe and Steel Company, of which he has ever since been vice-president and director. This is an institution whose record has been marked by steady growth. It started with a small plant and with twenty-five employes, and its present importance is indicated by the fact that a thousand individuals are on the

pay roll. The business covers the entire Pacific coast, with headquarters at San Francisco, and with factories at Los Angeles and Taft, and branch houses at Stockton, Fresno and Bakersfield.

In March, 1918, Mr. Howard was one of the leaders in organizing the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company, of which he is vice-president and director. There is a special historical interest attaching to this company, since it is one of the most complete organizations on the Pacific coast devoted to the great task of building up the American merchant marine. The company started their plant on the southerly end of Terminal Island, at the mouth of San Pedro Bay, April, 1918. They took a stretch of desert land and in a few months had a completely equipped shipyard and have already achieved results that few other organizations in the country can equal. The firm was awarded a contract for building twenty-three 8,800-ton ships for the emergency fleet corporation. On the 19th of October, 1918, the first ship was launched from the Ways, named the West Carnifax. The plant had been built in five months nineteen days, and this first ship had been completed and launched in seventy-seven working days. A second launching occurred December 31, a vessel of similar size went from the Ways named the West Caruth. The general manager of the company is David Hollywood, who has been a shipbuilder from boyhood, served his apprenticeship at Harland & Wolff's, in Belfast, Ireland.

Mr. Howard is also a director of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, and a director of the Shaw-Butcher Ship Works at San Francisco. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, California Club, and is a Mason.

At Mantorville, Minnesota, in June, 1903, he married Miss Caroline A. Severance. They have two children: Francis Severance, aged fourteen, a student in the public schools, and Caroline Elizabeth, a student in St. Catherine's School for Girls. The daughter Caroline was sponsor at the launching of the second boat, West Caruth.

Mrs. Howard is a sister of C. A. Severance, one of the foremost lawyers of America. He was born at Mantorville, Minnesota, in 1862, son of Erasmus C. and Amanda Julia (Arnold) Severance. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and is a member of the well-known St. Paul law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. He represented the United States government in the litigation for dissolving the Harriman Railroad System. He was present at the launching of the West Caruth at San Pedro and went out on the trial trip of that boat. He is now attorney for the United States Steel Corporation in the litigation brought by the Federal authorities to dissolve it.

WALTER F. HAAS has been a resident of southern California thirty-five years, has been a prominent lawyer engaged in an active civil practice since 1891, and is also widely known as one of the eminent Masons of the west.

Mr. Haas was born at the town of California, Missouri, November 12, 1869, a son of John B. and Lina W. (Bruere), Haas. His early education was acquired in his native town, and on May 30, 1884, at the age of fifteen, he came to California and finished his education in the Los Angeles High School and studied law with the firm of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, of Los Angeles. He was admitted by the Supreme Court April 7, 1891, and the following year was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. For a quarter of a century he has been one of the leading figures in the trial of important civil cases in the courts of this

Walter H. Haas

district, and is regarded as one of the leading authorities on water law and corporation law. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Frank Garrett, and in 1906 Harry L. Dunnigan entered the firm. Since the death of Mr. Garrett in 1911 the firm has been Haas & Dunnigan.

Mr. Haas has given his legal services to a number of business corporations, and has served as president of the Tampico Land, Lumber & Development Company, as director of the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, as vice-president of C. J. Kubach Company, as director of the K. & K. Brick Company and as president of the Fidelia Investment Company. During 1899-1900 he was city attorney of Los Angeles. In October, 1915, he was knighted Knight Commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite at Washington, D. C. He is one of the committee on Grievances and Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, is past master of Palestine Lodge No. 351, A. F. and A. M., and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Haas is a member of the Gamut Club, Union League Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Associations. He resides at Alhambra, where recently he completed a beautiful hollow tile concrete home of twenty-one rooms.

MRS. HARRIET WAUGH PAHL. Among the women of Los Angeles, Mrs. Harriet Waugh Pahl, superintendent of the Angelus Hospital, is socially and professionally prominent. Mrs. Pahl was born in Maine and was left an orphan at an early age. Her father was an American of English descent, and her mother a native of Nova Scotia. Her paternal grandfather, a scion of one of the oldest New England families, in whose home she was reared, was a man of unusual intellect and progressive ideas, and because she was a girl and an orphan, he insisted that she have a good business education. She was also given training in the practical household arts and in early life acquired a sense of individuality as well as responsibility to the world.

For eight years Mrs. Pahl lived in Honolulu, a member of the household of Hon. Lawrence McCully, where she enjoyed many superior advantages. She was in Honolulu during the reign of the late King Kalakuaa and also while Queen Lilioukalani was on the throne during which time there was maintained all the pomp and ceremony of a foreign court. Each country being represented by an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary and with the men of war of these nations always in the harbor, life at Honolulu at that time was very gay and delightful.

Mrs. Pahl came to Los Angeles and took charge of the Good Samaritan Hospital in 1897. She was connected with that institution for fourteen years and then went to the Angelus Hospital, where she has been for nine years. This hospital has prospered wonderfully under her able and capable management and ranks as one of the best in Los Angeles. When she took charge the hospital was not profitable, but it is now paying dividends and shows a fine financial rating. Mrs. Pahl is a graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses of Chicago, in which city she met and married Dr. P. C. H. Pahl, now assistant professor in the University of Southern California and chief of staff of the university clinic. They have two children, a son fourteen years old and a daughter twelve. Dr. and Mrs. Pahl are now building a delightful home of the Swiss chalet type on a beautiful hillside near Elysian Park, overlooking for many miles the picturesque San Fernando Valley.

Mrs. Pahl is a member of the Ebell Club and of all the clubs of her profession. Since coming to Los Angeles, Mrs. Pahl has worked untir-

ingly in the interests of hospital betterment and high standards for nurses, and is one of the best known and most respected hospital women on the Pacific coast.

HERMAN BARUCH for twenty years was distinguished in Los Angeles as a hard-working, quiet and efficient business man, a builder of trade and commerce, and at his death left a record of unimpeachable integrity and widespread generosity.

He was born in Hechingen, Germany, April 26, 1860, a son of Solomon and Babette Baruch. He attended the common schools, a boarding school at Stuttgart to the age of sixteen, following which he clerked in a mercantile house at Munich to the age of twenty, and after that at Frankfort for two years. On coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Baruch found employment as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Hellman, Haas & Company. In 1891 he was made a partner in the business, the name being changed to Haas, Baruch & Company. With that well-known enterprise his name and energies were identified until his death, on October 21, 1909. Successful in business, he was interested in public-spirited movements and various charitable organizations, was a charter member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and Concordia Club, a republican voter and an active member of the Jewish Faith.

At Montgomery, Alabama, June 27, 1892, he married Jeannette Meertief. Mrs. Baruch is a director of the Jewish Orphans' Home and interested in various other charities. She is the mother of two children. Elsie, the daughter, is a graduate of the Girls' Collegiate School, and during the war was active in Red Cross work and was with the United States Food Administration, and during 1919 was still connected with the Red Cross. The son, Frederick H., born in Los Angeles, is a graduate of the University of California and left his place with Haas, Baruch & Company to join the first officers' training camp at the Presidio. He was transferred to March Field and Fort Sill, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the air service, and since his honorable discharge has rejoined Haas, Baruch & Company as a salesman.

GEORGE L. HOLTON, president of the Turner Oil Company, has been a prominent figure and constructive worker in the industrial situation in California thirty-five years.

Of old New England stock, he was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, February 22, 1863, son of John Pomeroy and Stella (Tyler) Holton. At the age of seventeen, after completing his education in the grammar and high schools, he went to New York City, and for a year was with the Remington Arms Company. For several years Mr. Holton was superintendent of agriculture of the Mount Herman School.

In 1884, on coming to California, he became superintendent of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company. Mr. Holton and his associates planted orchards, built irrigation ditches, divided large tracts of land, and laid out the city of Redlands, giving the permanent industrial and agricultural bent to that community. Mr. Holton had an active part in all that work for ten years. In 1894 he removed to Los Angeles, and has since been identified with much of the oil development in California. In 1899 he was made superintendent of construction with the Howard Oil Company. In 1901, having resigned, he organized the Densmore-Stabler Refining Company and became its manager. This business was absorbed in 1904 by the Turner Oil Company, and Mr. Holton continued as manager. Upon the death of M. W. Turner, in 1908, Mr. Holton was elected president.

G. L. Hollow

The Turner Oil Company was one of the first to put down a well in the Los Angeles territory. Later they acquired oil interests in Whittier, and they now have extensive holdings in Ventura county known as the Mutual Oil Company and the Cosmopolitan Oil Company. The company's refinery is at Los Angeles, at 9th street and Santa Fe avenue.

Mr. Holton is president of the California Oil Exchange and vice president of the Independent Petroleum Market Association. He has an extremely useful recreation in the cultivation and management of a seventy-acre grove of Valencia oranges in Orange county. In association with his son as joint owner a six hundred forty acre tract in Tulare county is devoted to stock raising.

Mr. Holton is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Sierra Madre Club, the Union League Club, and a republican in politics. At Redlands September 25, 1885, he married Miss Fanny L. Pratt.

Robert Goodyear Holton, only son of George L. Holton, was born at Los Angeles, April 17, 1889. He attended the public schools, also the Troop Institute at Pasadena, and since school days has been associated with his father in business. He is now president of the Mutual Oil Company, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Oil Company, a director in the Asphaltum and Oil Refining Company, and a director in the Western Oil Company, oil distributors. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and is junior warden of Golden West Commandery No. 43. He is also a member of the Sierra Madre Club and the Jonathan Club and is a republican. February 22, 1917, at Selma, California, he married Netta Scott. They have one child, John Pomeroy Holton, and this grandson of George L. Holton represents the eleventh generation of the Holton family in America.

CHARLES JAMES WADE recently rounded out a quarter of a century of service as secretary of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles. Organized in 1889, Mr. Wade became connected with the company two years later and his individual abilities have played an important part in the impressive record of this association. When he first became connected with it the association had less than a hundred thousand dollars in assets. An official statement for July, 1919, shows total assets of over four million four hundred thousand dollars, and it now has outstanding in loans nearly four millions. Its management has been at once conservative and progressive and the history of the company in detail would prove it a vital factor in the growth and development of Los Angeles.

Mr. Wade, the secretary of the association, has had an active business career beginning with his arrival in the City of Boston on January 10, 1872, on his eighteenth birthday. He was born in Suffolk County, England, January 10, 1854. In 1869 when he was fifteen years old his parents Mark Edward and Eliza Anne (Nazer) Wade crossed the ocean and settled at Goderich, Ontario, Canada. His father had been a gentleman farmer in England and in Canada he and his wife lived retired. He died at Brussels and his wife at Stratford, Ontario. Charles J. was one of four sons and eight daughters. Three of the sons and four of the daughters are living. Mr. Wade and his youngest sister reside in Los Angeles, one sister is a resident of England, while the others are in Illinois, near Chicago.

Charles James Wade attended the Queen Elizabeth grammar school at Ipswich, England, from 1865 to 1869. During 1870-71 he was a student

of law at Goderich, Ontario. On arriving in Boston on his birthday as above noted he became bookkeeper for Sanderson, Foster & Company, and was with that concern until 1876. During 1877-82 he was bookkeeper for the New England News Company in Boston, and from 1882 to 1889 was credit man and bookkeeper for the U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Company, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Wade came to California in June, 1889. He bought a fruit ranch at Cucamonga, but in 1891 entered the service of the State Mutual Buildinfi & Loan Association as a solicitor, and in 1892 was appointed assistant secretary and in 1894 entered upon his long term of service as secretary.

He sold his fruit ranch in 1896 and moved to Hollywood, built his home in that suburb in 1897 and he and his family have occupied it as their family residence since 1898. Mr. Wade is a member and former president of the California State League of Building & Loan Associations, was the first representative from the State at the National League meetings, and had that honor on three different occasions. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Organization. For the past twenty years he has served as treasurer of St. Stephen's church at Hollywood, is a former president of the Hollywood Community Sing, and is a life member and treasurer of the Grand Council of California of the Royal Arcanum. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters, is a member, and for two years in succession was president, of the Hollywood Board of Trade, is a member of the City Club of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, San Gabriel Valley Country Club.

At Boston, Massachusetts, December 9, 1876, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Howard of that city. She died at the Hollywood home of the family, September 1, 1907, the mother of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Wade also has five grandsons. His daughter Mabel Howard spent seventeen months in France with the Red Cross, and soon after her return was married, August 20, 1919, at the home in Hollywood, to Rufus W. Balch, of Santa Monica. She is a graduate of the Good Samaritan Hospital of Los Angeles. The son, Charles Howard Wade, is assistant secretary of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association, resides at Hollywood and has two sons. Franklin S. is superintendent of operation of the Southern Counties Gas Company, as noted elsewhere in this publication, also lives at Hollywood and has one son. Henry Nazer, the youngest son, lives at Milwaukee and is the father of two boys.

March 25, 1918, Mr. Wade married Isabella Raeburn Darling. She was born at Montreal, Canada, of a Scotch-Canadian family of that city. Mrs. Wade is also a graduate of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Los Angeles, and is a member of the Alumnae Association and treasurer.

Franklin S. Wade. The work by which the name of Franklin S. Wade stands out among Southern Californians has been as engineer and technical expert, first with the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation, and for the past several years with the Southern Counties Gas Company of California. Primarily he furnished the technical skill and devised many of the scientific methods for the manufacture of domestic gas from crude oil. This is a California development pure and simple, and the application of the methods on a broad scale by the gas companies of this state has been of great service to the fuel-using public.

Mr. Wade was born at Kansas City, Missouri, July 27, 1885, but has

William Mulholland

spent most of his life in Southern California. He is a son of C. J. and Mary Elizabeth (Howard) Wade. His father on coming to California settled on a fruit ranch at Cucamonga, but for the past twenty-eight years has been secretary and manager of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles. The mother died in Los Angeles September 1, 1907. There are four children: Mabel H., who from March, 1918, until the summer of 1919 was engaged in Red Cross work in France; Charles H., who is assistant secretary with his father in the Building and Loan Association; Franklin S. and Henry H., connected with the Cutler-Hammer Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Franklin S. Wade was about four years old when his parents came to California. He was educated in the old Cahuenga Pass School at Hollywood, and took his preparatory and collegiate work in the University of Southern California. He graduated with the A. B. degree in 1908. In the meantime, in 1905, he had entered the service of the Los Angeles Gas and Light Corporation as a chemist, and continued in that capacity with them until 1912. Since then he has been superintendent of operation for the Southern Counties Gas Company. This company has made a specialty of distributing the natural gas by-product of the oil fields, and many of the methods, processes and devices for the utilization of this natural gas and its distribution have been perfected with the technical advice of Mr. Wade. This natural gas produced with petroleum has some distinct advantages and differences from artificial gas or the natural gas of eastern states. Primarily its superiority consists in the higher number of heating units, in fact almost double the number of British thermal units contained in artificial gas. In distributing this gas the company found it necessary to alter or replace much of the apparatus already installed in the homes and factories, the results being a much superior heating service and a correspondingly smaller cost per unit to domestic consumers.

While the chief territory supplied by the Southern Counties Gas Company is Orange county, the company's headquarters are in Los Angeles, in the Corporation Building, where Mr. Wade has his headquarters.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Gas Association and the Pacific Coast Gas Association, and also belongs to the San Gabriel Valley Country Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California. He comes of an Episcopalian family, and in politics is conservative and independent. April 15, 1914, at Los Angeles, he married Carol D. Cooke, daughter of H. Jay and Ann Louise (Russell) Cooke. The Cookes are an old Connecticut family. Mrs. Wade was born in South Dakota and educated there. Her father is in the real estate business in South Dakota, handling chiefly his own properties. Her mother died in that state in June, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have one son, Franklin Russell Wade, born at Los Angeles March 24, 1918.

William Mulholland is the designer and builder of the famous Los Angeles Aqueduct. Those who know how much of his real life has entered into this magnificent undertaking do not hesitate to call him its creator. Los Angeles for years has looked forward to the completion of this enterprise, and now that the water mains of the city are flushed with the sparkling waters of Owens River brought by means of the Aqueduct a distance of two hundred and fifty miles from the Sierra Nevada Mountains the achievement is properly regarded as marking a

new era in the history of the city. It is without question the greatest aqueduct in the world, surpassing manifold the famous aqueducts of the old Roman Empire. The Aqueduct was built at a cost of nearly twenty-five million dollars and it was William Mulholland who in his capacity as chief engineer of the Los Angeles Waterworks devised the plans, estimates, and superintended the construction of the water way from end to end. Engineers from all over the world, men famous in the profession, studied and admired this tremendous construction, and have given Mr. Mulholland the highest degree of professional praise.

Los Angeles owes to Mr. Mulholland gratitude not for the Aqueduct alone, but for a constant and continuing service as chief engineer of its waterworks system for more than thirty years. As a hydraulic engineer Mr. Mulholland is undoubtedly one of the most eminent in the world today.

He was born at Belfast, Ireland, September 11, 1855, son of Hugh and Ellen (Deakers) Mulholland. In his youth he attended public schools and Christian Brothers College at Dublin, Ireland, and as a young man came to the United States and lived in Pittsburgh before removing to California in 1877. It was in 1886 that he was appointed chief engineer of the City Water Company, at that time a private corporation. He has been superintendent and chief engineer ever since and was retained in the same capacity when Los Angeles took over the water company in 1902. Few men have been so successful in choosing the field of their professional work. Besides his official duties at Los Angeles Mr. Mulholland has for forty years been a student of conditions in southern California and has designed and constructed a large number of great irrigation systems and water power projects for which the Los Angeles district is famous.

As a tribute to Mr. Mulholland's eminence in the engineering profession the University of California in 1914 conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Pacific Association of Consulting Engineers, is a charter member of the Engineers & Architects Association of Southern California, is an honorary member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and a member of the Seismological Society of America. He is an honorary member of the Tau Beta Pi and belongs to the California, Sunset and Celtic Clubs, and a member of political and progressive organizations. In politics he is nonpartisan.

July 3, 1890, Mr. Mulholland married at Los Angeles, Lillie Ferguson, who died April 28, 1915. They became the parents of five children: Rosa, Perry, Lucile, Thomas and Ruth.

Hon. Aurelius W. Hutton. It is a rare distinction enjoyed by Aurelius W. Hutton—a continuous and active membership in the Los Angeles bar for half a century, and there is not now practicing at this bar any lawyer who preceded him. During all this time his profession has represented to him a means of service to others, as well as to himself, and many of the honors most prized by a lawyer have been bestowed upon him.

Judge Hutton was born in Green county, Alabama, July 23, 1847. His grandfather, General Joseph Hutton, was born in South Carolina in 1769, and married Nancy Calhoun, a cousin of the great southern statesman, John C. Calhoun. The grandfather, with his family, settled in Green county, Alabama, about 1821, and died there a year or so afterward. Their son, Dr. Aquila D. Hutton, was born in Abbeville district

of South Carolina, April 8, 1805. He married Elizabeth H. Tutt, who was born in Edgefield district of South Carolina in 1812. To their marriage were born six sons and two daughters. The father died in December, 1852, at the age of forty-seven, survived by five children, and his wife passed away in February, 1854, at the age of forty-two. Their surviving daughter, Eugenia Floride, had married in 1853, David H. Williams, a physician, who became guardian to the four orphan boys and gave them a welcome in his own home. Aurelius W. Hutton has always given his sister and her husband credit for much of his success in life. When he was ten years old the family home was moved to Gainesville, Alabama. At the age of sixteen Judge Hutton entered the University of Alabama, a military school at Tuscaloosa, and with the Alabama Corps Cadets saw some active service in behalf of the Confederacy until April, 1865. All four of the brothers were in the Confederate service. The eldest was killed, as herinafter noted; the second, Aquila D., was in the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment, was wounded at Chickamauga and thereafter served as lieutenant in the Sixteenth Confederate Cavalry. His younger brother, Emmett C., was under fire April 4, 1865, one month before he was fifteen years of age.

After General Lee's surrender Aurelius W. Hutton returned to his home with his Springfield rifle and accouterments and turned them over to the Federal provost marshal at Gainesville, took the oath of allegiance and was paroled. The war swept away all his own inheritance and devastated the property of the family, and he had to face vastly different circumstances to those to which the family had so long become accustomed. He took up the study of law in the office of Bliss & Snedecor at Gainesville about January, 1866, his brother-in-law paying a hundred dollars a year for special instruction. Mr. Bliss was a native of New Hampshire and an elderly lawyer of great ability and had been a college classmate of President Franklin Pierce. Mr. Bliss had at one time also been a member of the firm of Bliss & Baldwin, his partner being Joseph G. Baldwin, author of the book of most entertaining sketches, "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi," and subsequently distinguished in California as chief justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hutton spent eighteen months with the firm of Bliss & Snedecor, and in the fall of 1867 entered the law department of the University of Virginia. At that time the University of Virginia Law School was one of the most rigid in its requirements and curriculum, and a diploma had a current acceptance recognized by the profession throughout all the states. Mr. Hutton combined both the junior and senior courses in one year, and came under the instruction of that great law professor, John B. Minor, and was able to graduate in June, 1868, being one of thirty-seven graduates in a senior class of about seventy. Upon attaining his majority a few weeks later, Mr. Hutton was, in January, 1869, without examination, admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Alabama upon his B. L. degree from the University of Virginia. In January, 1869, he left Alabama with the Travis family, bound for California, the journey being by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, and thence to Los Angeles.

Judge Hutton arrived at Los Angeles April 5, 1869. The prevailing characteristic of the little city of five thousand was the atmosphere of old Spanish and Mexican regime. The first trans-continental railway was just being completed. Mr. Hutton had a vision of a great future for Los Angeles, though doubtless surpassed by the reality which he now knows. Identifying himself thoroughly with the community, he entered the office of Glassell & Chapman, in the Temple Block. It was the agree-

ment that his only pay should be board and lodging, but the firm appreciated his ability and paid him $50 for the first month. One of the interesting facts in connection with Judge Hutton's fifty years of membership in the Los Angeles bar is that for forty-six years he was continuously an occupant of the old Temple Block, and after being some months in the Haas Block, has more recently established his offices in the Wilcox Block. But for many years he worked in an unchanged environment, though surrounded on every side by change and progress and development, with lofty business structures rising about him, and with the introduction of all the growing complexity of modern municipal life. Among his associates in practice have been numbered Judge Henry M. Smith, R. H. Chapman, Col. John F. Godfrey, Judge W. H. Clark and Judge Olin Welborn. His last partner was Mr. Williams, his nephew, under the firm name of Hutton & Williams, but since the partnership was dissolved, January 1, 1917, Mr. Hutton has practiced alone.

During these many years Judge Hutton has again and again been called to the responsibilities of public life. In December, 1872, he was elected city attorney of Los Angeles, and was the first man to hold the office for two consecutive terms. In 1874, alone with his pen—there being here no stenographer nor typewriter—he drafted the first special charter for Los Angeles, the city having previously been governed under the general incorporation act and several special statutes. In 1876, acting with the City Council, he revised the charter, and every city charter since then has contained many of the wise provisions of that of 1874. As city attorney, Mr. Hutton also assisted in drafting the ordinance granting the first franchise for a street railway, and conducted the legal proceedings for the condemnation of rights of way donated by the city to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. After considerable effort, he also convinced the local officials and brought about the requisite formality of complaint, warrant and commitment in the criminal procedure of the Municipal Court. When, in February, 1887, the number of superior judges of Los Angeles county was increased from two to four, Mr. Hutton received on the first ballot eighty per cent of the vote of the local bar recommending his appointment by the governor, although there were six candidates before the meeting. He was appointed by Governor Bartlett, and in the distribution of the business of the court that followed, in which he had no voice, he was assigned three-fourths of all the common law and equity cases tried without juries and nearly all the law and motion calendar. In his own department he never had a jury, but when presiding for other judges, he tried a few cases with juries. Perhaps the most important case coming under his jurisdiction was that between the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and Coble, with reference to overlapping land grants to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company and the St. Paul Railroad Company. Judge Hutton found for the defendant in a case involving 160 acres, thereby declaring the land excepted from the grant to the St. Paul Railroad Company and opening the land to settlement. This was in July, 1888, and was the *first decision of any court* on this important question, and to Judge Hutton this credit is due, though more than once the credit has been given to another whose decisions in favor of the St. Paul Railroad Company were reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion establishing the law precisely as it was held to be in the Coble case. See 39 Fed. R. 140, decided in 1889, and 46 Fed. R. 683, decided in 1892; also 146 U. S. Supreme Court Reports 570, decided in 1892, and the record in the Coble case in the county clerk's office. The decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court are *binding* on the in-

ferior courts and they have *of course* decided these questions against the Railroad Company since the decision in the 146 U. S. Reports.

At the election in November, 1888, when the republican ticket, headed by Harrison for president, swept everything before it, Judge Hutton, with the whole democratic ticket, went down to defeat. In August, 1889, he was appointed by Judges Field and Ross to fill a temporary vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, serving for six months. He was subsequently appointed by President Harrison's attorney general special counsel for the United States in the several cases known as the Hata cases, involving questions growing out of violations by the Chilian insurgents of the neutrality laws of the United States. In 1901 he was elected a member of a Board of Freeholders to prepare a new charter for the city. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the board. He suggested the illegality of the boards, and on its order arranged and supervised a test case in the courts. The Supreme Court of the state sustained him in his view. (See 131 Cal. 263). The Board, however, continued its work and completed the charter, relying upon the province of the council to submit the charter to a vote of the people as amendments prepared or proposed by it. This could have been legally done, but it was never done. It was doubtless opposed by some power which controlled the council.

Judge Hutton was a stockholder in the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, the corporation that bought the land and laid out the city of Pasadena. He has filled all the chairs in Golden Rule Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member since September, 1871. He is also a member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, the Los Angeles Bar Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was honored with an appointment by Gen. John R. Gordon, commander-in-chief United Confederate Veterans, as major general of the Pacific division of the United Confederate Veterans, and was subsequently elected for a second term. His division was territorially the largest of all, extending to and including Colorado and New Mexico.

February 24, 1874, Judge Hutton married Kate Irene Travis. She was born at Gainesville, Alabama, May 3, 1851, and died February 1, 1915. Her father, Amos Travis, was born in North Carolina about 1805, and brought his family to Los Angeles in 1869, Judge Hutton, as has been noted above, being one of the party. Amos Travis returned to Alabama in 1885, and died there August 2, 1886. He married Eliza A. Coleman, who was born about 1820, and died in Alabama April 26, 1896. Judge and Mrs. Hutton had three sons and seven daughters. The oldest, Kate, who died April 11, 1897, had married in the previous year Raphael W. Kinsey, and she left an infant son, Aurelius R. Kinsey, who at the age of twenty volunteered as a member of Company E, One Hundred Seventeenth United States Engineers, in the Rainbow Division, and who has recently returned to his home. The second child, Aurelius W. Jr., died at the age of nineteen, on April 13, 1895, being a young man of brilliant promise in the field of electrical discovery and invention. The seventh child, Irene, died May 22, 1895, at the age of eight. The tenth child died in infancy. The other children of Judge Hutton are Mignonette; William Bryan, who was named for Judge Hutton's brother, who, while a lieutenant of Company A of the Fifth Alabama Batallion, Archer's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, Stonewall Jackson's Corps, was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Helen, wife of P. G. Winnett, vice-president of the Bullock Company at Los Angeles; Elizabeth, surviving wife of Louis Adams, who died November 1, 1918; Travis

Calhoun, and Eugenia, Mrs. Wilkinson. Travis C. made more than one effort to volunteer and went to Toronto, Canada, to join the Royal Aviation Corps, but on each attempt was rejected because of his light weight. Finally, being passed on the draft for clerical service, and disliking that, he was permitted to enter the Spruce Division and he served in that until his discharge. On January 9, 1916, Judge Hutton married Mrs. Rose A. Seymour, and they now reside at 1704 Ocean avenue, Santa Monica.

HENRY R. COATE. The largest wholesale dry goods house in southern California is the Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Company, at Los Angeles, a business established in 1906, and which has made a tremendous growth, with trade connections all over the southwest, in the Latin American countries to the south and nearly across the Pacific to the Philippine Islands. The company is solely engaged in the wholesale distribution of dry goods, notions, ladies' and men's furnishings, ready-to-wear garments, floor coverings, etc. Their main building is a large five-story structure at Seventh and Los Angeles streets, in addition to which they operate garment factories in a large individual building, have a complete warehouse in Los Angeles and permanent sample rooms at El Paso, Texas, Phoenix and Nogales, Arizona, at El Centro, San Diego, Fresno and San Francisco, and in Honolulu and Manila. The traveling representatives of the company cover all the southwestern states and also Mexico, Central and South America and the Orient. A New York office is also maintained at 377 Broadway.

The executive officers of the company are M. G. Cooper, president; H. R. Coate, first vice-president; Edward Casey, second vice-president, and G. Danielson, secretary and treasurer.

Henry R. Coate was in business on the Pacific Coast nearly forty years. His own career is a contribution to the family record of Americanism. Mr. Coate was born at Troy in Miami county, Ohio, a son of John H. and Jane (Coppock) Coate, both natives of the same county and representatives of some of the very earliest families established in southwestern Ohio. Both the Coate and Coppock families have been Quakers in religious faith as far back as the record runs. Mr. Coate's great-grandfather was Marmaduke Coate, the fourth in as many successive generations of that name. It is a part of the family history that the original Marmaduke Coate came from England and with his brother-in-law, Moses Coppock, obtained from the Indians a land grant of four thousand acres at Philadelphia. They leased this land for a period of ninety-nine years, and that lease recently expired. Henry R. Coate happens to be one of the third generation of heirs, and is related to the original lessors through two lines. The land is now valued at about fifty millions of dollars. Great-grandfather Marmaduke Coate went to South Carolina from Pennsylvania, and in that state was born his son Henry Coate, grandfather of the Los Angeles merchant. Henry Coate came to Miami county, Ohio, in 1803, but had to leave that county on account of fear of the Indians, though he subsequently returned and had a farm and also a blacksmith shop. In his shop he made many of the sickles with which the grain of the pioneer farmers was cut. He died in 1848, in his seventy-eighth year. Both he and his father were local ministers of the Quaker church.

John H. and Jane (Coppock) Coate died on the farm where Henry R. Coate was born. The latter was the oldest of four children; his brother Warren is a resident of Piqua, Ohio; his sister, Mrs. Edwin Yount,

H R Coate

resides at Urbana, Ohio; while the other son, Orlestus, died at the age of thirteen.

Mr. Coate was educated in the public schools of Ohio, attended Earlham College, the noted Quaker institution at Richmond, Indiana, and at the age of seventeen his father set him to work in a dry goods store at Troy. In 1864 he was selling goods in his uncle's store at the then prevailing war scale of prices. At the time of his death he had been in the dry goods business for a period of over half a century. He traveled for the wholesale dry goods firm of John Shillito & Company, of Cincinnati, until 1876, then for a few years was traveling representative for a Philadelphia house, and in 1881 came to the Pacific Coast. He first had charge of Hale Brothers branch store at Petaluma, California, three years, spent a similar career with Winestock, Bloom & Company, of Sacramento, and then became connected with the jobbing firm of Murphy, Grant & Company, at San Francisco as traveling salesman. His headquarters were at Seattle and he represented that firm until December, 1893. Mr. Coate then became Pacific Coast representative for the J. & P. Coates Thread Company, serving them capably for seven years, until 1900, when all the principal thread companies were merged into the Spool Cotton Company. While with the Thread Company his headquarters were in San Francisco.

His next connection was with Levi, Strauss & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants of San Francisco, and this business connection brought him to Los Angeles as his headquarters. He was with that firm until the earthquake of 1906, and in that year he became one of the principals in organizing the Cooper, Coate & Casey Company.

The rise of this company to prominence in commercial circles is probably well known to many southern Californians. Their first establishment was a modest three-story building on Los Angeles street, between 5th and 6th streets. After about six years they moved to the present site of their main building at the corner of Los Angeles street and Seventh street, where they have five floors and basement in addition to the other warehouses and factories owned and operated by them.

Mr. Coate was a birthright Quaker and has always remained true to the faith of his early youth. He was a member of all the Masonic bodies, York and Scottish Rite, a member of the Union League Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and his family have long been prominent socially in Los Angeles.

In June, 1880, he married Miss Virginia Winans, of Ohio, a native of Illinois. Mrs. Coate is a prominent social and fraternal leader, being a member of the Woman's City Club of Los Angeles, and is grand associate matron of the grand chapter of California, Eastern Star, and in the spring of 1919 was also chosen grand royal matron of the Grand Court, Order of the Amaranth of California.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coate, Gertrude, is a native daughter of California and was educated in Los Angeles. Mr. Coate died February 9, 1920. The family have made their home at the Ingraham Hotel.

CLARK JAY MILLIRON, whose offices are in the Trust and Savings Building, is a lawyer who has gained the reputation of being an expert on the complicated subjects of Federal income tax law, and the bulk of his practice is in connection with that difficult subject.

Mr. Milliron, who is a veteran of the Philippine war and for a number of years was in the Philippine Civil Service, was born at Chamberlain, South Dakota, December 21, 1879, a son of Dr. L. and Phoebe

(Stine) Milliron. As a boy in South Dakota he attended public schools at Kimball, also the Ward Academy, and at the age of fourteen a private tutor was brought into the home for his benefit. At sixteen he entered the high school at Sioux City, Iowa, graduating a year later. During the Philippine insurrection he enlisted in the United States Hospital Corps as a first-class private and remained with the army until honorably discharged in February, 1904. He remained in the Philippines as a Civil Service employe, being supervising revenue agent. He also studied law at night, and in December, 1912, returned to the States, spending his vacation in Los Angeles. In June, 1913, he entered the National University Law School at Washington, D. C., and was graduated in June, 1915, receiving the degrees LL. B. and LL. M. The university gold medal was bestowed upon him in recognition of his standing in all subjects and courses.

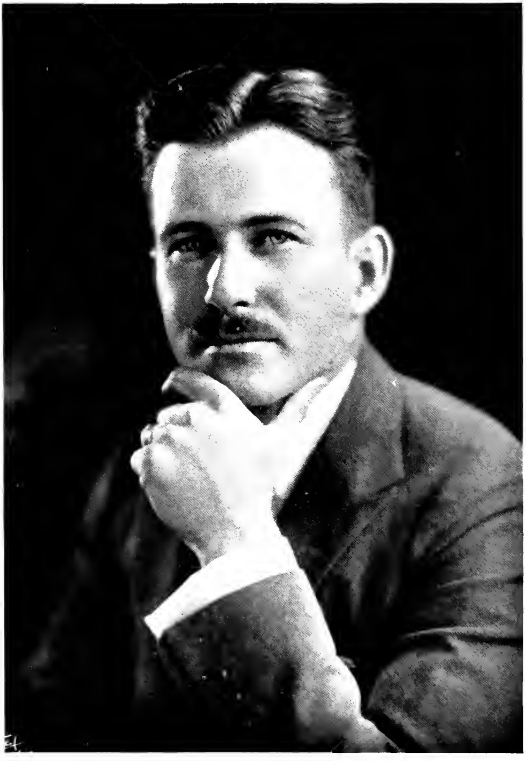
After graduating, Mr. Milliron came to Los Angeles, was admitted to the California bar and United States courts, and has since had a busy practice. He is a member of Henry S. Orme Lodge No. 458, F. and A. M., is a Royal Arch, Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, International Association of Lions Clubs, Los Angeles City Club, the Bar Association, Automobile Club of Southern California, the Sigma Nu Phi college fraternity, and in politics is independent.

Mr. Milliron married Miss Edith Morgan on September 21, 1909, at Manila, Philippine Islands. They have two children: Grace Elizabeth, born at Manila May 12, 1913, and Jay William, born at Los Angeles June 2, 1915.

JOHN MUNRO, who has been a resident of California since 1898, is a lawyer of exceptional ability both in the criminal branch of his profession and also as a counsellor in mining litigation. He has been associated with several prominent members of the Los Angeles bar at different times, but is now alone in practice, with offices in the Bryson Block.

He was born at Dominionville, Canada, November 2, 1874, a son of Dr. James T. and Christina (Robertson) Munro. His parents are still living in Montreal. For years his father was a prominent surgeon in that city, a graduate of McGill University of Montreal. He held the rank of captain in the British army and served in that capacity in the Fenian raid of 1872. For years he was prominent in the conservative wing of Dominion political parties and at one time was slated for the cabinet in the provincial government of Montreal. John Munro is the oldest of three children. His brother, Dr. James Howard, is a Montreal surgeon and served with the rank of captain in the Medical Corps of the French army during the European war. The daughter, Olive, is the wife of Doctor O'Hara, a physician at Montreal.

Mr. John Munro was educated in the public schools of Ottawa, Canada, received his A. B. degree from Queen's University at Kingston in 1896, did post-graduate work in Manitoba University at Winnipeg in 1897, and finished his law course in the Nashville College of Law, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1898. He came to California that year, and in 1906 was admitted to the bar of this state, and since 1910 has had a large amount of practice in the Federal courts. He was associated with the Los Angeles law firm of Harris & Harris in 1906-07. He has also practiced in Nevada, having a branch office in the Gazette Building at Reno, from which he handles his mining litigation. Mr. Munro is



F. Wickersham

fond of the criminal branch of the law. During 1908 he was associated in practice with Gen. Johnston Jones, practiced alone during 1909, and in 1910 was senior member of the firm Munro & Robertson. He was also associated with Judge Pirkey, a former Superior Court judge. The firm of Munro & Pirkey continued three years, until Judge Pirkey went to the state of Washington to take a government position, and is now on the Superior bench of that state.

Mr. Munro is an active republican, is affiliated with San Fernando Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past master of San Fernando Lodge No. 343, F. and A. M., and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Municipal League, Union League, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, California State Bar Association, and in religion is a Christian Scientist.

September 6, 1911, at Riverside, California, he married Miss Jane Harriss. She was born and educated at Omaha, being a graduate of the Omaha High School and the Jones College of Music of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Munro have one daughter, Norma K., born in Los Angeles.

FREDERICK A. WICKERSHAM is a young California business man, grandson of a California pioneer, and since leaving the naval service has been head of the Frederick A. Wickersham Company, distributors and sales agents at Los Angeles for the Daniels car. The Daniels car is an automobile that has been manufactured for seven years by the George E. Daniels Company, and has found increasing favor and patronage with that portion of the automobile buying public content only with the best and most efficient car and of finest design and workmanship. The Daniels car is the product of the former chief designer of the Simplex automobile.

Mr. Wickersham was born at Petaluma, California, August 17, 1896, a son of Frederick A., Sr., and grandson of I. G. Wickersham, who came to California in 1851 across the plains, locating at Petaluma, where he established one of the first banks of the state. Upon his death his son Frederick took over the management of the bank and was its active head until his death in 1901. Frederick A. Wickersham, Sr., was born at Petaluma, was educated in the grammar and high schools there, graduated from the University of California, and in addition to his office as president of the Petaluma Bank was largely interested in sugar, oil and lands, and in many ways was a leader and a man of great usefulness in the northern part of the state. Frederick A. Wickersham, Jr., attended public schools, Mount Tamalpais Military School, graduated in 1914 from the Belmont Military Academy at Belmont, California, and until 1917 continued his education in Stanford University. Early in the war with Germany he enlisted in the navy as a sailor, was advanced to petty officer, and at the signing of the armistice was commissioned ensign. He received his honorable discharge January 11, 1919, and at once located at Los Angeles and secured the agency for the Daniels automobile.

Mr. Wickersham is a member of the Theta Chi and Phi Delta Theta college fraternities, the Olympic Club of San Francisco, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and while in the service was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Boston Athletic Club.

BRUCE HOPKINS CASS has been a merchant and manufacturer at Los Angeles for over thirty years, and through his business and personal influence has always been working with the constructive forces in the upbuilding of the Southern California metropolis.

He was born at Albion, New York, September 16, 1858. His father, Pliny Cook Cass, was born in New Hampshire in 1819, of old New England stock. Pliny C. Cass spent many years in California, coming out in 1850 and again in 1854, but soon returned to the East. In February, 1888, he brought his family out and settled permanently. Following the Civil war he had moved to southwestern Missouri, and after that war lived in Indian Territory for several years.

Bruce Hopkins Cass spent ten years of his early life as a United States licensed Indian trader in old Indian Territory. He had acquired all his education near Joplin, Missouri, but his opportunities have been largely of his own creation. About 1888 he engaged in the hardware business at Los Angeles, and soon afterward established the Cass Brothers Stove Company, his associate being his brother, A. B. Cass. After two years they consolidated with E. E. Crandall, and about two years later Mr. John Smurr bought the Crandall interests, at which time the Cass-Smurr Company came into existence. In 1890 Mr. Cass also bought a stock of goods at Winslow, Arizona, and at is required three years to dispose of this general merchandise, he spent much of his time back and forth between Los Angeles and Winslow. In 1893 he established another business firm, known as Nauerth & Cass Hardware Company. Their store was at 324 South Spring street, while the Cass Stove Company was at 316 South Spring. In 1896 Nauerth & Cass moved to the present location of the business, 412-414 South Broadway. That was then an out-of-the-way section of the city, and the temporary quarters of the firm was an old adobe building until a more suitable structure could be provided. While the location of the business was regarded unfavorably by the friends of Mr. Cass, his foresight proved his wisdom, and today this store is in the very center of the business district.

About ten years ago another change was made in the firm, when Mr. Damerel bought the interest of Mr. Nauerth, the resulting organization being the Cass-Damerel Hardware Company. Later the stove interests were consolidated and the new business title was the Cass-Smurr-Damerel Company.

In February, 1919, Mr. Cass resigned as president of this corporation to devote all his time to a new company called the Cass Manufacturing Company, manufacturing all kinds of heating and ventilating appliances for public buildings, and all classes of hotel, restaurant and kitchen equipment and fixtures. The leased quarters of the new business are at 332 South Spring street. The company manufactures ranges and other appliances unexcelled in quality. As a firm they have practically no competition on the Pacific coast. The company has already installed equipment for new hotels and other institutions.

Mr. Cass is an old line republican. He is treasurer and director of the Edmonds Midway Oil Company. He has given his time to business, home and family, and outside of these interests has seldom identified himself with clubs or with politics, though he is recognized for his eminent public spirit and his helpful co-operation with that body of citizens who have developed Los Angeles during the last three decades.

At Los Angeles, October 8, 1890, he married Louise Hunter, of Mansfield, Ohio. Mrs. Cass is quite prominent socially and during the war gave all her time to auxiliary movements. She is a former vice-president of the Ebell Club. They have three children. The daughter Ruth is the wife of Harry Elliott, a Los Angeles lawyer. The other daughter, Bernice, is the wife of Dudley Watson, and lives at St. Louis. Before her marriage she was her father's secretary and had a very thorough business training.

The only son, Clarence Cass, now twenty-seven years of age, is also associated with his father in business, was educated in Los Angeles schools and in Stanford University. At the beginning of the war with Germany he left his business affairs to enlist in the National Army, was trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, and became corporal in the Headquarters Company of the One Hundred Sixtieth Infantry. He was one of three selected from a thousand picked men at Camp Kearney to go overseas with this Headquarters Company. Not one report of his was ever returned for correction. He spent nearly two years overseas.

CHARLES HALSEY ELMENDORF, real estate and investments, directing one of the large business organizations of that kind in Los Angeles, has been identified with this line of work for forty years, his experience covering the Middle West and Pacific Coast.

He was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 14, 1858, son of Rev. Anthony and Sarah (Clark) Elmendorf. His father was of pure Holland-Dutch stock, and his mother of English stock. Jan Elmendorf came to America from Leyden, Holland, in 1620, and settled on the Hudson River at a point afterward known as the city of Kingston. Rev. Anthony Elmendorf, D. D., was born at Kingston, in Ulster county, New York, and many of the family still reside there. The Elmendorfs were represented by soldiers in the Revolution as well as in the Civil war. A Jan Elmendorf was on Governor Clinton's staff. The military record of the family may be completed by referring to Charles H. Elmendorf Jr., son of the Los Angeles business man. He recently returned from nineteen months of service with the Fourteenth United States Infantry, having enlisted at the age of eighteen as a raw recruit, and was mustered out as a battalion sergeant major at the age of twenty. Rev. Anthony Elmendorf built and for many years was pastor of the Claremont Avenue Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn. His wife, who was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, represented a family of merchants and bankers.

Charles H. Elmendorf entered grammar school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and completed his education in Rutgers College. For four years he was in the wholesale paper business in New York City, but has for the last forty years been in the real estate and investment business. For some years he was also a breeder of Hereford cattle and served as president of the American Hereford Association. During his residence in the Middle West he was a private banker in Iowa.

Mr. Elmendorf is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and for many years has been an active Presbyterian and is now a member of the Wilshire Presbyterian Church.

September 22, 1880, at Warsaw, New York, he married Jeanie Frank, daughter of George W. Frank of Warsaw. Her mother was a McNair, of pure Scotch ancestry. Her grandmother was a Pierpont. The Frank family was prominent in Western New York as merchants, bankers and politicians. Augustus Frank, an uncle of Mrs. Elmendorf, was a member of Congress three times during the Civil war, and represented his district with distinction. George W. Frank was a man of prominence and wealth, a successful banker, negotiator of loans and real estate, and lived at Warsaw, New York; Corning, Iowa, and Kearney, Nebraska.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Elmendorf are as follows: George Frank, who married Minnie Swezey, a daughter of G. D. Swezey, professor of astronomy in the University of Nebraska; Edward Elmendorf, unmarried; William McN. of Berkeley, California, who married Evelyn

Bohall; Charles H. Jr., the soldier of the family; Eleanor, wife of Frank K. Lord, and Margaret, wife of Edgar A. Russell, who is a senior lieutenant in the United States Navy.

JOHN E. COFFIN, whose name has become associated with some of the prominent manufacturing and mining corporations of the southwest, came to Los Angeles more than thirty years ago, and these years have been filled with interests of increasing importance and value.

Mr. Coffin is a birthright Quaker and represents an old Quaker family that originally came from England and bought the Island of Nantucket. He was born at New Garden, North Carolina, September 17, 1860, a son of Dr. Samuel D. and Mary A. (Newlin) Coffin. His father, who was born in North Carolina in November, 1825, was a graduate in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and of the Miami College at Cincinnati. He practiced medicine at Bloomingdale, Indiana, at Fairmount, Kansas, retired from his profession in 1884, and in 1890 removed to Whittier, California, where he died in 1903. He married in North Carolina in 1853, and his widow is still living. Of their six children the two survivors are Dr. W. V. Coffin, of Whittier, and John E. Dr. Samuel Coffin was a cousin of the famous abolitionist Levi Coffin, known as the president of the underground railroad, and was associated with his cousin in this enterprise, and later during the Civil war was an examining physician for the Union army.

When John E. Coffin was six months old his parents removed to Bloomingdale, Indiana, and there he attended school until the age of ten. He then went with his family to Fairmount, Kansas, continued his education in the public schools of that locality, and at the age of fourteen entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. He was a student in that institution three years, then attended Haverford College, Pennsylvania, this college having the highest standard of any Quaker college in the world, graduating in 1882. After graduation he spent one year in postgraduate work in the Haverford Observatory with one of America's best astronomers. During this period he compiled and published an interest table which is now used in some of the banks and business houses in Los Angeles. For one year he taught in the Vermillion Grove Academy in Illinois, and for another year was employed in the office of the United States Electrical Company at Chicago. On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Coffin was in the real estate business until 1888, and is familiar by personal experience with the big boom of the eighties. He served as deputy city treasurer under M. D. Johnson until 1892, and was then appointed assistant superintendent of the Whittier State School, holding that post for two and a half years and for a similar period was superintendent. On resigning Mr. Coffin became associated with Henry Lindley, George Mason and his son Dean of Los Angeles in organizing the Pokegama Sugar Pine Lumber Company of Siskiyou county, California. Mr. Coffin was secretary and director of this corporation for seven years. On selling out his interests he returned to Los Angeles and with others organized the California Furniture Company. This has since been his chief business enterprise, and is one of the leading concerns of its kind on the Pacific coast. Mr. Coffin is vice-president and in charge of the promotion department.

He is also president of the Consolidated Reservoir & Power Company, a director of the Laguna Land and Water Company, and president of the Empire Arizona Consolidated Copper Company. He is well

John E. Coffin

known in social and business circles, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, University Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and is a republican and a member of the Quaker church at Whittier.

At Los Angeles, December 31, 1889, he married Bertha Lindley.

EDWIN CHARLES THORNE is a Los Angeles architect, and during the past half dozen years has given his services to a number of commercial and industrial organizations in planning and carrying out their construction work. Mr. Thorne for a number of years was in the employ of the city government of Los Angeles as an assistant building inspector and structural engineer.

He was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, April 16, 1867, and has lived in Los Angeles for over thirty years. His parents were Charles Ransom and Eliza Ann (Bogardus) Thorne, both natives of New York state, his mother being of English and Holland-Dutch ancestry, while his father was of a Quaker family with a mixture of French, Spanish and Holland-Dutch blood. Charles R. Thorne moved from New York to Virginia for the sake of his health, and was a planter in the latter state for five years. He then moved to Michigan, and from there to Illinois, where he traded for a large tract of land and cleared up a hundred sixty acres in Tazewell county. Still later he was a farmer and building contractor in Kansas and Nebraska, and in 1888 came to Los Angeles, where he did considerable building and contracting for a dozen years. He died at Los Angeles in 1901, at the age of sixty-three, and his wife passed away in 1915, aged seventy-nine. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and in Los Angeles both he and his wife joined the Baptist Church. He had been reared a Quaker and his wife a Presbyterian. They had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Those now living are: Mrs. W. E. Railsback, of Kansas; Dr. Elwood James Thorne, an osteopath physician at Pasadena; Mrs. George W. Watkins, of El Centro, California; Edwin Charles, and Herbert W., an assistant building inspector at Los Angeles. The oldest of the family was Mrs. W. E. Latham, who died in Nebraska in 1918. Another son died at the age of five years in Illinois. The first three of the family were natives of New York state, one other was born in New Jersey, and the last in Virginia.

Edward Charles Thorne was educated in the public schools of Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. He took work through the International Correspondence School in training for his profession. Up to the age of sixteen he worked at farming, and then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and followed that occupation from 1888 to 1907, being a mechanic, foreman and superintendent. For two years he was also in the mercantile business. He has been studying architecture since 1900. For three years he was an assistant building inspector at Los Angeles, and from 1909 to 1912 was structural engineer in the employ of the city government. In 1912 he applied to the State Board and received a certificate as an architect. The following year he was employed professionally by the Union Realty Company, and since 1913 has been practicing his profession alone. His offices are in the Western Mutual Life Building.

While living in Nebraska Mr. Thorne served five years in the First Nebraska Regiment of National Guards. He is an independent republican in politics and is a member of the University Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Angeles. He also belongs to the Automobile Club of Southern California. His home is at 1232 West Thirty-first street.

At Holdrege, Nebraska, May 7, 1887, he married Miss Hilda W. Rundstrum, of Galesburg, Illinois, where she was born and educated. They have four children, the first born at Holdrege, Nebraska, and the others in Los Angeles. Agnes E., the oldest, is the wife of Roy C. Wilson, of Santa Paula, California; Ina G. is at home; Elsie M. is the wife of William C. Minger, of Los Angeles, and Dorothy B. is at home. Mrs. Minger's husband served as a lieutenant in the Forty-second Field Artillery and was twice ordered overseas, the influenza epidemic countermanding the order the first time, and the armistice preventing his departure the second time. Mr. Thorne's children were all educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and the University of Southern California.

DUKE STONE, who came to Los Angeles from Oklahoma, where he practiced law a number of years, is regarded as one of the ablest trial lawyers of the Los Angeles bar, and does a large business representing casualty insurance and other corporations in Southern California. A lawyer of tried and tested ability, he is a man of many other interests, and his private tastes run to ranching. He has a home in the foothills at 2107 Beachwood Drive, Hollywood, and also owns a ranch of thirty acres in the San Fernando Valley, where he practices his hobby when free from the cares of his law office. This little ranch is all irrigated, and part of it is planted to walnuts.

Mr. Stone was born at Big Rock, twenty miles from Clarksville, Tennessee, the great tobacco market, on August 29, 1877, a son of William J. and Mary Ellen (Beresford) Stone. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Kentucky. They were married in Tennessee. William J. Stone served four years in the Confederate Army. In the early part of the war he was in Morgan's famous cavalry, and when most of the organization was captured, he joined a command under General Bragg. He was shot through the leg at the battle of Murfreesboro. He was a Tennessee farmer, and in 1887 moved with his family to Brownwood, in central Texas. He was interested in politics both in Tennessee and Texas, and was one of the leading democrats of those states. Both he and his wife died in Texas and are buried at Brownwood. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, all living except the oldest son, William, who died in Tennessee, and these children have all made good records. J. C. is an attorney at Muskogee, Oklahoma; R. G. is in the lumber business at Henryetta, Oklahoma; W. I. Stone was one of the first settlers at El Centro, California, and is in the real estate business in the Imperial Valley. The next in age is Duke. Mrs. Thomas J. Beasley is the wife of a Texas legislator and her home is in McCullough county, Texas. Mrs. John B. Young is the wife of a merchant at Checotah, Oklahoma. Mollie Jessie, the youngest daughter, is a teacher in the University of Oklahoma.

Duke Stone was ten years old when the family removed to Texas, and he finished his education in the public schools of Brownwood, and from high school entered Howard Payne College in that city, graduating with the degree A. B. in 1900. He also did post-graduate work at Baylor University, at Waco, and to pay the expenses of his higher education he taught country schools.

Mr. Stone was admitted to the bar in the territory of Oklahoma in 1903, and practiced at Ada. He did a large business there, became prominent in politics, and from Oklahoma came to Los Angeles July 22, 1912. He was admitted to the bar in September, and while getting established did some brief work and assisted the late H. H. Trowbridge, then

J. M. Waterman

general counsel for the Southern California Edison Company; also assisted the firm of Avery & French in their office until October 1, 1913, and for one year and two months held the office of first assistant United States attorney of this district. For a short time he was assistant attorney for the Los Angeles Wholesale Board of Trade, but for the last four and a half years has been steadily engaged in a large general practice, though specializing in casualty insurance work.

He has a prominent clientage, representing the American District Telegraph Company, the Los Angeles District Telegraph Company, the Western Indemnity Company, the United States Lloyd, the United States Casualty Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. His forte is the trial of cases before court or jury, and he is in court two-thirds of his time.

While in Oklahoma Mr. Stone represented the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway for seven years, and was also attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Ada about the same length of time. He is a member of the Order of Railway Employes. Since coming to Los Angeles he has tried a number of important cases as a representative of the United States government.

Mr. Stone has always been active in democratic politics. He is a Knight Templar Mason and still keeps his membership in Ada Lodge No. 16 in Oklahoma, being a charter member of that lodge. He served it as recorder three years. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World at Ada and is a member of the Golden State Camp of the Modern Woodmen at Los Angeles. He also belongs to Borak Temple No. 75 of the Knights of Pythias at Los Angeles.

Mr. Stone married Miss Eleanor Anna Warren, of Iola, Kansas, at Ada, Oklahoma, November 26, 1907. She was born in County Wexford, Ireland, of Presbyterian ancestry, and was brought to this country by her parents at the age of five years. She was liberally educated, receiving the degrees A. B. and A. M. from Ottawa University, at Ottawa, Kansas, and she met her husband while principal of schools at Ada, Oklahoma. In Los Angeles Mrs. Stone takes a great interest in the Parents-Teachers Association, and is also connected with the social clubs of Hollywood. They have one daughter, Eleanor Louise, who was born at Ada, Oklahoma.

J. M. WATERMAN. In the great volume of publicity that has been given to the resources of southern California in recent years, particularly those relating to the growing of agricultural crops, the name of J. M. Waterman has appeared probably as frequently as that of any other individual. Mr. Waterman has practically a national reputation for his work in connection with the marketing and co-operative selling movements of California farmers, especially among the producers of California lima beans. With almost thirty years of experience in business affairs in the state, his word is considered an authority on many subjects closely and vitally related to the welfare of California agriculture.

Mr. Waterman, one of whose chief business interests is the J. M. Waterman Selling Agency, represented not only in California but by local and sub agencies in many parts of the country, has had his home in Los Angeles since 1904. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 17, 1871, a son of Max and Emma (Bruell) Waterman. His parents spent all their lives in Germany, where his father was a cattle raiser, and he died at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. The widowed

mother passed away a few years ago, when over seventy. In their family were four sons and three daughters.

J. M. Waterman and two of his brothers came to the United States, the brothers being Emil, of San Francisco, and William M., of Los Angeles. Emil, the oldest, was the first to come to this country, being followed by William, four years later, while J. M. came in 1888. All have lived in California for thirty years or more. The brothers, however, have all been back to Europe several times, J. M. Waterman having been twice on the continent within the last twelve years.

Mr. Waterman received his early education in Germany under private tutors. At the age of fourteen, when his education was finished, he went to work in a wholesale dry goods establishment, and had three years of training before he came to the United States, at the age of seventeen. Landing in New York City, he remained a few weeks, and then started for California, stopping off a few days in Chicago and Omaha. From San Francisco he went to Hueneme, was there a few weeks, and thence to Los Angeles. Returning to San Francisco, he became a student in the old Eddy Street school. After three weeks he left his studies to go to work, and spent nine months in a general merchandise store in Shasta county. Once more back in San Francisco he remained a brief time and then came south to San Jose and found work in the store of A. & H. Martin as a bundle wrapper at three dollars a week. He was there two and a half years, was earning $150.00 per month and took care of all the cash and bookkeeping of the establishment. While the salary was not important, the business was one which presented a fine opportunity to the young man to learn, and his employers put everything in his way to encourage him. Later they found a position for him in San Francisco with Levi, Strauss & Company, wholesale dry goods. Beginning again at fifty dollars a month, at the end of two years he was getting a salary of a hundred fifty dollars a month. All the time Mr. Waterman cared less about the money remuneration and more about the opportunities to learn business methods thoroughly.

For some time he was at Hueneme in Ventura county working for his brother William at twenty dollars a month and board. This was a general merchandise store, but the feature of the business which especially appealed to Mr. Waterman was the handling of products direct from the farm to the market. At this time Mr. Waterman was a member of the National Guard of California. When war broke out with Spain in 1898 he was serving as corporal of Company H, 7th Regiment of Ventura. This company had its baggage aboard a steamer three times but was never sent to the field of action. In the meantime Mr. Waterman had an offer from a San Francisco house to go on the road as a traveling salesman, and he spent a year traveling. He then engaged in business for himself at San Jacinto in Riverside county, handling products and selling general merchandise direct to the consumers. This business was terminated during 1900-01 when the farmers suffered an almost complete crop failure. In 1902 Mr. Waterman, returning to San Francisco, engaged with his brother Emil in the grain and bean business for two years.

About that time Los Angeles began attracting the attention of the world by a revival of business and by promise of becoming one of the chief cities of the country. Mr. Waterman decided that his future lot would be cast with the city of the south. His brother Emil chose

to remain in San Francisco, and is still in business there under his own name.

On coming to Los Angeles in 1904 J. M. Waterman opened an office under his own name, also built his home, and has since been very successful in a number of lines of business, but chiefly in the buying of beans direct from the farmers and selling them all over the United States, Canada and Europe. He is and has been one of California's largest bean buyers and distributors. In both lima beans and grain he does a tremendous business, and his activities as a merchant and in connection with many movements of benefit to the producers have received special attention in many papers and magazines, including the *Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Waterman conducted at his own expense a laboratory for some time, involving an outlay of a considerable amount. The purpose of this laboratory was to put certain matters that had theretofore been guess work on a real scientific basis. He has always been impressed with the necessity of a scientific knowledge of what the soil is capable of, before putting seed in the ground, and what he has done in this direction has been a matter of general benefit and interest to all of Southern California. His laboratory experiments were conducted not only for soil examination, but with a view of determining the best fertilizers and also the production of the bacteria for crop inoculation.

Mr. Waterman was manager of the Lima Bean Association, which started in 1908, and was with it as long as the farmers of California supported the organization. An extensive article on the Lima Bean Association of California was written by John S. McGroarty, editor of this publication.

The J. M. Waterman Selling Agency is Mr. Waterman's individual business, with main offices at Los Angeles, but represented in San Francisco and with other offices and representatives all over the United States. He has also been active in the warehouse, storage and canning business, under the name of the Farmers Warehouse Company and Calima Canning Company.

Mr. Waterman is a republican in politics, though he voted for the progressive candidate for governor, Hiram Johnson. He has been a Mason since early manhood, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, is a Shriner and belongs to the various Masonic bodies at Los Angeles. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Brentwood Country Club, Argonaut Club and Merchants Exchange Club of San Francisco, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of Southern California. His offices are in the Corporation Building and his home at 442 South Normandie avenue.

CASSIUS DAVIS BLAIR has had a remarkably wide and diversified experience for a man of his years. He has been engaged in chemical, mining, hydraulic and construction engineering on many important projects, is a lawyer and business man, and is closely associated with some of the larger business and civic enterprises of Los Angeles.

He was born at Los Angeles September 4, 1882, his birthplace being a house at the southeast corner of West Seventh and Figueroa (then Pearl) street. His father was Nelson Theodore Blair of Dayton, New York, who came to California in 1873 and located at Los Angeles in 1878. Nelson Theodore Blair married at Plano, Tulare County, in 1873 Ellen Davis, whose father, Thomas Davis, settled at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, in 1850. Ellen Davis was one of the first graduates

of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, after it became a co-educational institution. From that time until her marriage she was a teacher in western schools.

Cassius Davis Blair attended public schools at Los Angeles, but went to work at the age of fifteen. During 1890-99 he was employed in the manufacturing plant of the Yosemite Company of California, and while there made a special study of chemistry and engineering as applied to manufacturing. This company sent him to the New England states in 1900 to install new plants.

In 1901 the Alabama Dredging and Jetty Company put him in charge of special construction of equipment to cope with the peculiar conditions of the "Y" cut off, Port Tampa, Florida. He then returned to California, and during 1902-3 was with the Calkins Manufacturing Company, mining machinery and chemicals. While there he made a special study of assaying and metallurgy and assisted in perfecting a line of appliances for those purposes. During the latter part of 1903 he joined the California Mines Corporation in Calaveras County, California, and later in the same year went to Eldorado District in Nevada, where he remained until 1906.

Again returning to California, Mr. Blair assisted in laying out several subdivisions, including Beverley Hills, and in the fall of 1906 became one of the members of the initial parties in the preliminary work on the Los Angeles Aqueduct. He was transferred to the City Engineer's Department, and while his duties kept him in Los Angeles he entered the University of Southern California College of Law as a special student, completing the course entirely by attending night sessions. Passing the bar examination, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of California in January, 1912, and soon afterward to the United States Courts.

Much of his professional and technical service since then has been in association with various movements for the improvement of the Los Angeles business district, particularly that of West Seventh and West Sixth streets. He is counsel for several large property holders and is counsel and director of some highly productive manufacturing and agricultural organizations in the southwest. Mr. Blair is president of the Pecos Valley Investment Company of California, a director of the Seventh Street Company, Greenfield Farms and Talbot Manufacturing Company, all of Los Angeles.

In politics Mr. Blair is a republican. He is affiliated with East Gate Lodge No. 290, F. and A. M., Pacific Chapter No. 192, Order of the Eastern Star, serving as its worthy patron in 1914, is a member of Ramona Parlor No. 109, Native Sons of the Golden West, and his church associations are Episcopalian.

At Santa Ana, California, September 5, 1906, he married Mildred Cormany Wetzel, a daughter of Peter W. and Margaret Loraine (Cormany) Wetzel. Her father was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and her mother was a native of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have one son, Philip J., born at Los Angeles June 15, 1909.

ALBERT J. WALLACE has been a resident and active figure in the business and civic life of Southern California for thirty years. His business energies have been absorbed by merchandising, banking, and large operations in lands, especially swamp reclamation work. For a dozen years he has been a factor in oil development, operating with Mr. McQuigg in the organization of the Traders Oil Company, of which he is an official.

C. C. Wolfelt

Mr. Wallace was born at Wellington, Ontario, Canada, February 11, 1853, a son of Donald and Harriet (Lasby) Wallace. He was liberally educated in the public schools and in Victoria University, Toronto, Canada. He was preparing for the Methodist ministry until failing health obliged him to give up that profession. In 1878 he went out to the prairies of North Dakota and engaged in merchandising, farming and banking in Pembina County until 1886. In that year he came to Los Angeles and has since been a prominent real state operator, his work as a real estate man figuring largely in the constructive processes of reclamation. The Traders Oil Company, of which he is secretary and director, is one of the principal producing companies in the Midway Field. He is also a director of the American Fuel Oil Company.

Mr. Wallace has long been prominent in the public life of his city and state. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Los Angeles City Council for three years. For four years, during 1911-14, he served as lieutenant governor of California. Though a republican, he has also been especially prominent in anti-liquor work, both state and national, and is state president of the Anti-Saloon League of California. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the California Club and City Club. In 1912 the University of Southern California gave him the honorary degree LL. D.

Mr. Wallace has four children: Kenneth Clark, born in Pasadena in August, 1890, is a graduate of high school and of the University of Southern California. He received his Master of Arts degree from Harvard University, and is now one of the superintendents of the Traders Oil Company in the Midway oil field. Donald, the second son, born in Pasadena in January, 1893, is also a high school graduate. He finished his course in Harvard University in 1916 and recently returned from France, where he was a bomber in a flying squadron. The two daughters are Helen Harriet, a graduate of the University of Southern California, and Katherine, a student in high school. Mrs. Wallace is the daughter of Rev. J. M. Hagar, of Los Angeles, California.

C. H. WOLFELT came to California in 1906. He brought with him a routine experience as a shoe clerk gained back in his home town of Fostoria, Ohio, while working for a shoe merchant named J. F. Peters. Mr. Wolfelt was born in Fostoria April 16, 1879, and while attending high school had worked in a shoe store.

For three years after coming to Los Angeles he was with the Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Company. He left that firm for a distinct purpose. Most young men are ambitious to get into a business of their own, but C. H. Wolfelt had more than an ambition, he had a vision which prompted him to strike out in new lines and build a business of a distinctive personality and atmosphere. It was his ideal to do an exclusive business, one not in competition with the common run of stores. Even ten years ago when the business was started, with the enthusiasm, good taste and ideals of the founder as the biggest part of the capital, there was something unique in the furnishing, environment and the equipment of the first shop at 432 South Broadway. Mr. Wolfelt had no purpose to attract a miscellaneous custom, but from the first regulated his patronage by a display and service which made an exclusive appeal.

Out of that preliminary enterprise has developed what is known all over the west, and because California is a social center for the world, therefore known in many continents, as "The Bootery." The Bootery

is represented by shops in three California cities, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Pasadena. Recently plans have been formulated to establish another branch of the business in New York City. These shops exist solely to supply the exclusive and high class patronage of women. The business furnishes a wide variety of styles in woman's footgear, but practically only one class, that of the highest. Those who exemplify the quiet elegance of good taste in their dress do not consciously seek to advertise the origin of the goods they wear, but among women of that class in California it is more and more taken for granted that their common tastes find satisfaction when shoes are concerned in "The Bootery" shops.

The business, conducted under the name C. H. Wolfelt Company, was greatly enlarged in 1913, with the opening of a shop at San Francisco and another in Pasadena. The San Francisco store is at 152 Geary street and the Pasadena store in the Maryland Hotel Building. The business was incorporated November 9, 1908, with Mr. Wolfelt as president.

Mr. Wolfelt is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Brentwood Country Club, Culver City Country Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

At Los Angeles May 28, 1907, he married Miss Mabel C. Anderson, who was born and educated in southern California. They have a daughter, Martha Louise, born at Los Angeles. The family home is at 2211 Budlong avenue. However, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfelt spend much of their time in New York City. Mrs. Wolfelt is the champion woman automobile driver of the world. In 1918 she won all the cups and broke all the records for a woman at the wheel.

CHARLES W. LYON, a prominent native son of the Golden West, has achieved distinction as a hard working and capable lawyer, a member of the firm Fredericks and Hanna in the Merchants National Bank Building at Los Angeles. This prominent law firm comprises four attorneys—J. D. Fredericks, Byron C. Hanna, Arthur L. Veitch and Charles W. Lyon.

Mr. Lyon was born in Los Angeles September 13, 1887, a son of James H. and Laura Emma (Simpson) Lyon. His father and mother were natives of Maine. The Lyon ancestry goes back to the earliest settlement of New England, one of the family connections being the famous John Alden, and in a later generation the poet Longfellow was a relative. The Simpsons are an old family of Machias, Maine, where they were established in Revolutionary times. James H. Lyon and his wife were married in Maine, and the former came to California fifty years ago around the Horn, his wife subsequently joining him after a trip across the plains. James Lyon during his active life was a carpenter foreman and architect, and constructed many of the old-time buildings in Los Angeles. In early life he was noted as an athlete, being the champion long-distance runner of Los Angeles for a number of years. The family home was formerly on Fifth and Spring streets. The parents are still living, both well preserved, and of their family of nine children five sons and two daughters are still living. Some of them are now in other states. Mrs. Frank K. Eckley, the oldest child, lives at Fresno, and she and her husband are well known socially and also in a business way both at Los Angeles and Fresno. Josiah F. is a past president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, is a telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific and

S. Nordlinger

a resident of Los Angeles. Ludlum Longfellow, the youngest of the family, is with the United States Army at Camp Kearney.

Charles W. Lyon, the eighth child, was educated in Los Angeles, attending public schools and business college. At the age of fifteen he went to work for the Title Insurance and Trust Company, spent six years with that organization, and at the same time carried on the study of law in night school. He left the company at the age of twenty-one and continued his law work in the office of Thorpe & Hanna and was admitted to the bar in 1910 at the age of twenty-three. He remained with the firm of Thorpe & Hanna, and that firm today is Fredericks and Hanna, with Mr. Lyon a junior partner.

Mr. Lyon has been prominent in republican politics for a number of years. In 1914 he was elected to the Legislature from the Sixty-second District, being then twenty-seven years of age. He was re-elected in 1916 and in 1918 was chosen to the State Senate to represent the Thirty-fourth District. His four-year term began January 1, 1919. The Thirty-fourth is the largest senatorial district in California. Mr. Lyon served as city attorney of Venice, California, in 1917-18. He was only twenty-one years of age when he was elected president of Los Angeles Parlor No. 45 of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is past state president of the California State Aerie of Eagles, which has over thirty thousand members in California. He is past president of Ocean Park Aerie No. 924 of this order, and is exalted ruler for 1919-20 of Santa Monica Lodge of Elks No. 906. He is also affiliated with Ocean Park Lodge No. 369, A. F. and A. M., and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Mr. Lyon and family reside at 700 Victoria Avenue at Venice. He married Miss Nancy Player Janney on September 21, 1912. Mrs. Lyon was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Janney. Her father was one of the eminent metallurgical engineers of America and the world, and was one of the founders of the famous Utah Copper mines, was mill superintendent of all the copper mines of Utah and of other mines in Arizona, and was associated with the noted Colonel D. C. Jackling in many of his enterprises. Mrs. Janney, the widowed mother of Mrs. Lyon, lives on South Harvard boulevard in Los Angeles. Mrs. Lyon received her education in Los Angeles, being a graduate of the Westlake School for Girls. She is a member of Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club. Their two children, both born in Los Angeles, are Nancy Jane and Charles W. Jr.

SIMON NORDLINGER. The modern cosmopolitan world of Los Angeles has appreciation of one of its most perfect and adequate commercial institutions in the handsome establishment at 631-633 South Broadway known as S. Nordlinger & Sons, Gold and Silversmiths. Without doubt it is one of the largest and finest jewelry houses on the Pacific Coast.

When the founder passed away a few years ago he had two worthy successors in his sons, who are the proprietors today. Simon Nordlinger was a conspicuous example of the genius and skill of a foreign country transplanted to the rich and virgin soil of America. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, near the Swiss border, May 11, 1845. At the age of thirteen he left home to become an apprentice under a Swiss watchmaker. In 1864, at the age of nineteen, through the generosity of his uncle in New York City, he came to America and spent about four years in New York. The spirit of the west attracted him and he came

as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, remaining there eight months, until the first transcontinental railroad had been completed. He traveled to San Francisco as a passenger on the first transcontinental train to reach that city at the Golden Gate. The opportunities he was seeking were not present in San Francisco. Then followed a visit to southern California, where his quest was likewise unrewarded until from San Diego he stopped at Los Angeles, visiting a young man who had been one of his companions in Switzerland. This friend informed him of a watchmaker who desired to sell his business. After a brief negotiation Mr. Nordlinger bought the shop. This transaction occurred in 1869. At that time Los Angeles had about five thousand inhabitants, perhaps two thousand whites and the remainder Mexicans and Indians. Involved in the deal there was no special stock and little more in fact than a place to work. The shop was in an old one-story adobe shack with a floor space of about 12x40 feet on Commercial street between Main and Los Angeles streets.

The distinguishing qualities of the place of business were the personality and character of the neat proprietor, who had a genius for success, combined with sound intelligence, thrift, integrity and foresight and a thorough skill as a watchmaker and jeweler. He displayed at his little old fashioned window at the front a few watches and some cheap jewelry, while outside hung a large wooden watch as a typical sign. He worked alone, living in the rear of the store and closing and locking the door when he went out to dine. It is not too much to say that the splendid store of today is a practical monument to the industry and character of the young man who went to work on Commercial street in 1869. He acquired the confidence and patronage of the people of that day. After a time he had to employ help and carry a larger and larger stock. The business outgrew the first store, he moved to larger quarters in a better location, and this history repeated itself until there were six removals before the present location in the center of the retail business section was occupied. The present home of S. Nordlinger & Sons is nine blocks southwesterly from the first place of business.

March 31, 1874, five years after establishing his business in Los Angeles, Mr. Nordlinger married at San Francisco, Miss Fannie Berg. She was born at San Francisco, and her birth was the first record of a Jewish girl born in that city. She died at Los Angeles February 22, 1905. They were the parents of two sons, Louis S. and Melville. These sons as they grew up manifested some of the qualities of business, and in 1904 Louis was given a place in the business and in 1907 Melville came in, resulting in the organization of a stock company under the name of S. Nordlinger & Sons.

After forty-two years of active service with the business Simon Nordlinger passed away, April 2, 1911. The firm has been continued with Louis S. as president. The late Mr. Nordlinger after his business was completely devoted to his home, and his affection for and the richness of love he enjoyed in the family circle were among the most conspicuous facts of his long and useful life.

Louis S. Nordlinger, president of S. Nordlinger & Sons, Gold and Silversmiths, entered his father's business twenty-five years ago at the engraver's bench, was made secretary when the business was incorporated, and since his father's death has been its president and active executive.

Thus the story of this business, told in the sketch of his honored father, Simon Nordlinger, is continued through his own personality and

career. Mr. Nordlinger was born in Los Angeles June 21, 1875. His birthplace was the third house north of Second street on Fort street, now Broadway. He attended the public schools and graduated in 1893 from Belmont School at Belmont, California. He was prepared there for Leland Stanford University, but instead of going to college accepted the advice of his father to learn the jewelry engraver's trade. He spent the year 1894 and a part of 1895 in a private office at San Francisco and in the latter year returned to Los Angeles and entered the engraving department of his father's business. That was his chief work in the establishment for eight years, and after that he had experience in all branches of the business. The firm of S. Nordlinger & Sons was incorporated in 1907 with Louis Nordlinger as secretary. In 1911, after his father's death, he became president.

The present handsome location and establishment at 631-633 South Broadway represents the sixth removal of the business since it was established in 1869, and has been occupied since 1910. This is the old jewelry house and establishment at Los Angeles and one of the first ten oldest of all business concerns in the city.

Mr. Nordlinger is also a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, a director of the Morris Plan Bank, is a former director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and is the first vice-president and for five years has held that office in the California Gold and Silversmiths Association. He is a member of Corona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and has been its treasurer for the past seventeen years and a member of the Parlor since 1896. He is affiliated with Westgate Lodge No. 335, F. and A. M., at Los Angeles, is a past master of that lodge, and in 1911 received the honorary thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Culver City Country Club, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Federated Jewish Charities. His firm belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Municipal League and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Nordlinger married Miss Rose B. Loew, of Los Angeles, January 2, 1907. She is a native of Los Angeles, and was educated in the city schools, public and private, as well as in Europe. Mrs. Nordlinger is a daughter of Jacob Loew, of Los Angeles, who came to the city in 1868, and she is a granddaughter of the distinguished Californian, the late Harris Newmark, who died in 1916, and who came to Los Angeles in 1856. Harris Newmark, author of the recently published "Sixty Years in Southern California," was a monumental figure in this city, and his career is fully sketched on other pages. Mrs. Nordlinger has been very active in Red Cross Canteen work at both depots, looking after the incoming and outgoing soldiers. Mr. Nordlinger was likewise identified with this local war work, particularly in the Liberty Loan campaigns and as a member of the Red Cross teams. Mr. and Mrs. Nordlinger have two children, both natives of Los Angeles, Fannie Emily and Louis S., Jr. The family home is at 1537 West 9th street.

STEPHEN H. TAFT, father of Judge Frederick Harris Taft, of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, spent the greater part of his long and useful life in Iowa, but was also a resident of Southern California and is distinguished here as the "father" of Sawtelle.

He was born at Volney in Oswego County, New York, September 14,

1825, the sixth in a family of ten children born to Stephen and Vienna (Harris) Taft. The founder of the family in America was Robert Taft, who came from England and settled at Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1679. Robert was the father of five sons, and the generation including Judge Frederick H. Taft is of the ninth in direct descent. One of the sons of Robert Taft was the ancestor of former President William H. Taft.

Stephen T. Taft was born in a log house on a farm, and was chiefly indebted to his mother for his early education. He worked as a farm hand, taught school, and at the age of twenty was licensed to preach by the Wesleyan Methodist Church. His religious experience was one proof of his independence of mind. He early identified himself with the Christian Union movement, later became a Unitarian, and in 1854 organized an independent Congregational Society in Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, New York, and preached to it three years. For five years he was pastor of an independent church at Martinsburg in Lewis County, New York.

In the fall of 1862 he moved to Iowa, contracted for the purchase of nearly seven thousand acres of land on the West DesMoines River in Humboldt County and selected the site for a new town, which was first known as Springvale and later as Humboldt. The following year he brought out a colony of about fifty persons, laid out his town, superinmill, and also operated a hotel. He was a great lover all his life of trees, tended the construction of a dam and saw mill, later built a grist and flour and in Humboldt superintended the planting of thousands of trees and donated two parks dedicated to the use of the public, one being Taft's Park and the other John Brown Park. The name of the latter recalls his enthusiasm for the great abolitionist, John Brown, and his own active part in that cause. After John Brown was hanged Mr. Taft preached a sermon which was published and attracted much attention.

The first five years he spent in Iowa he was pastor of the Christian Union Church. In 1868 he began the work of founding an unsectarian institution of learning known as Humboldt College, which opened in September, 1872, and of which he was the first president. Among the influential eastern friends who helped him in this undertaking were Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett Hale, James Freeman Clark, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Ames, Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, Peter Cooper, Charles Sumner and William Cullen Bryant.

He also commenced the publication of a republican newspaper known as the Humboldt County True Democrat, which later became the Humboldt Kosmos and is now the Republican. He was identified with every interest and activity of the Humboldt community for over thirty years. He has been described as a man of medium height, strong, rugged, and able to endure all the hardships and privations of pioneering. Several times in Iowa he was caught in blinding blizzards of that section, and he had many other narrow escapes from imminent danger.

Besides the papers which he published he wrote for the public press, and the vigor of his mind was undimmed to the very end. In 1913 he returned to his old town of Humboldt and was the principal speaker at the semi-centennial of the community. He was a strong advocate of temperance and one of the early members of the prohibition party. Only a few weeks before his death he wrote a letter in which he expressed the fundamental reasons for a general condemnation of all people for the German Kaiser and the system he represented.

Mr. Taft came to California in 1896. He was then over seventy years

of age, but he had strength and resources to found another town, Sawtelle, adjoining the National Soldiers' Home. He published a monthly paper known as the Bay District Investigator, one of the objects of which was to promote the annexation of Sawtelle to Los Angeles, a movement which culminated about a year before his death. He was prominent in the Iowa Association of Southern California, served as its honorary president, and was a member of the Centenary Club of Los Angeles, composed exclusively of near-centenarians. At the age of eighty-nine he sat for a full year upon the Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

Death came to him as he desired, while in the full possession of his faculties and engaged in the work he loved. While pruning a tree for one of his tenants at Sawtelle he fell to the ground, was severely stunned, but walked home. His death occurred as a reaction of the shock, and came on April 22, 1918, at the age of ninety-two years and seven months

Two tributes written after his death serve to express some of the dominant characteristics of his life: "Mr. Taft could do more different things and have them all going at one time than any man in the northern half of the state of Iowa." "He was a worthy citizen and a forceful personality. He was a builder, one of the few who could, despite his handicaps, impress his character upon communities and times."

February 22, 1853, he married Mary A. Burnham, of Madison, New York. Her father, Rockwell Burnham, was of a family established in Rhode Island in the middle of the seventeenth century. Mrs. Taft died at Santa Monica, California, February 1, 1898. Several years later Mr. Taft married a niece of his first wife, Mrs. Etta Burnham Barber, who with two adopted girls survive him. By his first marriage he had six children: George B., who died in infancy; Mary V., the only daughter, who died in 1889, at the age of twenty-two; Elwin S., the youngest of the family, who died in 1900; William J., Frederick H. and Sidney A., who survive their honored father.

FREDERICK HARRIS TAFT, who has been a resident of Santa Monica since 1894, has practiced law in Southern California for a quarter of a century, and for the past six years has been a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. He presided over the Juvenile Court nearly two years, and is now in charge of Department No. 13, the Court of Domestic Relations.

A man better fitted for the responsibilities he enjoys it would be difficult to find. Mr. Taft is not an extreme in any direction, not radical, is not easily attracted to superficial advantages, and altogether is a plain, everyday citizen, has led a well regulated life, one of much usefulness, and has the temper, the training, the insight and the patience which serve to distinguish even the routine performance of his daily duties.

Judge Taft was born at Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, New York, April 4, 1857, and is a son of the late Stephen Harris Taft, a well-known figure in Southern California, whose career is reviewed on other pages. Judge Taft shared in the general admiration of his father, and also pays a particular tribute of gratitude to his mother, Mary Antoinette Burnham Taft, who was born May 1, 1832, at Madison, New York, and died February 1, 1898, at Santa Monica, California. His mother shared all the hardships of the Iowa pioneer, was a woman of unusual poise, and gave quiet, efficient support to all charities and good works in her old home town of Humboldt, Iowa, where her memory is the cherished possession of the entire community. She was one of the mothers who crown womanhood with sanctity.

Judge Taft grew up in Iowa from the age of six, acquired a liberal education and was a successful newspaper man in that state before taking up the practice of law. He graduated from Humboldt College in 1879, but his experience in newspaper work began in 1874, and until 1882 he was editor and publisher of the Humboldt *Kosmos*. In 1883 he was one of the founders of the Hardin County Citizen, and from 1884 to 1887 was associated as editor and manager with the Fort Dodge Messenger. He continued newspaper and publication work in Sioux City until 1892. While at Sioux City he was a student of law in Morningside College, now Northwestern University, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1892.

With eight months of practice as a lawyer in Iowa Judge Taft arrived at Los Angeles in 1893, and became one of the organizers of the firm of Tanner & Taft at Santa Monica in 1894. In 1904 this firm became Tanner, Taft & Odell, and so continued until Judge Taft went on the bench.

Judge Taft has taken considerable interest in politics as a progressive republican for many years. He served as city attorney of Santa Monica from 1902 to 1907, and was appointed superior judge in August, 1913. He was regularly elected to that office in 1914. At different times he has held offices on school and library boards of Santa Monica, and during the war was community chairman of the Four-Minute Men.

Judge Taft is a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Santa Monica and in Los Angeles is a member of the Union League, Los Angeles Athletic, City Club and Gamut Club. He became an Odd Fellow in early manhood, but has never been attracted into the ranks of secret fraternities. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

February 23, 1881, at Humboldt, Iowa, he married Frances M. Welch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ira L. Welch of that town. Mrs. Taft has been prominent in social and club life at Santa Monica for a quarter of a century, is former president of the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club, and past matron of Seaside Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Judge and Mrs. Taft had three children: Alice Marie, who died in infancy; Muriel Charlena, wife of Nathan E. Shutt, of Santa Monica; and Harris Welch Taft, who married Lucile Sharp and is a member of the law firm Tanner, Odell & Taft at Santa Monica and Los Angeles.

JOHN BARNES MILLER, chairman of the Southern California Edison Company, has long been identified with the electrical industry in this section. He first came to California in 1891, remaining here about a year, and returned east only because of his father's ill health. In 1896, however, he moved to California, almost immediately becoming identified with the development and consolidation of electric power companies. His work has been an important contributing factor in giving southern California its premier position in the United States in the production and transmission of hydro-electric power.

John B. Miller was born at Port Huron in St. Clair county, Michigan, October 23, 1869, a son of John Edgar and Sarah Amelia (Barnes) Miller. His American ancestry goes back two or three centuries to an original colony of Mennonites or Swiss-German Quakers who left Europe on account of religious persecution and settled in Pennsylvania at the invitation of William Penn. He attended public and private schools at Port Huron and was graduated from the Ann Arbor High School in 1888, and then entered the University of Michigan, studying for the degree of A. B. At the end of his second year, however, he was compelled to leave college on account of a serious crisis in his

John R. Mott

father's health. He undertook the management of his father's business and at the same time studied law. In 1892 he became interested in a plantation near Delhi, Richmond Parish, Louisiana, managing it for about two years and then returning to Michigan, where his father was again actively engaged in business. They became interested in the steamboat and fuel business, to which he devoted about three years.

In 1896 Mr. Miller moved to California, made a thorough investigation of conditions, and was deeply impressed with the wonderful opportunities for development of electricity for light and power and the utilization of water power for long transmission, a method then little known, and decided to ally himself with the industry.

At that time southern California had a number of little plants, none large enough to attract capital and therefore none in a position to expand or render adequate service to a growing community. Mr. Miller took the lead in amalgamating a number of small plants, acquired valuable water power sites, and in 1901 was elected president of the Edison Electric Company, one of the first great electric utilities furnishing electric current to numerous towns and cities throughout southern California. He served as the president of this company and its successors until 1917, when the Pacific Light and Power Corporation was consolidated with the Southern California Edison Company, and Mr. Miller became the executive head of the combined companies with the title of chairman.

Many other institutions have felt the impress of his resourceful mind. He was one of the founders of the old Southwestern National Bank, later consolidated with the First National Bank; also of the Los Angeles Trust Company, now the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank; and at the present time is president of the Landowners Company, the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Company, and is vice-president of the Sinaloa Land and Water Company and of California Delta Farms, Inc. He is a director of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of Santa Barbara Gas and Electric Company. Mr. Miller is a trustee of the Polytechnic Elementary School of Pasadena, where he has his home, and of the Harvard School of Los Angeles. He is a member of the California, Automobile, Los Angeles Athletic and Los Angeles Country Clubs, all of Los Angeles; the Midwick Country Club and Overland Club of Pasadena, Santa Barbara Club, Santa Barbara Polo Club and Santa Barbara Country Club, the Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs of San Francisco and the Racquet and Tennis and D. K. E. Clubs of New York. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a republican in politics and an Episcopalian in religion.

On April 17, 1895, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Carrie Borden Johnson, of Yonkers, New York. They have the following children: Philadelphia Borden, now Mrs. Donald O'Melveny, John Borden, Edgar Gail, Morris Barnes and Carrie St. Clair Miller.

From the beginning of the great war Mr. Miller was very active in the American Red Cross. He was appointed a member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross War Finance Committee, and in 1917 he was elected a member of the Board of Incorporators. In the first War Fund campaign he served as chairman for all the territory west of the Mississippi, and in the second War Fund campaign was chairman for the Pacific Division. He then served as manager of the Pacific Division from December 1, 1918, to June 1, 1919, and is now a member of the Advisory Committee for the Division.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY. No one in Los Angeles or the Southwest can escape a vivid daily reminder of the vital service and efficiency of the Southern California Edison Company, one of the greatest public utilities in America. A brief history and description of the company and its service brings to light some interesting facts in the pioneer development and transmission of the electric current which are probably known only to a few of the older residents and practical electric engineers.

In 1888 Walter S. Wright of Pasadena and E. E. Peck came into possession of a miniature electric plant at San Pedro. Soon afterwards the village trustees cancelled their street lighting contract, and the owners of the plant found no outside demand to warrant the operation of the business. Mr. Peck, after returning from the East, bought back the engine and dynamo, which in the meantime had been sold to a junk dealer, and tried to secure a franchise from the city of Los Angeles. The City Council denied his application and the county supervisors granted him the privilege of operating a plant outside the city limits. This plant, consisting of an eighty-horsepower boiler and engine and a thirty-light arc lighting dynamo, was installed in a small building on Twenty-second Street, just east of Vermont Avenue.

It began operation in December, 1895, and that was the origin of the West Side Lighting Company, one of the first of many constituent enterprises now merged in the complete history of the Southern California Edison Company. The West Side Lighting Company comprised E. E. Peck, Walter S. Wright, William R. Staats and George H. Barker, and at the time of its organization was known as the Walter S. Wright Electric Company. Mr. Wright remained with the company as attorney and member of the board of directors until his death a few years ago, while Mr. Staats is still a director and one of the vice presidents of the Southern California Edison Company.

Unable to secure a public franchise from the City of Los Angeles, the company extended its business to private patrons of the city by setting poles on private property and only crossing the city with the wires. Mr. Wright finally discovered an old franchise and bought it. This franchise was shortly to expire and one of its conditions required that the company furnish lighting at the City Hall. Two weeks remained to comply with this condition. Every man in the company went to work and got the line as far as Third and Hill Streets by stringing the wires on the poles of the Los Angeles Traction Company. A block still remained between that point and the City Hall and there were no poles. Permission was granted by Mr. Byrne to set a horse on the roof of the Byrne Building, and by this means the wires were carried to the tower of the City Hall, and on the night before the day on which the franchise would have expired a light was burning in the City Hall tower.

All of this was done in the early part of 1896, and on June 5th of that year the West Side Lighting Company was incorporated, capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars, and with an authorized bond issue of three hundred thousand dollars. Business was rapidly developed, soon outgrowing the little plant on Twenty-second Street, and the directors deciding to build for all time, bought the power house and equipment of the Second Street Cable Railway, at Second and Boylston Streets, the site of the present Los Angeles Number One Substation, and transformed the whole into a modern steam power station. This plant began operation in December, 1896, but contrary to expectations, the demand grew so rapidly that additional machinery had to be installed the following month, and still more later in the same year.

In December, 1897, these properties were taken over by the Los Angeles Edison Electric Company, capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars and with a bond issue authorized at equal amount. This capitalization was later increased to a million dollars and a bond issue authorized for one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars. The company at that time had great trouble in securing necessary capital for its rapid development. At that juncture John B. Miller, for many years president of the company and now chairman, became treasurer and a director. He at once proved an important factor in the affairs of the company and has been its directing genius along financial lines. Twenty years ago the company's one and only bookkeeper was R. H. Ballard, now first vice president, while the cashier was W. L. Percey, now treasurer.

The second chapter in the history of the Edison Company begins with the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, starting with the year 1892. The Redlands group had been developing hydro electric generation and long distance transmission. It comprised principally H. H. Sinclair, Henry Fisher and A. W. Decker, an electrical engineer. After organizing the company, in 1892, they set about the building of a hydro electric plant at the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon, some eight miles from the city of Redlands. Mr. Decker insisted on the installation of a three-phase system similar to one then being operated in an experimental way in Tivoli, near Rome. But much delay ensued before the plans and specifications for such a plant would be accepted by any American company manufacturing electrical equipment on the ground that such a plan was "a foolish piece of business." Finally the General Electric Company agreed to build two two hundred and fifty kilowatt three-phase generators. These were installed in what is now known as Mill Creek Number One Hydro Electric Plant, being the first hydro electric three-phase long distance plant in the world. These generators and the original motors connected to the transmission system, the first of the kind ever turned out by the General Electric Company, and placed in operation in 1893, are still in daily service and are operating in parallel in perfect accord with the latest creations of the art at Big Creek.

The Redlands group also organized the Southern California Power Company and acquired water rights on the Santa Ana River, and in 1899 put in operation a second station, now known as Mill Creek No. 2. Meanwhile the Los Angeles group was having trouble in keeping its power supply equal to its increasing business. It was but natural the two groups, the one having the market and the other the power, should join forces, and in June, 1898, the Southern California Power Company was taken over by the Edison Company. The Santa Ana River No. 1 plant was completed and put into operation in December, 1898, transmitting power at 33,000 volts to Los Angeles, sixty-eight miles away, a distance and voltage theretofore unheard of. The many difficulties and problems in this marvelous piece of electrical pioneering were solved to the lasting credit of the principal men in the organization.

In subsequent years the Edison Company rapidly expanded, acquiring the Pasadena Electric Light and Power Company, and entering the Pasadena field in August, 1898; purchasing the gas and electric properties of the Santa Ana Gas and Electric Company at Santa Ana in 1899, and acquiring the Redlands properties in 1901. In 1902 the Kern River projects were acquired with the purchase of the California Power Company, and the same year Mountain Power Company, with Santa Ana River No. 2, was taken over.

These properties were all taken over September 1, 1902, at a

that time the Edison Electric Company was organized, with a capitalization of ten million dollars and an authorized bond issue of the same amount. In 1903 occurred the consolidation of the United Electric Gas and Power Company with the Edison Company, giving the latter gas and electric properties at Santa Barbara, Santa Monica and Long Beach, and electric properties at Redondo, San Pedro and Monrovia, including a steam plant at Santa Monica. In 1906 gas properties were acquired in Whittier, Pomona, Riverside, Redlands, Colton and Monrovia, but subsequently the gas properties were all sold.

The present corporation, the Southern California Edison Company, was formed in 1909, with a capitalization of thirty million dollars and an authorized bond issue of the same amount. Later the capital was increased to a hundred million dollars, with bond issue authorized at a hundred thirty-six million dollars. In 1909 W. A. Breckenridge came into the organization as vice president and general manager, and is now president of the company. Mr. Breckenridge is an eminent electrical engineer, and was engineer in charge of construction at the building of the hydro-electric plant at Niagara Falls.

Besides the improvements and extension of existing plants and service from year to year, the next important acquisition came in 1917 with the purchase of the franchises, property and business of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, and controlling interest in the Ventura County Power Company and several smaller companies. This purchase gave to the Edison system hydro-electric plants including the famous Big Creek plants, known all over the world, a large steam plant at Redondo, and altogether more than doubled the company's power supply. The merger was also notable because it brought into the company as its largest individual stockholder and as a member of the board of directors Henry E. Huntington, a name that speaks for itself everywhere in California.

W. E. Dunn entered the board of directors with Mr. Huntington, bringing with him his wide knowledge of legal and practical affairs; also Howard E. Huntington, whose experience in the administrative affairs of corporations is of value to the management.

Others who came into the organization at that time were George C. Ward, now second vice president; A. N. Kemp, comptroller, and E. R. Davis, superintendent of the Northern Division.

A few words should be added to this historical sketch to describe the status of the company at the close of 1918. The Southern California Edison Company, with its subsidiaries, most important of which are the Mt. Whitney Power and Electric Company, operating in the San Joaquin Valley, and Santa Barbara Electric Company, operating in Santa Barbara and vicinity, now has an installed capacity of 158,920 horsepower in seventeen hydro-electric plants, and 143,510 horsepower in eight steam stations, a total installation of 302,430 horsepower. All these are linked together and inter-connected by more than fifteen hundred miles of high-tension transmission lines operating at voltages ranging from 150,000 to 30,000 volts, and eight thousand miles of distributing lines, supplying electric energy to two hundred thousand consumers. This electric energy does more than light and serve transportation needs, being in fact an indispensable asset to the entire industrial work of the territory covered. The company serves with electric energy a population of more than a million people, covering an area of fifty-five thousand square miles, greater than that of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware.

The first steam plant operated by the company had a capacity of eighty horsepower. The capacity of the latest steam plant at Long Beach is 65,000 horsepower. The first hydro-electric plant had a capacity of 500 kilowatts; the latest, the two Big Creek plants, 32,000 kilowatts each. The first long distance transmission line was eight miles long and was operated at 2,300 volts. The latest is 240 miles long and is operated at 150,000 volts. The first company had a capitalization of five hundred thousand dollars, and the latest one hundred million dollars. These facts and figures have real significance and portray in a graphic manner some of the most important developments in Southern California during the last thirty years.

Interesting and illustrative of the growth of Southern California, as has been the history of the company, the personal element is even more so to those who are familiar with what has been achieved. What is affectionately termed "The Edison Spirit" has dominated all of the dealings of officers and employees with each other and has naturally radiated to the public, giving potent force to the slogan introduced by Mr. Miller when he first took charge of its affairs: "Good service, courteous treatment, square dealing."

Besides Mr. Miller, Mr. Ballard and Mr. Percey, already mentioned, those prominently identified with the upbuilding of the company and in its employ over fifteen years are B. F. Pearson, general superintendent of the Southern Division, who had charge of much of the original construction; S. M. Kennecy, general agent in charge of the commercial department, and who has a record of developing new business for the company nearly always in advance of its generative capacity; W. L. Frost, his assistant, who has advanced through all of the grades; John Otto, purchasing agent, who entered the service as district agent; A. W. Childs, superintendent of sales, and Dr. H. C. Stinchfield, chief surgeon.

This sketch would not be complete without tribute to the memory of the late H. H. Trowbridge, who, as general counsel for the company, solved many intricate problems, and his foresight and wisdom were substantial factors in making the Southern California Edison Company a permanent institution of the Southwest.

ARTHUR GEORGE WELLS. Indelibly inscribed on the pages of railroad history is the name of Arthur George Wells, whose strong intellect and long experience, directed in the channels of railroad business, have gained for him pre-eminence as one of the most efficient men in his line of work in the country, and for the past seventeen years he has held the responsible and dignified position of general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. A level, cool-headed man of business may command respect because of his great capacities in managing vast enterprises and his power to change circumstances to suit his will, and may have as chosen associates others of like calibre and similar power and interests, but in order to secure the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen he must have other qualities of a tenderer nature to win personal affection. That Arthur George Wells does possess these characteristics of a finer fibre his many friends in every walk of life testify, and these make him one of the best liked men in his community, as well as one of the most successful in the railroad business.

Arthur George Wells was born at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, November 18, 1861, a son of Arthur and Georgiana Dora (Ridout) Wells. The Wells family is one of the old ones in England, and its records show that Mr. Wells' grandfather on the paternal side fought under General

Wellington against the great Napoleon in the Spanish campaign. Until he was fifteen years old Arthur George Wells attended the public schools at Guelph, but then left school to become self-supporting, entering the railroad service, in which it was destined he was to rise rapidly. Like the majority of men in the railroad business who reach the top, he understands every detail of it, and his first connection with this line of endeavor was as an apprentice machinist in the shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad at St. Joseph, Missouri, which he entered in 1876. Having completed his apprenticeship, in 1880 Mr. Wells was made clerk of the mechanical department, leaving this road for the position of purchasing agent for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. It was in March, 1882, that Mr. Wells began his long career with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in a clerical position at San Marcial, New Mexico, and in June, 1882, was promoted to be chief clerk to the general superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at Albuquerque, New Mexico, while in 1885 he was made trainmaster of the same road, and in these connections he was able to gain an insight into the management which served to prepare him for duties involving larger responsibilities. By 1886 the ability of this alert young man brought him to the notice of those in authority, and he was made assistant to the general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in January, 1890, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railroad, which was merged into the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, in the service of which road Mr. Wells remained until 1893, being superintendent successively of the Peoria, Indianapolis and St. Louis divisions. He was then made assistant to the first vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and was then given a general superintendency of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and later was made general superintendent of the Southern California Railroad, the San Francisco Railroad and the Jan Joaquin Railroad, all branches of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and in 1901 was made general manager of the Coast Lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Los Angeles, California.

On October 15, 1884, Mr. Wells was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Gertrude Alice Barnard, a daughter of John F. Barnard. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have two daughters, namely Helen Audley, who married H. Norton Johnson and lives at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Louise. Since he cast his vote, Mr. Wells has been a stanch republican, but aside from exercising the right of suffrage, he does not participate in politics. Social by nature, he finds relaxation and congenial companionship in the Los Angeles Country, California, Pacific, Union and San Francisco Clubs and the Automobile Club of Southern California. The sound judgment and singleness of purpose which have characterized Mr. Wells' handling of the various problems which were presented to him for solution in the different positions he has held have been valuable assets to him and his roads, and he has developed with his knowledge of railroad experience a keen interest in life, an open mind and quick understanding. He is a man of personal charm, culture and widely diversified interests, and is one of the constructive citizens of his part of the country.

WILFORD E. DEMING is a veteran real estate man of Los Angeles, has been familiar with the changes and developments in real estate values for a quarter of a century, and has been one of the city's most successful operators and business men.

He was born at Marysville in Marshall County, Kansas, July 17, 1860, a son of Dr. J. C. and Ulrica C. (Erickson) Deming. A few years after his birth his parents moved to Indiana, where his father practiced his profession as a physician in different parts of the state. Mr. Deming attended public school and graduated from high school at the age of seventeen, after which he spent one year in Purdue University. He became a successful stock raiser and farmer in Jasper County, Indiana, and remained there until 1892, when he sold out. A visit to Southern California soon afterward led him to make his home here permanently, and in 1894 he settled at Los Angeles. He has ever since been an independent real estate operator, handling his own properties almost entirely. One of his transactions has a special interest. In 1901 he bought from I. W. Hellman a piece of property on South Grand avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets, a frontage of 112 feet, at seventy dollars per front foot. Recently he was offered three thousand dollars a front foot for the same ground.

Mr. Deming is a republican. In Los Angeles January 23, 1901, he married Ruth Benedict. They have two children: Wilford E., Jr., born in 1904, attending the Los Angeles High School; and Rita, who is a student in the Intermediate High School.

ISAAC O. LEVY, secretary of the prominent general insurance agency of Behrendt & Levy Company, is a native son of Los Angeles, and has had an active business career here for over twenty years.

He was born on Fort Street, now Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where Clunes Theater stands, October 7, 1879, a son of Michel and Rebecca (Lewin) Levy. His father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, February 18, 1834, and came to this country in 1851, making his way to California the same year. He had varied business experiences at San Francisco, Placerville, Diamond Springs, in Somona county, also in Nevada for five years, and in 1868 moved to Los Angeles and established himself in the wholesale liquor business. After various changes the firm became M. Levy & Company, and long before the death of Michel Levy on March 27, 1905, his was recognized as the oldest house of its kind in Southern California. He also established the Los Angeles Vintage Company. His dominent characteristic was integrity and a degree of fidelity which made him the personification of good faith in business and personal life. All who knew him admired this splendid trait. It is said that he was never asked to put anything in writing when transacting a business deal. He was very liberal in behalf of all Jewish activities and charities, was a York Rite Mason, and was identified with many important phases of the growing city of Los Angeles for nearly forty years. In 1870 he married Rebecca Lewin, a native of Germany. She came to Los Angeles in 1867 and died September 11, 1918. They left three children: Mrs. Lemuel Goldwater, of Los Angeles; Miss Therese, of Los Angeles, and Isaac O.

Isaac O. Levy graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1897, and during the following eight years was associated with his father in the wholesale liquor business. On leaving his business he formed a partnership with Sam Behrendt in the general insurance business and they organized the Behrendt-Levy Company. In 1908 the business was incorporated with Mr. Levy as secretary and treasurer. This is one of the largest and most successful general insurance agencies in Southern California. Mr. Levy is also a director of the Moreland Truck Company. He is affiliated with Westgate Lodge A. F. and A. M., is a member of

the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine, and is past president of the B'nai B'rith and a member of Corona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and in politics is independent. At Los Angeles, July 9, 1913, he married Dora Marks. They have one son, Donald Michel, born April 11, 1916.

LUCIUS K. CHASE, who came to Los Angeles in 1897, has enjoyed an enviable position as an able civil and corporation lawyer, and has been identified with many prominent cases, especially litigation over land titles, and has represented the affairs of a number of corporations.

Mr. Chase, who is also prominent in the social and civic life of Los Angeles, was born at Madison, Wisconsin, July 29, 1871, a son of Ransom J. and Mary M. (Baker) Chase. His father was a successful lawyer and the son was given the best advantages in school and home. He attended public school at Sioux City, Iowa, the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and took his law course in the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated LL. B. in 1896. For one year he practiced law with his father at Sioux City, and in 1897 came to Los Angeles, and from the first has been specializing in corporation and civil law. He is counsel for the Security National Bank and a director and counsel for a number of corporations.

Mr. Chase owns several hundred acres of ranch land in the Palo Verde Valley, devoting this land to the cultivation of cotton and alfalfa. Some years ago he became interested in the law suit of California vs. United States, involving a tract of fifty thousand acres. He was employed as attorney to represent the settlers of Palo Verde Valley. California claimed all the swamp lands of that valley, but Mr. Chase succeeded in defeating the claims of the state in behalf of the actual settlers.

Mr. Chase was for five years a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is now chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Advisory Board in the matter of the Arizona-California River regulation. He is a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education and was chairman of the Finance Committee therefor for the years 1917-18. He belongs to the Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. and A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and is also a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and has been a member of the California Club since 1899, and is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, City Club and Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a republican.

At Los Angeles, January 1, 1900, Mr. Chase married Marie E. Watkins. Her father, D. F. Watkins, was a Congregational minister and went as a missionary of his church to Old Mexico in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have three children: Lucius Foster, born in 1901, a graduate of the Los Angeles High School and now a student in the University of California; Ransom W., born in 1904, and David P., born in 1908, students in the public schools of Los Angeles.

HYMAN SCHWARTZ is a Los Angeles lawyer, whose connections have been of steadily growing importance, and whose life record, for a man of his years, is one of great interest and inspiration.

He was born at Rene, Russia, February 12, 1887. The family crossed the ocean to New York City in 1900, lived there until 1907, and the parents have since lived in Los Angeles, where Jacob Schwartz is proprietor of the New York Bottling Works.

Yours Truly
F. E. Fellows

As a boy in his native country Hyman Schwartz attended a gymnasium, the equivalent of a college in this country. In New York City he perfected his knowledge of the English language and also took courses in chemistry and mechanical drawing. After coming to Los Angeles he pursued the study of law in the night classes of the University of Southern California. During the day he was working as bookkeeper for Cunningham, Curtis & Welch, the largest stationery house in Los Angeles. He proved a valuable man to that organization, was made assistant credit man, and was outside salesman for the last two and a half years before he began active practice in 1912. Mr. Schwartz is now attorney for his old employers. He was admitted to the California bar in 1912 and has since been admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. He enjoys a good general practice, and among other interests he is secretary and partner in the Pacific Rock Salt Company of Los Angeles. In 1916 he organized what was known as the Engineering Construction Company, located on North Main Street. He was its president until he sold out his interests in 1918. This company manufactured aeroplane parts, pumps and flotation machines. Mr. Schwartz sold out his interest in the business preparatory to getting his services accepted in the army.

Mr. Schwartz, whose offices are in the Van Nuys Building, is a republican in politics, though he voted for Wilson at the second term. He is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42 F. and A. M., the oldest Masonic Lodge in the city. He is also affiliated with Lodge No. 99 of the Elks. At Los Angeles February 12, 1912, he married Miss Esperance Silverberg. She was born in Chicago and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city. Her father, Dr. Henry M. Silverberg, was a practicing dentist in Chicago for about twenty years and since 1910 has lived in Los Angeles.

EDGAR E. SELLERS. There are many notable examples in southern California of the power and productiveness of an idea, and perhaps none more recent and notable than the chain of Pacific Tea and Coffee Stores, which now extend up and down the Pacific Coast to the number of half a hundred or more. The man responsible for the idea and great growth and prosperity of the Pacific Coffee Stores is E. E. Sellers, an expert coffee man. He has had a long experience in every branch of the business, from clerk to importer, and his genius consists largely in one fact, that once a good idea came to him he had the faith and the energy to carry it out and make it a success.

Edgar E. Sellers was born at Barry, Pike county, Illinois, January 19, 1865, a son of George W. and Sarah (Fletcher) Sellers. He graduated from high school at nineteen, and then for two years taught, after which he moved with his family to Kansas, his father buying a ranch near Newton. After some experience on the farm Mr. Sellers became a traveling salesman for the Nave-McCord wholesale grocery house of St. Joseph, Missouri. He was with them four years and then went with William Schotten & Company of St. Louis, a wholesale coffee house. His first work there was as sample boy, and later he was with the firm as a traveling representative for eleven years. In 1894 he opened a small retail coffee store at Sedalia, Missouri, and gradually developed it until he was supplying many stores as a wholesaler. He sold out his Missouri business in 1903 and moved to Denver, Colorado, becoming coffee buyer, tester and manager of the coffee department of the Morey Mercantile Company. In that capacity he gained a knowledge of coffee that made him a real expert, a knowledge extending all the way from the coffee plantation to the point of consumption.

Mr. Sellers resigned his position in Denver in 1913, and coming to Los Angeles in the fall of that year opened up the first exclusive coffee store at Long Beach. That was the origin of the Pacific Coffee Stores Company, his partner being O. E. Adamson. Mr. Sellers put into practice many original ideas in the building and equipment of the coffee stores. Nearly all of them are housed in neat brick and glass buildings, some in the business districts of cities and towns and others located conveniently to the great highways of automobile traffic. One essential feature of the plan is the installation of complete roasting machinery, so that the coffee can be delivered hot from the roaster in bags and sold direct to the customer, eliminating much of the handling and additional costs imposed between the coffee plantation and the coffee store. A familiar name for the Pacific Coffee Stores is "Coffee Stations," and from a beginning of one store at Long Beach the chain has grown link by link until in the spring of 1919 there were fifty-one stores on the Pacific Coast, and also in Reno, Nevada, and Ogden, Utah. At that time a hundred and twenty people were employed, most of them being taught the full details and the roasting and blending of coffee, and to know the goods they were selling. In 1918 the chain of stores sold over two million pounds of coffee, with an aggregate value of half a million dollars. Each store is a manufacturing plant, and all the buying and selling makes an automatically checked system, so there is no guessing on what is being made.

One of the leading trade journals devoted to coffee, tea and spice interests had an article concerning Mr. Sellers' stores and plant about two years after his business started on the Pacific Coast. One paragraph from that article is as follows: "The growth of the Pacific Coffee Stores is an interesting demonstration of the results which are bound to follow when a man has a big idea and the courage to put theories into practice. Mr. Sellers' long and varied experience in the coffee business before entering the retail field enabled him to avoid the pitfalls which might prove disastrous to a man seeking to duplicate his success without his knowledge of buying, testing and roasting."

Mr. Sellers is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Annandale Golf Club, and is a republican in politics. He has one child, a son thirty-three years old, who is connected with him in business.

MAY MACDONALD HOPE. In musical circles of Los Angeles there are few more popular pianists than May MacDonald Hope, a performer of remarkable talent and the institutor of the Chamber Music Recitals, which have attracted widespread interest and commendation among music lovers of the city of Los Angeles. Mrs. Hope is a product of Kansas, born in the city of Leavenworth, where her father was an army man. Both her parents, whom she lost when young, were musical and she inherited their inclination and talent, which were developed under special instruction in the convent in which she was reared until reaching the age of twelve years.

Later, Mrs. Hope became a protege and pupil of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bush, of Kansas City, who sent her abroad, where she reecived her real musical instruction and training. She studied at Berlin under Theresa Carreno, one of the world's most celebrated pianists and a pupil of the master, Antone Rubenstein, remaining in Germany for four years and also touring Europe extensively, visiting all places of note and interest and taking some lessons under the instruction of Bruno Gortatowski. Upon her return to the United States she gave a number of very interest-

ng recitals and concerts at Kansas City, where the residents placed the stamp of approval upon her work, recognizing her as a finished and charming artist upon the piano. About the year 1912 she came to California and in 1913 was united in marriage with Professor Edward W. Hope, of the faculty of Stanford University, who is now identified with the University of Oregon. She has spent the subsequent time at Los Angeles, with the exception of eight or nine months at Eugene, Oregon.

Mrs. Hope has instituted what are known as the Chamber Music Recitals, a series of which she has been giving each year for the past three years. These have been very successful and markedly popular, and five were held in 1918, while 1919 saw four. Mrs. Hope has been playing with Mr. Joseph Rosenfelt. She expects to present these recitals each year, on an increasing scale from year to year, her idea being to express in them her ideals for the betterment of music in art. Thus far they have been given at Blanchard Hall.

In June, 1910, Mrs. Hope gave a concert with Alexander Saslavsky, Russian, one of the founders of the New York Russian Symphony Orchestra and for twenty-two years concert master with Walter Damrosch. Mrs. Hope's association with Mr. Alexander Saslavsky in concert work marks a step forward in her career, which has been one of advancement since its start, and characterized by self help and self reliance. She also has charge of the music at the Cathedral Chapel of Father Conaty's church. In whatever community she has made her home she has been popular in the best social circles, and at Los Angeles she has made and maintained numerous friendships.

E. Burton Ceruti, is a prominent member of the Los Angeles bar, and has been in active general practice since 1912. He is a young man of interesting experience and derived his early training from a number of noted educational institutions.

Mr. Ceruti was born at Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, West Indies, August 14, 1875, son of Edward B. and Elizabeth J. Ceruti. His parents came to America in 1880, and his education was advanced by successive attendance at the following institutions: Jacksonville graded school at Jacksonville, Florida, the grammar school of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, St. Augstine's Normal and Industrial Institute at Raleigh, North Carolina, Shaw University at Raleigh, where he took his first courses in law, the Howard University of Washington, D. C., Brooklyn Law School, and St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York. From the last named institution he received his degree in law in the month of June, 1911. Soon afterward Mr. Ceruti came to Los Angeles and was admitted to the bar January 17, 1912. He has busied himself with a growing clientage, and among other interests is grand attorney for the Knights of Pythias of the state of California and attorney for the southern California branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was recently made national director for that powerful organization. His offices are in the Thorpe Building and his residence address is 1800 San Pedro street.

Mr. Ceruti is a member of the Episcopal church and was appointed a lay reader in June, 1914. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is exalted ruler of Golden West Lodge No. 86, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN THOMAS ROWNTREE. The most substantial business enterprises of any city are those which are the outgrowth of concentrated effort and thorough understanding of the needs of the trade which is supplied. It is not possible to leap into a prominence that is lasting. Stability and the confidence of the buying public are won through successive operations, in each of which the reliability and honesty of the concern in question are proven beyond doubt. Once such a reputation is established, further growth is certain. Back of such institutions are men of executive ability and great capability, and to them and their broad-gauged methods is due the supremacy this country has obtained and will continue to maintain.

One of the firms which has a national reputation of the highest character is that of John T. Rowntree, Inc., of Los Angeles, with branches at San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver and Mexico City, and a trade territory from the Missouri River west to the Pacific Coast, including British Columbia and Alberta Provinces, Canada, also the Republic of Mexico.

The head of this firm, John Thomas Rowntree, comes of one of the oldest families in America, his ancestors being passengers on the historic "Mayflower." Later a branch of the family went south and took an important part in the developing of South Carolina, one of the original thirteen states. It was near Spartanburg, South Carolina, that Mr. Rowntree was born—being the oldest son of Emily F. and John Smith Rowntree.

When the troubles came to a climax between the north and the south, which resulted in a declaration of war, John Smith Rowntree espoused the cause of his section of the country, and was a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army from the beginning to the close of the war, during which period he was wounded twice, once at the battle of Richmond and also at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Impoverished, as were so many southerners by the war, John Smith Rowntree sought other surroundings, taking his family with him to Knoxville, Tennessee, where his son, John Thomas Rowntree, spent his boyhood days.

Desirous of having his son go through college, John Smith Rowntree entered him as a student at the University of Tennessee, but the lad, when but sixteen years, yearned for a business life, and upon being offered a position in a leading wholesale hardware establishment at Knoxville, he prevailed upon his father to permit him to accept it. This permission was accorded him but under the condition that he return to his studies after a year of business experience. The progress made by the lad in his new undertaking was such that at the expiration of the period of probation the elder man was satisfied to have his son continue in what proved to be his life work, and where he remained for twelve years, but during that time he longed for a broader field and better opportunities for expression of his business ideas.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. John Thomas Rowntree moved with his family to Denver, Colorado, where he established an office and headquarters, remaining in that city twelve years as the personal representative of a number of eastern hardware manufacturers, visiting his trade every three or four months and covering a territory which extended from Denver west to the Pacific Coast.

Later he found it expedient to open offices at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Salt Lake City, and in 1901 moved to Los Angeles, eventually making this city his headquarters but retaining all of his other

John T. Rowntree

offices. He now has in his employ ten experienced hardware salesmen covering the territory, and has succeeded in building up a valuable business in hardware specialties, besides being a stockholder in a number of the firms he now represents. When Mr. Rowntree decided to come to the west, with a view of carrying out his plans to represent eastern firms, his ideas in that respect did not coincide with the views of the conservative southerners with whom he had been associated; however, time has proven the far-sightedness and keen business ability of the man who not only knew what he wanted to do, but also the manner in which to handle the proposition successfully.

Some of the firms he is now representing he has been associated with for a quarter of a century, and through him their specialties have been introduced in a territory where before his advent they were an unknown quantity. Not only does Mr. Rowntree hold the confidence and esteem of his associates, but his competitors acknowledge their respect for his ability and their belief in his integrity. It is related on one occasion an officer of one of the leading eastern manufacturers whom Mr. Rowntree is associated with stated to some gentlemen when introducing them to Mr. Rowntree, that he considered Mr. Rowntree one of the best balanced men he had ever met.

Although a southerner by birth and education, Mr. Rowntree is an independent republican and believes in voting for the best and most competent man for the office in question regardless of party affiliations. He has proven this in casting his presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

John Thomas Rowntree was united in marriage at Knoxville, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Barry, a native of Tennessee. They have three children: Lelia Elizabeth, John Wallace and Bessie May.

Lelia Elizabeth Rowntree was educated in Denver, Colorado, where she graduated at Mrs. Speer's private school for girls. She was married to Frank L. Wishon, of Denver, Colorado, now deceased, and they had one son, Frank R. Wishon. Later she was married to W. W. Whitecotton, proprietor of the Hotel Shattuck at Berkeley, California, and also the Lankershim Hotel of Los Angeles.

John Wallace Rowntree was graduated from the Lexington Military Academy of Lexington, Missouri, as captain of his company. He gained his first knowledge of the fundamentals of commercial life at Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1906 came to Los Angeles to join his father's force, and is still associated with him in the business. He married Miss Fanny K. Ball at Richmond, Mississippi. They have three children, namely: John Wallace, Jr., Louise Kirkley and Mary Elizabeth.

Bessie May Rowntree, an artist of note, was married to Willard Arnott, who is president of Arnott & Company, and prominent in business and social affairs of this city. They have two children, namely: Mary Helen and Willard, Jr. Mrs. Arnott is one of the social leaders of Los Angeles, and during the great war both she and her mother were very active in Red Cross work as well as on all the drives. Mrs. Rowntree has always been an earnest and effective worker for charitable organizations and is beloved in many homes where her benevolence brings relief.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Rowntree is alert and aggressive in business life, he possesses all the old time chivalry and culture of the

typical southern gentleman, and has made a host of warm, personal friends. Although having strong convictions, he is of a quiet and retiring nature. Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree have a beautiful home in the Wilshire District, where their social gatherings are enjoyed by many friends

Social by nature, Mr. Rowntree belongs to the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the City Club of Los Angeles, also the Olympic Club of San Francisco. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Golden West Commandery, K. T., and the Al Malaikah Shrine, being a thirty-second degree Mason. In religious belief a Baptist, he affiliated with the Temple Baptist church of Los Angeles, shortly after locating in this city, and is now serving it as a trustee. His charities are many, and since the outbreak of the World War they have increased in a manner that is only commensurate with his generous nature. In addition to his donations to local charitable institutions Mr. Rowntree contributes liberally to the funds for the orphans in the devastated countries of Europe, and during the drives he gave generously of his time and money to make them a success.

He believes in and supports the Boy Scout movement, as he does in all organizations whose object is the inculcating of true American sentiments and the betterment of conditions locally and nationally.

THOMAS P. WHITE has gained a most gratifying array of honors and successes with the legal profession since he was admitted to the bar in 1911, and few men of his age have in fact so quickly distinguished themselves either in the solid accomplishments of the profession or in effective public leadership.

Mr. White is only thirty-one years of age, having been born in Los Angeles September 27, 1888, a son of Peter and Catherine (Clark) White. His father was born and educated in Ireland and has been a resident of Los Angeles since the age of twenty-one. For twenty years he was employed as fireman or engineer with the Southern Pacific Railway, and after that was in commercial affairs until 1916, when he retired. He died August 26, 1918. The wife and mother is still living in Los Angeles.

Thomas P. White attended the parochial schools of Los Angeles, graduated from St. Vincent's High School in 1904, but after one term gave up his work in St. Vincent's College to earn his own living. The opportunity came to serve as rate clerk in the Santa Fe general offices at Los Angeles, and there was a steady promotion that placed him by 1908 in the position of assistant to the trainmaster at Needles. He was then twenty years of age, and there was every promise of continued promotion and higher usefulness in railroading. However, his ambition had become fixed several years before on the law, and he resigned and invested his savings in the law course of the University of Southern California, from which he graduated LL. B. in 1911. He was admitted to practice by the District Court of Appeals, Second District, June 19, 1911, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts. After graduating he became a member of the law firm of Randall, Bartlett & White, but in 1913 formed the law partnership of Irwin, White & Rosecrans. A few months later, in August, 1913, he resigned his membership in the law firm to accept the appointment of judge of Police Court to fill an unexpired term. In the general election of November, 1914, he was elected to that office by popular vote and received the highest vote ever given to a candidate for

this municipal position. Mr. White soon after his admission to the bar was appointed attorney for the Boards of Education of several union high school districts of Los Angeles county.

While in college Mr. White excelled at a debater and orator, and was on the team of the University of Southern California in its collegiate contest with Cornell University in 1910, and with the University of Washington in 1911. Back of the manner and arts of the charming public speaker Mr. White has the clear thinking and reasoning ability that gives force and cogency to all he says, and it is not strange that he has been one of the speakers most in demand by the republican organization of southern California. He has taken part in every campaign since he was twenty-one years of age. He was elected a delegate to the County Republican Convention in that year, and has done much to keep up the strength of the organization in the county.

Mr. White is a prominent layman in the Catholic affairs of southern California. He is past grand knight of the Los Angeles Council of Knights of Columbus and is past grand president of the California Jurisdiction of the Young Men's Institute having been elected president in 1912 and was the first man so honored from Los Angeles in twenty-eight years. This is one of the leading fraternal organizations of the Catholic church in the United States. Mr. White is also a member of the Delta Chi legal fraternity, the Los Angeles Bar Association, Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Chamber of Commerce.

February 3, 1915, he married at Los Angeles Miss Helen Hickson, daughter of Christopher Hickson, a pioneer citizen of Los Angeles.

CHARLES J. ALFRED is a successful Los Angeles manufacturer who has made almost a lifelong study of means and methods of making a commodity which satisfies a practically universal taste and demand. In less than a generation ice cream has been raised from a rare luxury until it now has an indispensable place in the rational menu of all classes of people. It is as much a staple article of diet today as refined sugar was forty or fifty years ago. Ice cream manufacturers no longer have to stimulate and make a market for their goods, and their only problem lies with methods of manufacture which insure a perfect article in purity, cleanliness and quality.

In his fine plant at Los Angeles Charles J. Alfred has probably solved these problems as completely as any of his competitors in California. He gained his first knowledge of ice cream making when a boy of sixteen. He was born in Seneca Falls, New York, July 16, 1870, son of Thomas Jefferson and Ellen (Troutman), Alfred. Until he was fifteen he attended the grammar and high schools of his native town, and a year later began his thorough and laborious apprenticeship in mastering the ice cream and confectionery business. He worked at it steadily for two years, and then for two years had another line of experience, as salesman for the National Cash Register Company with headquarters at Rochester, New York.

Then utilizing his earlier experience Mr. Alfred moved to Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, and established the Alfred Ice Cream Company, owned and conducted entirely by himself. He also manufactured confectionery for many years. That business is still a prosperous and going concern, reflecting the ideas and methods of its founder, but Mr. Alfred sold his business there in 1913 and came to Los Angeles. Here he established the Alfred Pure Ice Cream Company, of which he has since been president. H. P. Taylor is vice president, and R. J. Powell secretary

and treasurer. It is a large business, incorporated with capital of a hundred thousand dollars, and at its chief place of business, 817 East Eighteenth street, has a model plant, comprising a three-story building 85x88 feet, and of more recent construction a one-story garage building adjoining, 30x88 feet. From the very first Mr. Alfred has emphasized the purity and cleanliness of his plant in every detail of manufacture. As already noted, people no longer inquire whether ice cream is good, but whether it is pure and clean. Those questions Mr. Alfred has been at great pains to answer with a margin of assurance sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. In fact his business has grown and prospered largely because he has lived up to his slogan, "the factory of the open door." He has never been satisfied to measure up merely to the standard requirements of the law, but has made his plant conform to such ideals of purity and cleanliness that its doors stand open at all times welcoming the casual and the most critical visitors. The business has prospered and it has deserved to prosper. The first year the company employed only twelve persons, and today there are forty on the payroll, and in the delivery and other branches of the service are required thirteen wagons and automobile trucks. In order to safeguard the continuity of service at every point there has been installed a complete duplication of machinery, so that the possibility of interruption is eliminated They also have a complete ice plant, both for refrigeration and the manufacture of ice for packing the goods. The capacity of refrigeration is 100 tons. The company established a creamery at Tipton and are the largest shippers of sweet cream in that section.

Mr. Alfred is well known in Los Angeles business circles, is a member of the Credit Men's Association, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk, member of the Presbyterian church and a republican in politics. He served as a member of the council four years in Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, but has not been in politics in California. At Seneca Falls, New York, May 18, 1892, he married Miss Maude Troutman. They have two children: Maurice, born in 1895, is a graduate of the Manual Arts High School and the University of California and served as a soldier with the Fourth Company Development Batallion at Camp Kearney. He was honorably discharged May 1, 1919. He was in charge of a creamery, a branch of the company at Tipton, Tulare county. The daughter, Helen, is a graduate of the Manual Arts High School and is now attending the Cumnock School for Girls at Los Angeles.

GEORGE A. RALPHS. A monumental business enterprise of Los Angeles, familiar to every local citizen, is the chain of Ralphs grocery stores. The founder of this business was the late George A. Ralphs, a California pioneer, a man of highly interesting personality, of splendid business integrity and a type of citizen whose thought is always felt, however great the community in which he lives.

Mr. Ralphs was born at Joplin, Missouri, September 23, 1850, and was a small boy when his parents left Missouri for California. He often recalled the exciting incidents of the trip. The prairie schooner of the Ralphs family drawn by five yoke of oxen joined a larger caravan in Kansas, and in passing through Colorado the train was attacked by Indians. About half of the party went out to fight the red men and they were undoubtedly massacred since their subsequent fate was never known. Those who remained to guard the women, children and wagons finally reached their destination at San Bernardino eighteen months after

Geo A Ralph

starting the journey. In Los Angeles George A. Ralphs served an apprenticeship at the bricklayer's trade. He worked on some of the pioneer structures in the city, and became an expert and was known as the champion bricklayer of the state. Many times he excelled contenders for the honors in open competition. An accident while hunting deprived him of one of his hands, and he had to start life over again. He found his opportunity as clerk in a small grocery store at Fifth and Hill streets. In 1877 he used his modest savings to buy a partnership with Mr. Francis in a small store at Sixth and Spring streets. The firm of Ralphs and Francis continued two years and in 1879 the Francis interests were bought by Walter B. Ralphs, a brother of the senior partner. Ralphs Brothers, the title of the business for many years, had a record of growth and prosperity seldom equalled even in Los Angeles. At the present time there are seven of the largest retail grocery stores in the city under the Ralphs name and management. The business was incorporated in 1909 as the Ralphs Grocery Company and Albert George, a son of George A. Ralphs, is now prominent in the management, being vice-president and director.

Mr. Ralphs married Miss Wallula Von Keith of Los Angeles July 23, 1896. Her father was Professor J. H. Von Keith, a well known California artist. Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs had a daughter, Annabell, and a son, Albert George, who on April 29, 1918, married Miss Ava Richards of Los Angeles.

Mr. Ralphs died June 21, 1914. He and his family had gone for a week-end to the San Bernardino Canyon. While taking a stroll in the canyon Mr. Ralphs seated himself on a boulder beside the trail and in attempting to assist his wife to a place beside him he dislodged a huge stone which had been the support of the boulder. It rolled down the mountain side carrying him with it. One leg was caught and severely injured and though he was immediately hurried to the Ramona Hospital at San Bernardino, the shock proved too severe and he could not survive the operation. For several months prior to his death Mr. Ralphs had been serving with the trial term jury in the United States District Court. His fellow jurors subscribed to a resolution which reflects the general sentiments and opinions of the entire community as to Mr. Ralphs' character and business standing. One paragraph of the resolution reads: "Associated with Mr. Ralphs as we have been during the past four months we have formed an estimate of his character which has placed him in the front rank of the best citizens of this community where he has lived for half a century and marked him as an efficient, intelligent, painstaking and conscientious man, whose views of duty were reflected by his remarks when asked why, with abundant reasons therefor, he did not ask to be excused, said: 'I feel it to be my duty as a citizen to serve when called and do not care to ask the court to excuse me.'"

ALBERT GEORGE RALPHS, JR. An executive official of the Ralphs Grocery Company, whose stores are distributed throughout Los Angeles, Albert George Ralphs, Jr., returned in the spring of 1919 from active service as a soldier with the allied armies in France.

Mr. Ralphs, who is one of the youngest of Los Angeles' business men, was born in this city April 30, 1897, son of George A. Ralphs, whose career is sketched elsewhere. He attended grammar and high school, graduating from the latter in 1914, and for a year and a half was a student in Occidental College. He made a fine record in col-

lege as an athlete, playing center on the football team, and also had the same position in the high school team. In 1915 some of the expert critics picked him for membership in the "All Star Foot Ball Team."

He left college to join the army, being assigned to the 17th Company of Coast Artillery. He went to France with the 55th Ammunition Train as a sergeant, and served as a First Class Observer both in Artillery and Infantry. At the signing of the amistice he was thirty miles back of the front lines. He received his honorable discharge March 25, 1919, and since resuming his status as a civilian he has been vice-president and director of the Ralphs Grocery Company. This business founded by his father now has in active operation seven stores in Los Angeles, with an aggregate employment of five hundred persons and operates sixty-three auto delivery trucks.

Mr. Ralphs is affiliated with the Owl and Keys Fraternity, is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Brentwood and Wilshire Clubs and the Recreation Gun Club. He was married in Los Angeles April 29, 1918, to Miss Ava Richards.

JOHN J. HAMILTON, formerly chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, and now one of the city commissioners of Pasadena, has been a man of intellectual and civic leadership for many years, is a vigorous writer, for many years was a successful editor and publisher in Iowa, and through his writings and personal influence has done much to advance the cause of civic enlightenment and progress.

Mr. Hamilton was born at Harrisville, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1854, son of William and Catharine (Logan) Hamilton. His father was a soldier in the Union army, and Mr. Hamilton by other ancestors is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he graduated from the State University of Iowa. While in the university he showed his first talents as a newspaper man, and was publisher of the University Reporter and first assistant librarian, much of the time having actual charge of the University library. For a year following he was employed as a teacher in the Iowa City High School and in the University Library. One summer vacation he spent gathering data for a sociological study of the negro is southeastern Virginia, following an extensive study of the same subject in the Gulf States.

For three years Mr. Hamilton was editor of the Bloomfield Republican in Iowa. His main work in the editorial field, however, was at Des Moines, where he began as a reporter with the Des Moines Daily News. He finally became editor and publisher of that paper, but after twenty-one years he sold his interests in the News and became assistant general manager, with headquarters at Des Moines, of the Iowa Homestead, Kansas City Farmer and Stockman, Wisconsin Farmer, Farm Gazette, and Homemaker. At the end of four years he resigned his heavy responsibilities with these publications and for a year was editor of the Literary Magazine at Des Moines.

It was during that year that he produced his most notable and influential literary work. He wrote the "Dethronement of the City Boss," three editions of which were published by Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York City. This was the first book which took up and discussed and brought out the ideals and plans subsequently formulated in the familiar Commission form of government for cities. For that

reason it might well be accorded a place among the epoch-making books in our civic literature.

Mr. Hamilton came to California in 1911, locating at Palms in Los Angeles county. He soon was made secretary of the Los Angeles Charter Revision Commission and Board of Freeholders. He also wrote special articles on municipal government for the Los Angeles Tribune and Los Angeles Express. In 1912 he moved to Pasadena and for two years devoted his time to looking after his personal interests. He was then appointed to the Board of Education, and made a survey of the Pasadena School System. In November, 1914, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, and in January, 1917, was chosen chairman of the Board.

He married at Des Moines, Iowa, October 26, 1893, Miss Margaret George. They have had three children: George Chase, born in 1894, died December 28, 1918, formerly of the One Hundred Forty-third Field Artillery; John Judson, Jr., born in 1899, attending Pasadena High School, and the daughter, Catharine, is a student in the State University of Iowa.

ALBERT SHIELS, LITT. D. The people of Los Angeles have a deep appreciation of the fact that in their superintendent of city schools they have a man nationally recognized as one of the foremost educators in the country. Dr. Shiels first came to Los Angeles when he and Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the State University of Iowa, were selected by the local Board of Education to examine Los Angeles school conditions. As a result of this investigation a report was prepared and the Board of Education accepted it with a special resolution of appreciation. Then in June, 1916, the Board tendered Dr. Shiels the position of city superintendent, which he accepted.

A detailed study of his administration as superintendent need not be made at this point. It is well known that he has made many changes without disturbing the school system or arousing the antagonism which radical movements engender. Among such changes might be noted the extension of education to foreigners, a work which is only a continuation of efforts that have been made by Dr. Shiels for many years. In fact he is looked upon as a national leader in many movements affecting the immigrant and assimilation of foreign population and was therefore a promoter of Americanism long before that movement became so significant as it has been made through the results of the great war. As superintendent he also established advisory committees among the teachers and principals, giving them a voice in the initiation of school policy. He reorganized the Health and Development Department, established a special division for abnormal children, created a division of research which has greatly raised the level of accomplishment in the elementary schools, extended agricultural instruction to all the high schools, and initiated a system of vocational instruction which has received the approval of state and federal authorities.

Some of the most significant work accomplished has been the reorganization of school administration and method of instruction to meet conditions resulting from the war. These changes and the results achieved have received a great deal of public commendation, primarily due to the fact that while enabling schools to aid the government at a critical time in its history, it has also vitalized the educational system and become an excellent object lesson of ethical and patriotic training.

During his first year as superintendent, notwithstanding the fact

that classes were made smaller and educational work extended, Doctor Shiels was able to reduce unnecessary waste in school expenditures to an extent which effected a saving of $246,000. In the matter of school expenditures, however, Doctor Shiels has maintained the attitude that the real value of any system is not in its relative cost, but in the service which it yields. For that reason he has always put forth the contention that a school administration should undertake to show its value, so far as such values are susceptible of measurement.

Doctor Shiels is a man of wide experience in life as well as in educational work. He was born in New York City, July 9, 1865, son of George E. and Alberta Shiels. He finished his education in the College of the City of New York, receiving his A. B. degree in 1886, the degree Pd. M. in 1896, and his Master of Arts degree in 1899. During 1887-90 he was cashier of the Panama Railroad, and was also consul for Mexico at Colon and Panama and in charge of the British Consulate and the International Mail Station at the city of Colon.

From 1890 to 1899 Doctor Shiels was teacher in various grades and principal of evening schools in New York city. He was appointed first principal in Greater New York in 1899, and from 1906 to 1913 was district superintendent of schools of New York City, in charge of evening and supplementary instruction. From 1913 to 1916 he was director of the Division of Reference and Research, Department of Education, New York City.

He has served as a lecturer and instructor at the College of the City of New York, Dartmouth College and Columbia University. He is allied with a number of national associations engaged in social welfare, and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the National Education Association, the National Association of Educational Research, National Board of Review, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Library Association, and is a Phi Delta Theta. He is a Presbyterian and a Mason, a member of the City and Graduates Club of New York, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Sunset Club. His experience and views on educational subjects have been set forth in many articles that have appeared in educational and other periodicals.

In 1915 Doctor Shiels was elected director of the People's Institute, but declined to serve as he was requested to continue his work with the New York Board of Education. In 1917 he was requested to take charge of the social welfare of soldiers in fourteen cantonments of the United States Army, but owing to the demands of the Los Angeles schools at that time considered it best to decline. In December, 1917, he was made Federal director of the educational phases of the War Savings Committee Work in the states of Arizona, California and Nevada, and also accepted the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee on Americanization in Southern California.

In the summer of 1918 Doctor Shiels was granted a leave of absence by the Board of Education, effective August 1st, to enable him to inaugurate and direct an organization known as Community Councils for War Work in the City of New York, under the auspices of the Committee for National Defense. This movement involves a mobilization of civilian population to meet demands brought about by the war, and of especial value was its influence in eliminating duplications and in centralizing the direction or executive functions of various organizations engaged in or contributing to war work.

A. G. Castles

ALFRED GUIDO RUDOLPH CASTLES, retired physician and surgeon, a prominent California capitalist, art connoisseur and world traveler, who has crossed the Arctic Circle and Equator several times, has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1900. His wonderful home at Hollywood, known as Castle Sans Souci, has been one of the points of interest included in the itineraries of all tourists to southern California. But to a more intimate and exclusive circle is it esteemed as one of the rarest centers of art in the state.

Dr. Castles was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, April 19, 1851. His father was Rudolph Schloesser and his mother Amalia Hoffman Schloesser. Rudolph Schloesser was a pioneer Chicagoan, and for over half a century the history of that city has included numerous references to members of the Schloesser family. He was a successful banker and real estate investor, and was often associated in business with Marshall Field, George Pullman, Potter Palmer, J. Y. Scammon, P. D. Armour and others. He built one of the first pretentious office and bank buildings in Chicago immediately after the fire of 1871, a structure known as the Schloesser Block. Although Rudolph Schloesser and his wife, Amalia Hoffman, were descendants of the nobility of Germany and had entree to the royal courts of Europe, the elder Schloesser soon tired of the despotic oppression and militarism of Prussia, sought America in his early youth, and immediately upon his arrival here became a naturalized citizen. He with his brother-in-law, the Hon. Francis A. Hoffman, assisted substantially in the campaign which elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. Hon. Francis A. Hoffman, Dr. Castles' maternal uncle, served as lieutenant governor of Illinois with Hon. Richard Yates, famed as the war governor of that state. By his splendid oratory and magnetic personality Francis A. Hoffman was instrumental during the first years of the war in inducing many of the young men of the city and rural sections of Illinois to enlist in the Union army. He further distinguished himself by not only organizing but arming and equiping at his own expense a matchless company of cavalry known as the Hoffman Dragoons. This practical demonstration of his loyalty and liberality won for him the gratitute and lasting friendship of Abraham Lincoln. It was through President Lincoln that Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., was appointed a midshipman of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Dr. Castles received his preparatory training in the public schools of Chicago and under private tutors, graduated at the Select High School of Chicago presided over by Professor C. J. Belleke, LL. D., and also attended Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He graduated in medicine and surgery from Rush Medical College, now affiliated with the University of Chicago, receiving his diploma in 1871. Later he took post-graduate courses at the Universities of Heidelberg, Wurtzburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris and London. During the cholera epidemic in 1873 Dr. Castles volunteered and served as assistant physician in the Imperial Royal Allgemeine Krankenhaus at Vienna. Dr. Castles is author of a number of scientific works, is a licentiate of the State of California, and practised medicine and surgery, eventually specializing in laryngology and dermatology at Chicago for some twenty years.

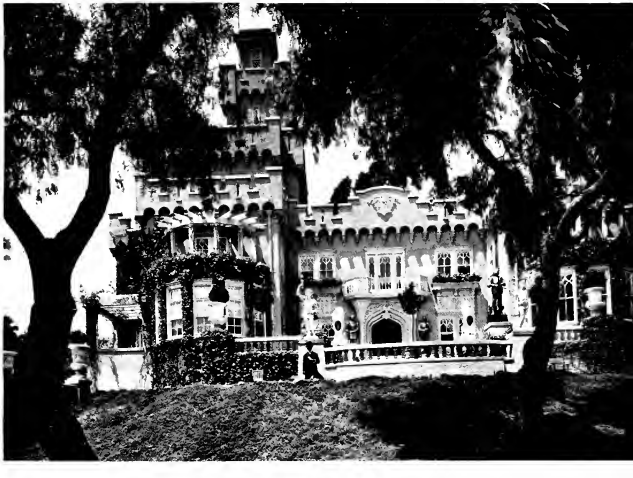
His professional eminence and family position brought him most unusual opportunities to know the world and many of the world's most conspicuous people. He has been much abroad and has made several world tours. He has mingled in social affairs with royal houses in a number of European states, and one time was a guest of General Lew Wallace, Minister at Constantinople, and was introduced to the late Abdul Hamid,

Sultan. Dr. Castles was a close friend of the late James G. Blaine, and has always valued greatly a letter written by Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state, introducing him to the ministers and representatives of the United States government abroad.

Though medicine and surgery were his chief study while abroad, Dr. Castles also made a profound study of painting and sculpture, and for that purpose spent much time and made special trips to Munich, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy. By purchasing meritorious works of art during these various trips he finally accumulated what has been pronounced a very rare and valuable collection by one of the leading art journals of America.

In 1894, through the influence of an old mining friend, a California forty-niner, Samuel Locke, Dr. Castles was induced to purchase a mining prospect at Hayden Hill, Lassen county, for ten thousand dollars. He presented Mr. Locke with a one-eighth interest in the property, known as the Golden Eagle Mine. After some development work this mine yielded a net profit of forty-five thousand dollars monthly. Though being the majority stockholder, Dr. Castles entered into all stages of the work from pick and shovel to the assay office in order to become thoroughly familiar with mining. On this property he built a hundred ton cyanide reduction plant, the first of the kind in Lassen county, thus saving ninety-seven per cent. of the gold.

Attracted by the climate and people of Los Angeles, Dr. Castles decided to make California his permanent home in 1900, and became a resident of Hollywood, erecting Castle Glengarry, named after Mrs. Castles' forefathers' castle at Inverness, Scotland. This handsome place being too small for his ambitious plans for entertainment, Dr. Castles finally erected Castle Sans Souci, contained in a three-acre park in the highest state of horticultural development. Its landscape gardening was done under the direction of the famous Nils Emitsloef, late gardener to the Czar Alexander the Third of Russia, also creator of Queen Victoria's orchid beds, and a park designer for the late Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey. This park, the larger part of Schloesser Terrace Tract, is the environment of Castle Sans Souci, a beautiful mansion built in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, and one of the most interesting sites of Hollywood, being situated at Franklin and Argyle avenues, just opposite Castle Glengarry, the former family residence. Two great lions guard the entrance to the building. They are made of Carrara marble and for one hundred forty-four years guarded one of the palaces of the Doges in Venice. The massive front door of the castle opens in a great Tudor-Gothic hall two stories in height and lighted with two large cathedral windows containing stained art glass executed by the famous Royal Art Glass Institution at Munich, representing Emperor Maximilian the First, and the Coat of Arms of the Castles family Above the massive Gothic mantel is contained the famous Van Dyke heroic size painting of Charles the First of England. Soft lights gleam amid mural paintings of old and new masters, while around the hall stand dummies in suits of armor, reminding the guest of the old days when the Crusaders fell. The Flemish Gothic dining room with its Jacobin ceiling, mantel and other decorations represents strictly that medieval period. The Louis XV drawing room, with its panelings covered with silk and tapestries, its cream and gold decorations, frescoes and mantel, represents strictly that period of French history. There is also the Louis XVI bedchamber, with its mantel and decorations. From the upper rooms, whose balconies and windows look upon the great hall, it is possible in times of the dances,



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. G. R. CASTLES.

theatricals or musicales to sit and look down as though from private boxes. The embattled tower a hundred feet high was built after special permission was obtained by act of common council to amend the building restrictions as to height. From this tower the waves of the Pacific some twelve miles distant may be seen, and at night Los Angeles with its lights over the wide plain gleams like the milky way.

To this California home Dr. Castles has brought many art treasures, selected through a period of many years and with the care and judgment of a real connoisseur. Some of the great artists whose works are represented are those of his old friend and neighbor Paul de Longpre, F. Andreotti, Van der Hyse, Landseer, Madame Le Brun, Van Dyke, Alexandre of Paris and others. Besides paintings he has a remarkable collection of ancient wood carvings, tapestries, vases, statuary and bric-a-brac.

From the very beginning of United States activity in the war Dr. Castles' home was the scene of many benefits for the Red Cross and other patriotic societies engaged in war relief work. Dances were given every second Saturday, at which hundreds of the Army and Navy boys were entertained. One of these gatherings was the time chosen by a sailor boy to marry his sweetheart. When the Citizens Committee of the Council of Defense organized the precincts in order to systematize the civilian war work, Dr. Castles was the first one in the city to offer his home, and it became the headquarters for Precinct No. 391, which ranked among the first in the work accomplished.

Dr. Castles is intensely American in spirit, and it was decidedly characteristic of the man and his unchallenged patriotism that in the spring of 1918 he petitioned the courts to change the old proud name which his forefathers, men high in the confidence and service of kings, had borne for centuries, to Castles, a direct translation from the name Schloesser.

Dr. Castles is a prominent Mason, a member of Hollywood Lodge, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 of the Knights Templars, and the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Castles married Emma M. R. MacDonell in Chicago November 19, 1874. Their children are Alexander R. Schloesser, mining engineer; Mrs. J. G. Barnett, of Chicago; Mrs. Carl E. Thomsen, of Berkeley, California; and Mrs. Eric E. Eastman, of Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Castles has two nephews who achieved distinction in the great war. One, the oldest son of his sister, was Captain John F. Spread of the Royal Fusiliers. He was on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's staff during the late war. Another is Lieutenant William Slayter, eldest son of Dr. Castles' youngest sister. He was with H. M. S. Queen Mary and was transferred to another dreadnaught some ten days before the sea fight at Jutland. In that fight every man of the war ship Queen Mary was destroyed. At Zeebrugge Lieutenant Slayter volunteered to assist in sinking the war ship with thirty-six men for the purpose of blocking up the channel. He returned with some six men. Lieutenant Slayter was in the same class of the Naval Academy with the Prince of Wales.

EDWARD S. IRVIN, secretary of the Los Angeles Can Company, has been a business man all his life, but started at the very bottom round of the latter, and his range of experience well qualifies him as one of the leaders in Los Angeles industry.

The Los Angeles Can Company was established in 1902 by F. F. Stetson and T. J. Spencer. It was first known as the Stetson-Spencer Can Company. In 1903 they incorporated as the Los Angeles Can Com-

pany, with F. F. Stetson, president; T. J. Spencer, vice president; E. S. Irvin, secretary, and D. K. Stetson, treasurer. In 1915 F. B. McCoskey succeeded D. K. Stetson as treasurer and he in turn in 1917 was succeeded by J. P. Williams.

The founders of this business recognized a tremendous opportunity in Southern California for an industry to manufacture fruit and vegetable cans convenient to the great sources of use. In 1903 the company occupied a low, one-story building 60x80 feet. Today the plant covers two and a half acres, the main factory being a two-story brick building, and the entire factory is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system for fire protection. The machinery is of the most approved type and whereas the first year's output was only three hundred thousand cans, the capacity today is a hundred million a year, and the prospects for increased growth seem practically unlimited. When the business was started in 1902 there was only one helper. Six months later they were employing a force of twenty-five, and today the number of employes is two hundred and fifty. The plant occupies a full city block between San Fernando Boulevard and North Avenue, Humboldt Street and the Santa Fe Railway.

Edward S. Irvin was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, January 19, 1860, son of Samuel and Catherine (Keller) Irvin. He attended public school at Hebron, Indiana, and at the age of eighteen taught in that vicinity for about a year. For two years he was employed as a drug clerk at Hebron and then worked in a dry goods store for another two years.

It was with this experience and training that he came West and located at Ontario, California. For one year he worked at different lines and then came to Los Angeles and for two years was clerk with H. C. Worland, druggist and postmaster at Boyle Heights. Mr. Irvin worked one year as chain man under Henry Dockweiler, the Los Angeles city engineer. For about a year he was a general workman in the shops of the Los Angeles Metal Works, and when that concern was absorbed by the American Can Company he remained in the cost department of that corporation until 1903. At that date the American Can Company discontinued its Los Angeles branch and Mr. Irvin went with the newly organized Los Angeles Can Company as vice president and secretary.

He is a charter member of Hollenbeck Lodge of Masons, is a member of the Los Angeles Credit Men's Association, is a democrat and belongs to the Christian church. At Hebron, Indiana, January 1, 1884, he married Miss Hattie Bryant. They have two children, Samuel B. and Ruth. Samuel was born in 1885, was educated in public schools, and did his first work with the Sunset Telephone Company and at present is cashier and timekeeper with the Los Angeles Can Company. The daughter, Ruth, is a graduate of the University of California, specializing in the study of languages, Spanish, Greek and Latin, and is also a talented young musician. She is a member of the Acholth Sorority and of the Eastern Star. Mr. Irvin and family reside in a beautiful home at 1722 North Van Ness Avenue in Hollywood.

LYNN HELM gave up a profitable practice at Chicago in 1896 to become a resident of Los Angeles, and for twenty years he has ranked as one of the leading members of the southern California bar.

His individual career is part of a notable family record. His father, Henry Thomas Helm, was one of the distinguished lawyers of Illinois. He was born in Tennessee in 1830, grew up in Ohio, was a graduate

Agnes L. Smith Mead

of Miami University and was admitted to the Illinois bar at Chicago in 1854. He was associated with some of the ablest Chicago lawyers of the old regime. Besides his ability as a lawyer he was known as a mining expert, and as an authority upon trotting horses and many phases of agriculture. At one time he wrote a book upon the trotting horse in America that was long considered an authority. He married Julia Lathrop.

Mr. Lynn Helm was born at Chicago, son of these parents, October 29, 1857. He received his preparatory education in Lake Forest Academy and in 1875 entered Princeton University, where he was a classmate of Woodrow Wilson. He received his A. B. degree in 1879 and in 1882 was awarded the Master of Arts degree. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bars of Indiana and Illinois in 1881. For fifteen years he was a lawyer of high and influential connections in the Chicago bar.

Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Helm has handled many notable cases. Among them are the Lowe and Dobbins gas cases, and the case of Dobbins vs. the City of Los Angeles, which Mr. Helm finally won in the United States Supreme Court. In 1901 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court of southern California for Los Angeles County, and also served as master in chancery for the United States Circuit Court. At the end of his term, in September, 1915, he resigned as referee in bankruptcy and requested the judges not to reappoint him. However, he is still active in the general practice of law. He is author of several legal treatises, and was a commissioner to the Conference on Uniform Laws. He was the second man chosen to the office of vice president of the California State Bar Association, and was president of the Los Angeles Bar Association in 1908-09. In January, 1917, he was elected a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and since July 1, 1917, has been president of that body. He was formerly identified with a number of social clubs, but his only membership at present is with the California Club.

Mr. Helm married, April 26, 1888, Miss Annie Horlock. Mr. Helm is very proud of his three children, especially his son who has won merited distinction in France. His oldest child is Elizabeth, who received her education at Dana Hall and Wellesley College, and is now the wife of W. S. Rosecrans of Gardena, California. Lynn Helm, Jr., was a student in Princeton University when the war broke out with Germany. He enlisted in May, 1917, for the Officers Training Camp, and from there was sent to Douglas, Arizona. In March, 1918, he was transferred to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, and on July 1, 1918, went to France as first lieutenant of the 11th Field Artillery. During the last month of hostilities he was on the battle line and in June, 1919, left Vallehon (the Artillery School), and returned to America. For gallant work in action in the district north of Argonne he was awarded the distinguished service cross and was first lieutenant. The younger son, Harold, attended Phillips Exeter Academy and is now in the third year at Princeton University.

AGNES SWOBDI MEADE has a well earned fame of her own in southern California, quite apart from that associated with her late husband, G. Walter Meade, for his artistic and professional work. Her appeal is to the eternal feminine and to the women of southern California, "Swobdi Millinery" is the last word in fashion and good taste. Her stores are at Los Angeles, Pasadena and Coronado.

Mrs. Meade is a remarkable business woman—many regard her as the foremost in Los Angeles. When she came to California twenty years ago she was Miss Agnes LaMonte Swobdi. She came here for her health. Doctors had allowed her a lease of only two years longer. Health, wealth and an extremely large share of content and happiness have been her lot.

She was born in the city of Berlin, of Polish and French parentage. Her parents moved to Vienna, where her father engaged in business with his cousin, manufacturing men's silk hats, and he was there at the time of his death in 1845, at the age of twenty-nine years. The mother died shortly afterward, when the daughter was two years old, and she was reared by her father's sister, who had no children of her own. At the age of ten years the child accompanied her uncle and aunt to America, their destination being San Jose, California, where the aunt's chum was located, but owing to her illness and death they never got any further than Nebraska. An orphan indeed Mrs. Meade then became, but Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Willis took her under their care and for the next six years she was raised and educated by them, and this being the formative years of her life she gives much credit to Mother Willis for her teaching.

At the age of seventeen she entered her chosen work, which she has followed to the present time.

Miss Swobdi started the millinery business at 555 South Broadway in Los Angeles. She did her pioneer work with the Terrills, who long held sway as the highest class and most exclusive outfitters for women in Los Angeles. The Terrills are now retired from business. Mrs. Meade moved to Eighth and Broadway and finally in her farsighted way seeing the trend of the times she secured her present location on Seventh street, in the heart of the most fashionable shopping district.

Mrs. Meade first leased the building now occupied by the beautiful New York store. Before she had made a single payment on the lease she sold her rights to Mr. Hagerty for a considerable advance. She then secured the present site with the floor above and the store adjoining and sold the lease for the adjoining store and the second floor for a similar profit.

Mrs. Meade is a far sighted woman, keen in business, and has made money through her ability to select locations and furnish a service that can hardly be duplicated in the west. She pins her faith to the future of Seventh street, and owns several lots near the location of the new hotel, which is to cost several million dollars. She has already been offered a handsome increase for these properties, which she has refused. Mrs. Meade explains her success as due to concentration and being able to look ahead.

She was married to G. Walter Meade at the home of Mr. Meade's great-great-aunt, Mrs. George Babcock, at Alameda, July 18, 1909. She met Mr. Meade eight years prior to their marriage in Detroit, and as soon as he came to California they were married. He was formerly a well known lawyer of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Meade as a honeymoon made an extended trip through France, spending much time in Paris. Mr. Meade was deeply interested in politics. He was a graduate of Michigan College of Law, and his father before him was a lawyer. Mr. Meade was born in Charlotte, Michigan. He was on the advertising staff of the Detroit Free Press and came out to California with the intention of entering the advertising business. His wife's varied concerns were so prosperous and she was in so much

G. W. Meade

need of his services that he yielded to her prior and superior claims and thereafter was her partner in business management.

At one period Mr. Meade was advertising manager for the great manufacturing drug firm Parke, Davis & Company, at Detroit, making his headquarters in New York. While connected with the Detroit and Lansing newspapers he gained a wide acquaintance through that state and became prominent in the democratic party, serving as secretary of the State Central Committee. He was at one time press clerk of the Senate of Michigan.

Some of his other interesting activities are detailed in the following extract from the Southland Magazine of August, 1911. "We are given to understand that within the next several weeks there is to be edited and published in Los Angeles a periodical devoted exclusively to art and the varied crafts. It will be issued under the pleasing name of 'The Pacific Arts and Crafts News.' Mr. G. Walter Meade, for many years associated with Mr. Sheridan Ford, one of the world's recognized art critics, editor of the first and unexpurgated edition of 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies,' 'Art a Commodity,' 'The Art of Folly,' etc., will be the publisher. Mr. Meade is an authority on art pictorial. He will shortly announce the editorial staff and the location of the general offices."

Mr. Meade published a series of attractive little booklets under the general title of "Hours with Famous Americans," of which the second was the story of "Champ Clark." The book is handsome typographically and as entertaining as the Fra's Little Journeys. It is written by John Hubert Grensel. The book is published in an edition de luxe limited to five hundred copies.

G. Walter Meade was killed April 10, 1913, instantly, when his automobile skidded on a curve near San Juan Capistrano, slid over an embankment and catapulted into the arroyo below. He was driving to Coronado, where he intended to open a branch shop.

One paragraph from a Los Angeles newspaper of that date reads: "Mr. Meade's career of professional honor covered a moderate lifetime of useful endeavor along social, political and literary lines. Mr. Meade was forty-seven years old, had been a publisher in Detroit and Lansing and was a lawyer of splendid reputation in Detroit."

WARREN L. WILLIAMS, a member of the Los Angeles bar, acknowledges Michigan as his native state but has been a resident of Los Angeles practically all his life.

He was born at Lansing, Michigan, June 23, 1882, a son of Charles Brewster Williams, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1842, came as a boy to the Province of Ontario, Canada, finished his education there, and then took up a career as an agriculturist, a vocation which he his steadily followed ever since. For many years he farmed near Lansing, the capital of Michigan, but in 1882, when his son Warren was an infant, came to Los Angeles and has been able to adapt himself agreeably and profitably to the business of farming in this section of California. He married at Lansing, Michigan, in 1879, Mary Catherine Hunt.

Warren L. Williams, only child of his parents, attended grammar and high school at Los Angeles, graduating from high school in 1900. He was in business several years before he became a lawyer. For two years he was salesman in the W. E. Cummings shoe store, and then salesman with the C. M. Staub Shoe Company until 1905. Mr. Williams

selected the university of his native state of Michigan as the source of his legal education. His studies there were interrupted in April, 1906, when on account of the California earthquake he returned to Los Angeles. He then attended the Southern California College of Law and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1907. In the following year he began practice and was appointed deputy district attorney. In 1909 he was appointed judge of the Police Court to fill an unexpired term of Judge H. E. Austin, and continued in that office until January, 1915. In March, 1915, he became city prosecutor, and concluded his official service by resigning from this office in 1917 to take up private practice. Judge Williams is widely and favorably known for his various official connections and has well earned the confidence and trust of a large part of the population of Los Angeles.

He is a member of Henry L. Orme Lodge No. 458, A. F. and A. M., belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Union League Club the City Club, and in politics is a republican. At Los Angeles, December 31, 1910, he married Maria Theresa McAuley, whose father was a pioneer of Los Angeles and for many years was engaged in the general contracting and building business. He erected the old Baker Block, one of the landmarks of the city.

EMIL OLCOVICH as president and directing head of one of the mercantile corporations of southern California doing a business of more than a million dollars annually is one of the interesting figures in business affairs, and a man whose career may be followed with profit and inspiration.

A native son of California, he was born at San Francisco, October 14, 1875, son of Bernhard and Carrie (Vaneberg) Olcovich. His father was a pioneer westerner. Born in Posen, Poland, and educated there, he sought the broader and better opportunities of American life and institutions, and in 1856 came to the United States. By way of the Isthmus of Panama he continued until he reached San Francisco, and thence went to Carson City, Nevada, by mule team. That was a number of years before the first transcontinental railroad was opened. He had a general merchandise store at Carson City until 1875, when he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the importing business. He was well known in the business section of San Francisco. He finally retired in 1906 and died in 1908.

Emil Olcovich after graduating in a public school course in 1891 came to Los Angeles. Here he found his first opportunity to make a living on a modest scale and acquire a mercantile experience as sales clerk with the Mammoth Shoe Company at 315 South Spring Street. He was paid ten dollars a week until his superior ability was recognized. In 1894 he was promoted to manager of the business. That was the beginning of the present enterprise now conducted under his name and familiar to the retail public over the greater part of California. In 1900 Mr. Olcovich bought out his employers and with Max Streicher continued under the firm name of Olcovich & Streicher until 1909. In that year Mr. Olcovich made a further step in working out his great plans and ideas as a merchant, and having bought out his partner incorporated the Emil Olcovich Company. He is president, Albert Olcovich is vice president and A. M. Schulte is secretary.

There is probably not a shoe house on the Pacific Coast better known and doing a larger and more rapidly growing business than this. The company operates a chain of shoe stores, with branches in the

C. W. HYATT

cities of San Diego, Oakland, San Bernardino, Pasadena, Bakersfield, Fresno and Santa Barbara. The company is capitalized at three hundred thousand dollars, does an annual business valued at more than a million dollars and has more than a hundred people working in the different departments and stores.

Mr. Olcovich is also president of the Emil Olcovich Investment Company, is president of the Central Park Investment Company, and a director of the Business Men's Cooperative Association and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and in politics is a republican.

CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY WEEKS HYATT. For a residence of a quarter of a century in Los Angeles, a residence accompanied by many distinctive labors and fruits in behalf of the advancement and progress of southern California, memory of the late Captain Chauncey Weeks Hyatt deserves more than passing mention in this history.

He was born at Kent, Putnam county, New York, February 28, 1838, son of James Duncan and Minerva (Meade) Hyatt. His paternal grandfather was a son of Jesse Hyatt, a Revolutionary soldier. James Hyatt, father of the Revolutionary patriot, was, according to family tradition, one of three brothers who came from England early in the eighteenth century. These brothers became separated and their names thereafter were variously spelled, as Haight, Hiet, Hoyt and Hyatt. Their descendants bearing these names have become very numerous. Captain Hyatt was the seventh son and ninth child in a family of fourteen, of one mother, all of whom survived until the youngest was forty-five years of age, and each became the head of a more or less numerous family. The old homestead where Captain Hyatt spent his youth was in the rough and rugged part of eastern New York, where the residents, who depended upon agriculture for their living, as did the father of Captain Hyatt, had to combine stern and unremitting industry with the utmost thrift and economy. All the children of the household were required to labor during the summer and attend a five months' term of school in the winter.

It was under this discipline that Captain Hyatt grew to manhood. Aside from the common schools he had a limited course in the Raymond Institute at Carmel, New York. In 1854, when sixteen years of age, he left his native community and started for the far west, going to Wisconsin and settling in the wilds of Sheboygan county. There he became a school teacher. He left his position in the school room at the very outbreak of the Civil war, in May, 1861, to enlist in Company C of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry and served to 1865. That was the first three-year regiment to leave Wisconsin. It was soon ordered to New Orleans, and was the first regiment to enter Crescent City. Captain Hyatt remained with his command until after some of the first unsuccessful attempts to capture Vicksburg. He was then promoted and assigned to duty with the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, and was with that command from Cold Harbor to Appomattox. He participated in all the desperate battles of the campaign, and was in command of his company in nearly every engagement, being acting commander even before he was commissioned captain. At the close of the war his company presented him with a beautiful sword inscribed with the battles in which he had engaged.

In February, 1865, while in front of Petersburg and when prepara-

tions were being made for a final assault, Captain Hyatt obtained a leave of absence to go to Chicago, where on the 10th of February he was married to Mary J. Keith, daughter of William and Christie (Smith) Keith. The original home of the Keith family was in Aberdeen, Scotland, where one of their illustrious ancestors was Marshal Keith.

When the war closed Captain Hyatt settled in Tama county, Iowa, eighteen miles from Marshalltown, where he took up four hundred acres, his wife soon joining him. There he held many positions of trust and profit. He made civil engineering his principal occupation. He was county surveyor two terms. The postoffice at Badger Hill was established by him on his land, and he was its first postmaster. In 1872 he removed to Dodge county, Nebraska, and his name is prominently identified with the pioneer history of that Nebraska county. He was a civil engineer for several years, was county surveyor, and in 1872 he also entered the field of journalism by establishing the Daily and Weekly *Flail* at North Bend. He became postmaster of North Bend, and served through the administrations of Arthur and Hayes. At that time he raised the office from a fourth to a third class office. At the election of President Cleveland, Captain Hyatt, who had made a vigorous campaign for James G. Blaine, was summarily removed from office. While this was only one of a wholesale number of removals at the beginning of a new political administration, the case of Captain Hyatt achieved national note because it was the first in which the term "offensive partisanship" was the expressed reason for the removal. That was a new term in American political history. Senator Manderson took up the matter and made it conspicuous in Congress, and the Associated Press gave a liberal amount of space and even the *London Times* commented on the topic with a leader.

As an editor Captain Hyatt received many flattering comments and his paper, the *Daily Flail,* of Fremont, continued under his management until as a delegate to the National Editorial Convention in San Francisco he was so delighted with Los Angeles that he put his paper on the market and within a few months came west, reaching Los Angeles as a permanent resident in July, 1894. He at once adapted himself to conditions and began earnestly to work for the upbuilding of the new city. He was one of the first to agitate the question of the annexation of his locality, known then as the old University district, to Los Angeles. When the annexation was culminated he was a member of the General Committee and chairman of the Committee on Literature for the occasion. For many years he was a strong figure in real estate circles and public spiritedly aided in every phase of the grand march of improvement. He was a member of the First Baptist church, was prominent in the military order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Independent Order of Foresters. Every cause representing the civic betterment had his support. Captain Hyatt continued busy as a real estate man until the date of his death, December 28, 1917. He died at his home at 1016 West Thirty-fourth street.

Into this old home he and his wife had moved the day after they came to Los Angeles. Captain Hyatt is survived by his widow and son, Chauncey Alanson Hyatt.

Mrs. Hyatt has been a prominent worker in the Woman's Relief Corps for years, since the Rebellion, assisted in the organization of two branches of the order at Fremont, Nebraska, and also aided in the

Mary J. Keith-Byall

organization of the Ladies of the G. A. R., in the same city. In both branches she is past president and department aide, and for two years served as chairman of the Council of Administration. Since coming to Los Angeles Mrs. Hyatt has been equally active in the various auxiliaries of the Grand Army. She organized two tents of the Daughters of Veterans and has officiated as president and chaplain in Los Angeles. She is past lady commander of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Maccabees, is identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Independent Order of Foresters, and has held the office of president of the Ladies of the G. A. R. The State Grand Councillor of Chosen Friends conferred upon her a justly deserved honor by appointing her past councillor in Los Angeles in recognition of very meritorious services rendered this order. This tribute followed her successful work in her own and other lodges throughout the state. Mrs. Hyatt has been very active in aiding old soldiers, and is probably the oldest and the most active worker for the soldiers in the whole country. She still possesses good health and a clear brain.

Mrs. Hyatt has long been a consistent church worker, belonging to the Episcopal church. She has for years been collecting for her son a fine library, one of the finest in the city.

INGALL W. BULL has been one of the busy practicing lawyers of Los Angeles for the past fourteen years, and has devoted himself to his profession with singular fidelity and ability. His success in the law has satisfied his modest ambitions without recourse to politics or other outside fields.

He was born on Bainbridge Island in Kitsap county, Washington, August 10, 1884, son of William and Inga Christina Johnson Bull. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to San Francisco, where he continued his public school education, and also attended high school until 1902. He then entered the law office of Dorn and Dorn, studying law with them for two years and afterward in the office of Booth & Barnett until he was admitted to the bar August 15, 1905. Since that date Mr. Bull has been a resident of Los Angeles and has always practiced with offices in the Central Building. He makes a specialty of corporation law and has a very representative and important clientage. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Mr. Bull, who is unmarried, is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge, A. F. and A. M., East Gate Chapter, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery, Knights Templar, and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks and of the Union League Club and City Club.

WILLIAM M. STROTHER, who is the man responsible for giving Hollywood a service of perfect appointment and skill as undertaker and embalmer, came to Los Angeles about fifteen years ago, but is the son of a pioneer Californian.

His father was the late Benjamin H. Strother, who died recently in Los Angeles. Benjamin H. Strother was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, and was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his death. He lived in Kentucky until he was twenty-one years old, was a civil engineer and for several years in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, and at one time had charge of the United States Patent Office at Washington. That was during the administration of President Buchanan. He came to California in 1852, crossing the plains in charge

of a train of a 104 wagons. He piloted this train through to British Columbia, and from there came to Sacramento and was engaged in placer mining. Later he had charge of a bonded warehouse at New Orleans. Soon after the Civil war he moved to a farm in Missouri, near Kansas City, and in 1888 engaged in the feed and fuel business in that city. About 1893 he retired and moved to Colorado, and ten years later came to Los Angeles. He married at Washington in 1855 Frances McCalley. He was survived by three sons, W. M. and J. D. Strother, both of Hollywood, and C. H. Strother of New York.

William M. Strother was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 8, 1875, and attended the public schools of Kansas City until he was fourteen years old. For a year and a half he was employed as a general utility clerk by the Scott & Morrison Mercantile Agency, then worked for the Carlett Undertaking Company until twenty years of age, and that gave him his first experience in his first business. He was then appointed assistant superintendent of streets of Kansas City under Captain May, and filled that position until 1896. During the silver mining boom at Aspen, Colorado, he went to that locality, and in 1897 located at Elizabeth, New Mexico, where he contracted to build a tunnel and organized and opened the Challenge Mining and Milling Company. Mr. Strother sold his interest in New Mexico in 1902, and then for a couple of years was a traveling representative for Armour & Company through New Mexico, Colorado and part of Texas.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1904 Mr. Strother has since been engaged in his profession as an embalmer. For five years he was with Bressee Brothers, undertakers, resigning that position on account of illness. For two years he was manager of the Hollywood cemetery, and then bought out the firm of Woodman and Brunner, undertakers at Wilcox Street and Hollywood Boulevard. Since then he has conducted business under his own name and in January, 1918, erected a beautiful two-story building at 6240 Hollywood Boulevard, especially equipped and furnished for his business. In putting up this building he drew heavily upon his own experience and all the most advanced ideas of the undertaking profession. The building is equipped with chapel, display room, parlors and offices and is a structure much out of the ordinary and has none of the superficial appearance usually associated with undertaking parlors. The building is 50x120 feet, is finished in ivory color, and in its equipment and in the personnel of his service Mr. Strother has laid good claim to ranking among the first in his profession in southern California.

Mr. Strother is affiliated with Hollywood Lodge No. 355, A. F. and A. M., Hollywood Chapter No. 120, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., Elks Lodge No. 99, is a republican and a member of the Christian Science church. November 29, 1899, at Raton, New Mexico, he married Emma Margaret Nichols. Their one daughter, Adelyn, attends the Hollywood High School.

W. Scott Bicksler has been identified with the bar of Iowa, Colorado and California, and has achieved real eminence in his profession, his name being associated with some of the cases that have furnished precedents recognized by all American lawyers.

Mr. Bicksler was born at Salem, Iowa, March 4, 1861, son of John and Sarah Ann (Buffington) Bicksler. His father was always a business man and banker, and the son doubtless acquired his inclination for the law from his mother's people. Joseph Buffington was at one

W. S. Bicksler

time a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and declined an appointment as United States judge to the territory of Utah. His nephew, Joseph Buffington, is at present judge of the United States Court of Appeals of the Third District, consisting of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. John Bicksler was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and after some years of travel and temporary sojourn located permanently at Salem, Iowa. He was a blacksmith by trade and later built up a prosperous business as a manufacturer of wagons and carriages. In 1888 he sold out this industry and established Bicksler's Bank, and was its president and active head until 1907, when he retired. He died in March, 1916.

W. Scott Bicksler attended public school in Salem, also Whittier College, a Quaker institution, and in 1881 entered the law department of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, where he graduated LL. B. in 1883. He then returned to Salem and for two years was cashier of his father's bank. The father had established this bank for the express purpose of keeping his son at home. While cashier of the bank he also developed some law business, serving as attorney for the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad. From Salem he removed to Boone, Iowa, and practiced law there for six years.

For many years Mr. Bicksler was one of the prominent attorneys at Denver, Colorado. For twenty years he served as general counsel for the Daily Mining Record, and had charge of all its libel cases. He also tried the Hayes vs. City of Denver case, known as the Auditorium Bond Case, a case in which the validity of $400,000 of bonds was involved and the decisions in which constitute the primary authority in the United States upon issues of municipal bonds. It had been carried to the Supreme Court of Colorado and decided in favor of Mr. Bicksler and his clients. Mr. Bicksler was also appointed by the Federal Department of Justice as a special United States attorney. In 1904 he was honored by President Roosevelt by appointment as delegate to the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Bicksler came to Los Angeles in 1912 and is now senior member of Bicksler, Smith & Parke, one of the foremost law firms of southern California. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the American Bar Association, is a member and formerly on the executive committee of the Commercial Law League of America. He belongs to the California Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Bicksler is a republican. At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 9, 1885, he married Nettie H. Hampton.

CHARLES S. BURNELL, who has been a member of the Los Angeles bar since 1906, is present city attorney, having gone into that post of responsibility with the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. He was elected in the municipal elections of July 7, 1919.

Mr. Burnell was born at Elko, Nevada, September 21, 1874, but has spent practically all his life in the Golden State. His parents were Frederick Marcus Smith and Anna Loraine (Hoogs) Burnell. He began attending school at the Locust Grove School in Sonoma county, California, and after the age of nine was a student in Trinity School in San Francisco. He graduated from that school in 1890, attended the Lowell High School of San Francisco until October, 1891, and then became a member of what was known as the "pioneer class" of Stanford University. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from

Stanford in 1895, and spent one year in post graduate work. Returning to San Francisco, he chose as his training ground the leading firm of lawyers in the city at the time, Bishop & Wheeler. While with them he was admitted to the bar in January, 1897, and in 1899 opened an office of his own. Mr. Burnell practiced at San Francisco until August, 1906. On removing to Los Angeles he was associated with Seward A. Simons for a year, was then in individual practice in the Coulter Building, and in 1911 formed a partnership with Kemper B. Campbell and Frank P. Doherty, prominent young attorneys. The partnership was dissolved after six months, but the three remained together in the same office until July, 1913, when Mr. Burnell was appointed assistant city attorney in charge of civil litigation for Los Angeles. He resigned in August, 1918, and became special counsel for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. This position occupied most of his time and abilities until he was chosen city attorney.

Mr. Burnell is a member of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of Stanford University, is a Scottish Rite Mason, also a member of the Grotto, and belongs to the University and City Clubs. He is a republican in politics. March 23, 1907, at Los Angeles, he married Blanche Emery. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born in 1908, a student in the public schools.

LEO V. YOUNGWORTH. It has many times been demonstrated that California may justly take pride in her sons, for in every walk of life they have demonstrated mental alertness, physical prowess, and on land and sea, in peace and in war, have been credits to the state of their birth. In the professions they have become notable and especially in the law have they attracted attention and often reached eminence. Among the practicing lawyers of Los Angeles Leo V. Youngworth occupies a place he has won for himself through determined effort and thorough preparation.

Leo V. Youngworth was born in San Francisco, December 7, 1872. His parents were Charles and Annie (Marnell) Youngworth. His father was born at Stuttgart, Germany, where he attended school until seventeen years old, when he left his native land in order to escape military service. He reached the United States and landed at Philadelphia, from which city he came to San Francisco, in 1849, crossing the plains with one of the early outfits. He engaged in mining on the North Fork of the American River, where he accumulated a fortune, then went to San Jose, California, and embarked in the hotel business with a partner, but the venture was not a success. Mr. Youngworth then went to the White Pine section, where he secured another fortune, with which he went to San Francisco, where he lost out again in the grain business. Once more he returned to the mines, this time at Cloverdale, where he accumulated enough to enable him to embark in the restaurant business at San Francisco. In 1878 he sold his interests there and moved to Virginia City, Nevada, there engaging in mining until 1880, when he came to Los Angeles and conducted a restaurant until the time of his death. His widow survived until December, 1917. Of their children, Gustavus, Charles, Ida and Leo V., the last named is the only survivor.

Leo V. Youngworth was about twelve years old when his father died, and that occasioned his leaving school and beginning work with the Fulton Engine Works, and was later with the Crane Company. He began at the bottom of the ladder, as a helper, but he climbed

Germain Pellissier

and by the time he was eighteen years old was useful to the firm as a salesman. For a short time he engaged in farming at La Ballona, and then went to San Francisco with the Southern Pacific Railway on their cutoff line, and worked with the gang on the survey until he was twenty years old. Coming then to Los Angeles, he worked as chainman and transit man in the city engineer's office and was made deputy city engineer, and was only twenty-three years old when he became chief deputy in the county surveyor's office, where he remained two years. Then, as deputy city engineer under Engineer H. S. Stafford, he assisted in locating the outfall sewer and was concerned with the construction of the same.

During all this time he had cherished his ambition to become a lawyer and had devoted every spare moment to the study of law. In 1903 Mr. Youngworth was nominated in the Republican County Convention for the office of county surveyor and was elected and served three and a half years, resigning at that time in order to take up the duties of United States marshal for this district, which office had been conferred by President Roosevelt, and later he was reappointed by President Taft. In the meanwhile, during vacations, he had studied in the University of Southern California and attended the College of Law of the University of Michigan. In July, 1912, he was admitted to practice by the District Court of Appeals. In 1913 he resigned his office as United States marshal, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been exceedingly successful.

Mr. Youngworth was married at Los Angeles, February 23, 1911, to Miss Margaret E. Smith, and they have three children: Helen, Jane and Margaret. In Masonic circles he has been very prominent. He is past master of Hollenbeck Lodge, F. & A. M., serving two terms, and was active in the erection of its temple; is past High Priest of Signet Chapter; past Grand High Priest, R. A. M., of California; Past Commander of Los Angeles Commandery; Past Potentate of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. for two terms. In June, 1919, he was elected Imperial Outer Guard of Imperial Council, at the convention held at Indianapolis. He is Past Exalted Ruler in the Elks Lodge No. 99, and Past President of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. He belongs also to the Jonathan Club.

GERMAIN PELLISSIER. Among those who are justly entitled to be enrolled among the makers of the great commonwealth of California and of the city of Los Angeles was the late Germain Pellissier, whose more than forty years of residence here left its impress upon the city and its institutions. Although born in one of the historic landmarks of Hautes-Alpes, the son of well to do parents, he early saw the great possibilities which the state of California presented, and as a consequence in 1867, within a year of the death of his father, left his native place and immigrated to the United States. He possessed some small inheritance, and was filled with high hopes and a laudable ambition to succeed, and a volition which shrank from no obstacles or difficulties that presented themselves to bar his progress. He came at that fortunate period when everything was in the formative state, when the city of Los Angeles was a pueblo, with only a few thousand inhabitants and an actual municipal area of twenty-eight square miles. If his ambition was great, his rise was rapid, and within a few years of his arrival he had become known as one of the leading business men of the community. He became imbued at a very early period with the idea that Los Angeles was destined to be a

great city, and in spite of ridicule and discouraging prophecies on the part of others backed his faith by investment in large tracts of land. His faith and enthusiasm were fully vindicated, and the property which he was called reckless for buying, "because it was so far out in the country," is today Pellissier Square, in the heart of the fashionable Wilshire district. Among the early settlers, Mr. Pellissier was a typical pioneer of his kind, and his career formed part of the history of Los Angeles; for he saw it grow from a sleepy frontier town into one of the world's great metropolises.

Germain Pellissier was born September 24, 1849, in Hautes Alpes in the south of France, the youngest of the ten children of Jean Francois and Adelaide (Bellue) Pellissier. He attended the public schools of his native community, and as a youth was thoroughly trained as a farmer and sheep raiser, his father having followed these vocations with success for many years. The death of his father served to furnish him with the funds necessary for the attainment of his desire, the immigation to America, and when less than eighteen years of age, February 2, 1867, he arrived at San Francisco. In August of the same year he removed to southern California, locating at Los Angeles, a community which immediatetly presented to him attractions so alluring that he decided to make his permanent home there. Accordingly, he established his home at Seventh and Olive streets, then outside the city limits, but a district which subsequently became one of the important business centers of Los Angeles. He remained there for twenty-eight years, having built in 1888 the Pellissier Block, which at that time represented the most advanced type of business building. This property still is retained in the family, but the home was transferred many years ago to 697 South Serrano Avenue, where his widow still resides.

Mr. Pellissier possessed one of the keenest business minds among the men of his day and locality, and his foresight was as great as his judgment was sound. His view extended beyond the narrow confines of the city as it then presented itself to the visitors, and clearly outlined the possibilities of the future. He quickly grasped the opportunity of buying large tracts of land for a nominal price, although there were many who were not slow to intimate that his judgment was at fault. Later developments showed that his was the clearer vision. His land at the time of its purchase was converted into a great sheep ranch, and Mr. Pellissier soon became one of the great herdsmen of the southwest. In his operations he introduced many progressive movements, again evidencing his cool judgment and remarkable foresight. In 1885 he retired from the sheep-raising industry and in 1887 disposed of some of his land for subdivision purposes, putting Pellissier tract on market.

His personal interests were numerous and important, including connections with large business houses and financial institutions. While he was a stanch republican, he never sought office, but assisted others of his party to high position. For many years he served as president of the French Benevolent Society of Los Angeles. Fond of travel, with a cultured mind which enjoyed and appreciated the attractions of the old world, he made extended tours of Europe, accompanied by members of his family, and in his itinerary included France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Mr. Pellissier was married June 6, 1876, at San Francisco, to Marie Julie Darfeuille, a native of Paris, who survives him with two daughters, Marie Louise, Mrs. de Roulet, and Adelaide, Mrs. Hoyt Mitchel. They were at his bedside when his death occurred at the Los

Angeles home, January 15, 1908. To condense the work of an active life of nearly sixty years, embracing the functions of business man, pioneer, financier and citizen, to say nothing of the personal and social relations which occupy so much of the time of one's life, into the few pages of a sketch is to exhibit in its simple and rugged outlines the skeleton of a subject without the soft integument and smooth covering that give it the form and color and beauty of comely life. These more evanescent but yet charming details must be left to the imagination of the reader, only premising that the devoted philanthropic spirit, the genuine social qualities and the high ideals of Mr. Pellissier's spirit rendered his life, in its more private relations, a benediction to the circle of friends among whom his influence was felt.

ELLIOTT H. BARRETT. Admitted to the bar in January, 1908, Mr. Barrett has for over ten years been a hard working Los Angeles lawyer, and is recognized for his exceptional qualifications as a probate lawyer and attorney for estates.

He came to Los Angeles when he was about seventeen years old. Mr. Barrett was born at Franklin, Massachusetts, a place named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, March 27, 1886. His parents were Sherman H. and Anna (Heywood) Barrett. His parents came to Los Angeles in 1903, and both are now deceased. His father was born at Acton, Massachusetts, was for many years in the grocery business, later a contractor, and after coming to Los Angeles gave all his attention to the business of builder and contractor. He was lineally descended from Captain John Barrett, the first in command of the Continental troops at the battle of Lexington. For many generations the Barretts were people of consequence in and around Concord. Mr. Barrett's mother was born in Passadumkeag, near Old Town, Maine, and was one of a family of eleven children, her people being representative of all the illustrious virtues of Maine families. Mr. Barrett's father and mother were both eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. They had three children, Elliott and two daughters, one of whom is now deceased. The other lives in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Barrett first attended school in his native village of Franklin, and later in public schools of Los Angeles. In June, 1908, he received his degree in law from the University of Southern California, having been admitted to the bar five months earlier. For about a year after his graduation he was associated with the firm of McDowell & Crandell, and since then has conducted an independent practice of steadily increasing volume and importance. Among other interests which he represents as attorney are a number of manufacturing and other companies.

Mr. Barrett is one of the well informed professional men upon whom rests the responsibility for progressive ideas and system in civic and social affairs. He is an active republican and in 1914 was a candidate on that ticket for justice of the Peace in Los Angeles township. He has the unqualified endorsement of many of the best professional and business interests of the city. Mr. Barret is a very able public speaker, and the full strength of his influence is given to every worthy movement in local affairs. He is actively identified with the Los Angeles County Union of the Christian Endeavor, and has been superintendent of its Citizenship and Temperance Department. At the State Convention of June, 1918, he was one of the most active boosters in proposing for another term as governor the Hon. William D. Stephens. He is a

member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and has been chairman of its Board of Trustees. He is also a member of the Union League, the City Club and the Y. M. C. A. Outside of his profession he spends some of his most delightful hours at the hand-ball courts of the Y. M. C. A., and is a participant in many of the athletic competitions. In 1907 he won second and third prizes and in 1916 first prizes in the Y. M. C. A. indoor athletic meets.

June 26, 1912, Mr. Barrett married Miss H. Leona Hutchinson, of Los Angeles. She was born at Union City, Michigan, but has spent most of her life in Los Angeles, where she attended public schools, also the Marlboro School. Her parents are Marvin J. and Nettie A. (Doty) Hutchinson, of Los Angeles. Her father is well known in real estate circles. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have one son, Robert Hutchinson Barrett. The family home is at 4905 First Avenue.

JAMES HOSICK. In James Hosick Los Angeles has one of its best qualified lawyers, who combines a thorough knowledge of the law with an experience of men such as probably no other attorney in the state possesses. Among other accomplishments Mr. Hosick might qualify as an expert criminologist, but his enthusiasm and hard work for several years have been devoted almost entirely to his growing practice as a lawyer.

Mr. Hosick is a native of Scotland, born at Edinburgh, May 18, 1872, son of James and Agnes (Clark) Hosick. His father died in 1918, at the old home in Scotland, and the mother is still living in that city. James Hosick, Sr., was a carpenter and contractor, and was born in the same house as his son James. There were ten children altogether, six sons and four daughters. One son, Daniel, died in South Africa while in the service of the British government. All the other children are living, and four are in America. John Clark Hosick is also a resident of Los Angeles, Hugh Hosick lives in Alaska, and a married sister has her home in Toronto, Canada.

Mr. James Hosick was well educated, attending the public schools at Edinburgh and also Fettes College in that city. At the age of nineteen he landed in New York and at once crossed the continent to Los Angeles. He reached America with a cash capital of fifteen dollars and with no immediate prospect of an improved fortune or condition. At Los Angeles he worked at different employments and attended a business college. But the work which revealed his latent abilities came when the opportunity was afforded him by Mayor McAleer to become police detective. He was with the Los Angeles police department for thirteen years, most of the time in charge of the Bureau of Identification. He became an expert in theory and practice in the Bertillon System of criminal measurement, including finger prints, and his work brought well deserved fame to the Los Angeles Police Department. Records of that department show many exceptional services. He was given a diamond medal by the Board of Supervisors for exceptional bravery and a vote of thanks for conduct as a police officer in 1912 when he captured Carl Warr, known as the "dynamite fiend," when Warr came into the police station with a bomb concealed about his person and for the purpose of blowing up the building. Mr. Hosick was also one of the conspicuous figures in the famous case of the McNamara brothers, charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building, which resulted in the killing of twenty-one persons. Mr. Hosick was charged with the difficult and dangerous task

Robert A. Gibbs

of bringing J. B. and J. J. McNamara from the east, and drove them eight hundred miles across the continent, exercising every precaution to prevent interference by labor union men. Mr. Hosick was indicted for kidnapping the brothers, and four times had to face trial at Indianapolis on four different indictments. Each time he was found not guilty by Federal Judge Anderson of Indianapolis.

Mr. Hosick after leaving the Police Department was chief deputy in the prosecuting attorney's office, under Joseph McKeeby, then prosecuting attorney, but now Major McKeeby of the Expeditionary Forces in France.

Mr. Hosick began the study of law in 1911-12, and had as his instructors Earl Rogers, E. J. Fleming and Kemp B. Kemper. He was admitted to the California Bar January 23, 1913, and for the past five years has been in active practice, except for two years spent in the prosecuting attorney's office. Mr. Hosick has a host of warm friends in Los Angeles, among all classes of people, and has built up a fine clientage during the two years of his professional career.

It would probably be Mr. Hosick's opinion that the preceding account leaves out the one most important and significant factor—his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hosick throughout their married life have had a singular congeniality of interests and tastes. Mrs. Hosick made a thorough study of the theory of crime detection, and became almost as expert in criminal identification as Mr. Hosick himself. In fact it was through their joint efforts that the Police Department is indebted for their reputation as possessing one of the best identification bureaus in the west. When Mr. Hosick studied law he had an equally able ally in Mrs. Hosick. She is thoroughly versed in the profession, and was his tutor and presided over his quizzes. When Mr. Hohick was indicted for the kidnapping of the McNamaras he acted as his own attorney, and Mrs. Hosick was his legal adviser in the trial of the cases at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hosick were married at Ventura, California, June 16, 1895. Her maiden name was Edith Loretta Fulstone. She is a native daughter of California, and grew up in Ventura. Mr. and Mrs. Hosick have one daughter, Agnes Aileen, who was born at Los Angeles, was educated in the public schools, also at Kernard's Business College of Los Angeles, and the Cumnock School for Young Women of this city.

Mr. Hosick is a republican in politics, is secretary of the Caledonian Club, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family are Presbyterians.

PAGE MILITARY ACADEMY, a boarding and day school for young boys, was founded in 1908 by Mr. Robert Adams Gibbs, and under his management as head master it has now completed ten years of most successful history.

While the school has been maintained along the general lines of public schools, the Page School has many special and highly commendable features. Boys between the ages of five and fourteen are enrolled, and while the school is not sectarian as to religion or exclusive as to class, an appropriate sifting process keeps out boys whose previous associations and character would make them undesirable. Due to the successful record of the school in past years, the number of pupils is such that classification is possible not only in the regular grades corresponding to grammar schools, but a division into classes within each

grade, so that there is a sufficient number in each class to promote wholesome rivalry and competition, and at the same time the teaching faculty is large enough so that each pupil receives appropriate and methodical attention from the staff of instructors. The first four grades are taught by lady teachers, and beginning with the fifth grade the boys are under men teachers, each one a specialist in some line of study.

The work of supervision and instruction is practically continuous, and there is a harmonious combination of the playtime and study time of a boy's growing life. The pupils are supervised not only during recitation periods, but also during the study periods, and boys are thus taught that most indispensable of all things, how to study.

As the school is maintained only for boys fourteen or under, it is not a military school in the popular sense of training youth for military duty, and the military drill and discipline have their place in the curriculum because by no other known means can so many benefits be conferred upon a growing boy as through this drill and discipline. While the actual military training consumes only a half hour five times a week, yet the effects and benefits in inculcating correct and orderly habits, alert bearing and obedience, have their favorable reactions throughout the entire day. Careful attention is also given to general athletic exercises.

For the first seven years after the school was founded its home was in a group of buildings on West Adams street. In the fall of 1915 the school moved to new and specially constructed buildings in the exclusive Wilshire district on LaBrea avenue, between Wilshire and Pico boulevards. Here the school has a campus of seven acres, and offers every facility for the utmost benefit derived from outdoor life. The buildings are unsurpassed by those of any private school in southern California. They are five in number, all two stories high, and connected by arcades. They are built in the familiar Spanish Mission style, and the construction is practically fireproof.

The founder and head master of the Page Military Academy, Robert A. Gibbs, was born at Fort Ann, New York, October 6, 1871, son of Theron Z. and Mary J. (Thomas) Gibbs. His father was a graduate physician. Mr. Gibbs graduated from Vermont Academy, at Saxtons River, Vermont, in 1892, and from 1893 to 1896 was a student at Leland Stanford Jr. University. From 1897 to 1900 his work was as a public speaker, and from 1903 to 1906 he was director of physical training at Rochester, New York. After work in the Summer School of the University of California and at the University of Southern California, he was granted his A. B. degree in 1908. Mr. Gibbs was a teacher at the Harvard School, at Los Angeles, during 1906-07. In 1908 he established the Page Military Academy. Mr. Gibbs is a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist Church.

April 7, 1909, he married Miss Della M. Page. Mrs. Gibbs is a graduate of the Fayette Normal University, at Fayette, Ohio, with the class of 1894; was a student of Hiram College from 1894 to 1897, after which she taught in public schools at Pulaski, Ohio, Eastonville and Denver, Colorado, from 1900 to 1905, and in 1906 was one of the founders and for three years associate principal of the Page School for Girls at Los Angeles. Since her marriage she has been superintendent of Page Military Academy. She is the mother of one daughter, Edith Caroline, born August 20, 1912.

Mr. Gibbs has always been interested in the military side of education. In 1892 Redfield Proctor of Vermont, then secretary of war,

Wm. P. Coyne

recommended him for a commission as lieutenant in the United States Army. In response to his request to be allowed to serve in the great war, the adjutant general of the Western Department replied: "It is believed that you can perform a duty with your school which will be as useful to the government in the present crisis as would your services in the army be."

Mr. Gibbs is a member of the City Club of Los Angeles and of the One Hundred Per Cent Club.

RAYMOND IVES BLAKESLEE. After living most of his life in and about New York City, and practicing there as a patent attorney, Mr. Blakeslee came to Los Angeles in 1907, and has enjoyed an increasing practice and prestige as a patent lawyer and patent solicitor, in which his work has been specialized.

He was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 17, 1875, son of Cornelius and Mary (Sanford) Blakeslee. All his direct ancestors have been in this country for more than two hundred and fifty years, and Mr. Blakeslee in his personal views reflects some of the sturdy and independent Americanism which made this a great nation. He is a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony of 1620, and of Generals Wooster and Mansfield of the Revolution.

He was educated in the Brooklyn High School and attended the New York Law School during 1897-98, also pursuing independent studies. He has been admitted to the California bar and the federal courts. For three years he was in partnership with Hon. Tracy C. Becker under the firm name of Becker & Blakeslee.

Mr. Blakeslee acknowledges no affiliation with political parties at present. He was formerly a progressive. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Chamber of Commerce and Los Angeles Bar Association. In 1906, at Norwich, Connecticut, he married Miss Helene M. Beers, daughter of Oliver and Letta M. Beers. They have two children: Loren Ray, attending the Page Military Academy, and Anita Dawn.

JOHN PATRICK COYNE. A resident of Los Angeles since 1895, John Patrick Coyne was one of the charter organizers of the Hibernian Savings Bank, but his principal interests in business affairs until he retired were mining and oil, and he deserves prominence among the group of men who have done most to develop those resources of California.

Mr. Coyne, who was born June 27, 1861, at Castlereagh, County Roscommon, Ireland, is a member of an old and interesting Irish family. His parents were Thomas and Rose (Caulfield) Coyne, who died at the old home in Ireland, where four generations of the Coynes have lived. John Patrick has no memory of his mother, who died when he was an infant. His father was a carriage builder in Ireland and also had a small farm, conducting both enterprises. Thomas Coyne and his brother married sisters, and the families all grew up under the same roof and no property was dived until the oldest child of both families was married. When the household gathered around the table frequently there were twenty-two places filled. It was indeed one of the good old families, large in number and happy and congenial in all their relationships. The Coynes were exceedingly hospitable, and not infrequently fifty people, including the families, gathered around the family table at meal time. They were all of old Catholic stock. Thomas

Coyne and wife had three sons and two daughters. The two daughters are now deceased and the two older sons, Patrick and Thomas, still live in Ireland.

John Patrick Coyne was educated by a private tutor at home, and then served an apprenticeship in the general merchandise business under an uncle. This was an establishment in which everything was sold from a loaf of bread to a steam engine, and Mr. Coyne acquired a practical knowledge of nearly every phase of merchandising. In 1878, when he was seventeen years old, he came to the United States, and from New York City went to Oswego in that state, and a year later located at Memphis, Tennessee, where some of his relatives lived. He lived in Memphis ten years, and while there was buyer and manager of a large commercial house. Mr. Coyne came from Memphis to Los Angeles in 1895. His associates in organizing the Hibernian Savings Bank, today one of the big banking houses of the Pacific Coast, were John R. Grant, president of the Grant Construction Company, D. F. McGarry, of the McGarry Realty Company, George W. Lichtenberger, of the Lichtenberger-Ferguson Company, Thomas J. Cunningham of Cunningham & O'Connor, and G. Allen Hancock, the prominent landowner and oil operator. Mr. Coyne kept his active interest in the bank only about a year, at which time all of the original organizers disposed of their interests in that bank and retired, with the exception of G. Allen Hancock. Since then Mr. Coyne has been primarily engaged in mining and oil development. All his interests in this field lie in California. He has been interested in mining for approximately twenty years. He is vice president of the Feather River Land & Mining Company, but retired from active business in 1917. He still retains his office in the Homer Laughlin Building, in which he has been a tenant since its erection and is the only one of the original tenants left in the building today.

While living at Memphis Mr. Coyne was a member of the Chickasaw Guards of the State Militia. In politics he is occasionally influenced to independent support of certain candidates, but generally is a red hot democrat. He is a charter member of the Newman Club of Los Angeles, a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, is treasurer of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Cathedral Chapel Parish.

In September, 1895, Mr. Coyne and Miss Louise Henrietta Rousseau, of Memphis, were married in St. Vincent's church at Los Angeles, Rev. Father Myer, president of St. Vincent's College, officiating. Mrs. Coyne was born in Paris, France, and is a niece of Valdec Rousseau, one time president of the French Republic. She was about nineteen years old when she came to America. She had previously visited friends in England. She was educated in a French convent and met her husband in Memphis. Mrs. Coyne is a member of the Catholic Ladies' Club and was one of the organizers in Los Angeles of St. Joseph settlement work. Mr. and Mrs. Coyne having no children of their own have made many opportunities to exercise their deep sympathy through philanthropic channels, and have taken into their home and reared and educated five orphan boys.

ROBAH J. BINKLEY. As president of the Sugar Machinery Company, Robah J. Binkley is a manufacturer whose products are known practically wherever sugar making is an industry. The Sugar Machinery

R. J. Binkley

Company has been developed as a business largely on the basis of patented and perfected devices that were created first in Mr. Binkley's brain and worked out by his own experience and skill.

Mr. Binkley is a very young man, but has long been traveling the road of independent self effort. He was born October 13, 1889, twelve miles from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. His early days were spent on his father's farm in that noted section of North Carolina. His father, Daniel Binkley, was a Methodist minister, and also an extensive land owner. The mother, Miss Laura Jarvis, was a native of North Carolina. His great-great-grandfather Binkley was of English and Scotch ancestry and an early settler in the colonies of the east. Daniel Binkley was widely known for his generosity, and expended a large part of his earnings as a minister and as a planter on charitable causes and missionary work. He and his wife represented the ideals of married companionship, living together in harmony and in effective cooperation and presenting an example of good not only to their own children but to the entire community.

R. J. Binkley being a minister's son was very conscious of the fact and at the age of fourteen he determined to shift for himself and escape the common conventional criticisms usually made of the son of a minister. With his parents' permission he left home, and at that time could scarcely read or write. He attended a school at Lewisville, North Carolina, and from there joined a construction camp at Thomasville, North Carolina, in the building of a new railroad. Later he was employed by the engineering department of the Southern Railway until he was eighteen years old. Meantime he was making assiduous efforts to improve his education and his practical abilities. Every night he wrote his name many times, studied spelling, and read everything he could find. His education for the most part was derived from night study. He also studied to perfect himself in the practice and theory of civil engineering.

About 1907, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Binkley came west to Los Angeles, and tried to secure employment in railroading, but found so many applicants ahead of him that he resigned that ambition altogether. A friend in Pasadena was a landscape gardener, and with him young Binkley secured a position with one of the large hotels trimming shrubs and taking care of the grounds.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Binkley married Helen Soper, of Pasadena. It was a youthful marriage but has proved to him the greatest single good fortune of his life. Mrs. Binkley is a native of California, and her father was a wealthy real estate owner, being one of the promoters of Long Beach, and also owns some property in Hollywood. Mr. and Mrs. Binkley have two children, Dorothy Lois, born in 1909; and Robert Joe, born in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Binkley live at Long Beach and also have a home at Pomona. Mrs. Binkley is an active club woman, has organized several clubs and during the war was prominent in Red Cross.

After his marriage Mr. Binkley went to Montana to investigate the irrigation situation, but not being satisfied with the outlook he returned to California and in 1908 went to work in a sugar mill as a mill hand or station man. He remained three years, and during that time began experimenting in sugar machinery. He invented several devices which were not successful. The fifth one proved of immediate value. A very good friend, a patent lawyer of Los Angeles, recognized the possibilities of his new devise and took it to Washington and secured a patent. The sugar mill for which he had been working adopted the invention but

refused to pay Mr. Binkley anything for it, claiming that he had used their time and shop to perfect his patent. He was discharged from their pay roll and immediately started out to sell his patent. In his travels he found other men who wished him to sell their devices. During his work of experimentation and while his invention was developing Mr. Binkley had accepted assistance from his friends until he owed nearly four thousand dollars, but within three months after his device was patented he had paid it all back. To perfect his invention he worked at night in the blacksmith shop of a friend, and finally he formed the partnership of Binkley, Page & Stepps, and as the business grew it was eventually incorporated as the Sugar Machinery Company. Mr. Binkley now has the controlling stock and is president of the company.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and many other social organizations, and is a republican voter. He is one of the popular business men of southern California and has that character as well as genius which insure him the confidence of his associates, and in all his career of struggle and good fortune he has never wanted or lacked for financial assistance when it was needed.

FRANK ERWIN WOODLEY, serving his second elective term as representative of the Third District on the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, is a Californian of more than thirty years standing, and has long been prominent in fruit growing, mining, and business and public affairs.

He came west when about twenty-two years of age from Wisconsin. He was born at Menominee, in that state, April 28, 1865, a son of Rev. Mathias and Julia (Erwin) Woodley. His father and mother were both born in Pennsylvania, were married there, and his father was an old-time Methodist minister, but did all his active work in the church while in Wisconsin. He followed his son to California in 1888, and after that was interested in an orange ranch in Tulare county. He died in California over twenty years ago, and his wife passed away about the same time while on a visit back to Wisconsin. Both were laid to rest in the Rosedale Cemetery in Los Angeles. In their family were four daughters and one son. The two daughters still living are Mrs. Ella T. Condit of Chicago, and Mrs. E. Newman, wife of a civil engineer in Fresno county.

Frank E. Woodley, youngest of the family, acquired his education in the public schools of Tomah, Wisconsin, attended law school in the University of Wisconsin, but was never admitted to the bar and never developed any practice. He gave up the law on account of ill health. Before coming to California he was in a law office at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. In 1887 he established his home at Riverside, California, and from there moved to Tulare county, where he lived fourteen years. He was interested in the growing of oranges and also had much to do with the establishment of a water system at Porterville and had active charge of the irrigation works for fourteen years. He then spent a year with the Fay Fruit Company in Porterville, in charge of their orange packing house. On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Woodley took up real estate and mining, and that is his business at present. He is connected with several mining companies.

Mr. Woodley was elected and served as a member of the Sixty-fourth Legislature in 1913. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors by Governor Johnson, and was regularly elected for the term beginning in January, 1915, and

was re-elected for the four-year term beginning January 1, 1919. Mr. Woodley is a republican, but in his voting usually emphasizes the man and principle at stake.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Hollywood Lodge No. 355, at Hollywood, is a member of the City Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, and his church membership is with the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Hollywood.

Mr. Woodley resides at 1405 Hayvenhurst Drive, in West Hollywood. In 1893, at Porterville, he married Miss Mary Hilton, who was born and educated there and is a native daughter of California. They have two children, Harold Hilton, a high school student, and Marion Ruth. Both children were born at Porterville. The daughter inherits the strong musical tastes of her father's family, and even in the restricted circles of her friends and school has achieved a reputation for her wonderful voice. She is now studying vocal music with Madam Groff Bryant, at Lombard College, in Galesburg, Illinois.

JOHN GREER CAREY. Ever since coming to Los Angeles, in 1906, John Greer Carey has been identified in some capacity with what is now the Equitable Branch of the Security Trust and Savings Bank. He acquired his first knowledge of banking in his home state of Wisconsin after leaving high school, later acquired a liberal university education, and his work at Los Angeles has brought him favorable recognition as one of the more prominent younger financiers of the city. He is now manager of the Equitable Branch of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, one of the largest banking organizations in Southern California.

Mr. Carey was born on his father's farm, in Grant county, Wisconsin, August 21, 1880, a son of John and Mary (Greer) Carey, the former a native of Wisconsin, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father spent his life as a farmer on the place where he was born, and where his son was also born, and was a successful stock man, raising Shorthorn cattle and draft and driving horses. He died in 1899. The widowed mother, since 1909, has lived in Los Angeles, where her three youngest children also reside. The oldest of the family is Mrs. W. H. Ott of Winona, Minnesota. Dr. G. H. Carey is the well known eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Los Angeles, and Miss Katharine L. is vice president of the Jefferson High School of this city.

John Greer Carey, the youngest of the family, attended the grammar and high schools of Bloomington, Wisconsin. After graduating from high school in 1898, he went to work as clerk in the State Bank of Woodhouse & Bartley of Bloomington, remaining there two years, partly from his desire to be near home after his father's death. He then went to Madison to complete his education, entering the University of Wisconsin and graduating with the A. B. degree in 1905. He specialized in the School of Commerce, making his studies fit in with his plans for a business career. The year following his university work Mr. Carey spent in Chicago with the great mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

He arrived in Los Angeles in February, 1906, and in June of the same year went to work for the Equitable Savings Bank, which in January, 1912, was consolidated with the Security Trust & Savings Bank. The Equitable Savings Bank was in the Equitable Building at First and Spring streets, and since consolidation it has been known as the Equitable Branch of the larger institution. The Security Trust

& Savings Bank, whose officers and directors are men of the highest standing in financial circles, operates four banks in Los Angeles and has total resources of upward of sixty million dollars. Mr. Carey went to work for the Equitable Savings Bank as a clerk, and at the time of its consolidation was cashier. His services were retained by the larger organization in the capacity of assistant manager, and since 1916 he has been manager.

Mr. Carey is an active member of the Optimists Club of Los Angeles, a member of the Union League Club, Chamber of Commerce and Automobile Club of Southern California.

At Long Beach, California, July 12, 1910, he married Miss Faye Rogers of Elkhorn, Wisconsin. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the same class as her husband. Mrs. Carey was born at East Troy, Wisconsin, daughter of Oscar B. and Ella (Mills) Rogers, an old Scotch family now living at Elkhorn, where her father for many years was a merchant. Mrs. Carey is a member of the Woman's Club of Pasadena. Their home is at 1706 Electric avenue, in South Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have two children, natives of Los Angeles, John Rogers Carey and Janet Carey.

ROBERT J. GAFFNEY. Though a resident of southern California for a number of years and with important business interests here, Mr. Gaffney laid the foundation of his business and industrial success in the east. Through his own enterprise and that of his brothers the name Gaffney for years has had an outstanding significance in the chemical industries and in the manufacture of plate glass, window glass, charcoal, alcohol and other essentials.

The Gaffney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient nafe was Ragbheartach and signifies "The Stubborn." The possessions of the clan were located in the present county of Donegal.

Mr. Gaffney's parents, Michael and Matilda (Leach) Gaffney, were born in Ireland, were sweethearts in their youth, but were married after coming to the United States Michael Gaffney came over on a steamship, and his sweetheart followed him on a sailing vessel, being nine weeks on the voyage. They were married in New York City, where they lived several years. Michael was an expert dyer and bleacher. In the days when women wore hoop skirts and waterfalls, before aniline dyes were known, when each dyer had to work out his own colors, he made a specialty of coloring jute to represent women's hair. There were only three in New York City engaged in this industry. In later years he was a manufacturer of linens and cottons at Valley Falls, New York, and became prominent in business affairs, opening the way for some of the enterprises which his sons so successfully developed. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and all five sons are the same, while his youngest son, Harry, is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. Michael Gaffney was born in 1832 and died at Kane, McKean county, Pennsylvania, in 1907, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, who was born in 1833, died in southern Florida, in 1910, at the age of seventy-six. Both were buried at Kane, Pennsylvania. They had five sons, and one daughter who died in 1915, the sons are all living and engaged in manufacturing. William S., of Bradford, Pennsylvania, is president of the Gaffney Wood Products Company. The next in age is Robert John.

R. J. Gaffney

George M., of Boston, is also a manufacturer of wood products, with a plant at Warren, New Hampshire. A. H., of Kane, Pennsylvania, is president of the American Plate Glass Company and the Kane Window Glass Company. Harry E. is general manager of the Gaffney Wood Products Company and lives at Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Robert John Gaffney was born in New York, January 14, 1863, and was educated at Valley Falls, where he also had his early business training in the cotton and linen mills in which his father was a stockholder and general manager. On leaving home he spent a year in New York, and then took charge of a store connected with a wood alcohol works at Fishers Eddy in Delaware County, New York. Mr. Gaffney is a pioneer in the wood alcohol industry, and in 1888 built the first wood alcohol plant in Austin, Pennsylvania, later moving it to Bradford, Pennsylvania, in which city is now located the head office of the Gaffney Wood Products Company, with plants all around that section of the state. The dozen plants formerly operated by the company have since been consolidated and reduced to six, four in Pennsylvania, one in New York, and one now in the course of construction and the first of its kind in the state of Mississippi. The principal output of these industries are wood alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal and wood tar oils.

Mr. Gaffney is personally known by every extensive user of charcoal east of Chicago, and originated the practice of putting charcoal in paper bags for kindling fires, handled through grocery and other retail stores. From 1896 to 1901 he controlled all the charcoal manufactured east of the Mississippi River and sold the same. His business was then known as the American Charcoal Company, and is now the Standard Charcoal Company, with headquarters at Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gaffney is a director of the American Plate Glass Company and the Kane Window Glass Company of Kane Pennsylvania, is a stockholder in the Tuna Glass Company of Clarksburg, West Virginia, and was one of the early directors and executives of the Wood Products Company of Buffalo, New York, and one of the incorporators of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, which handles all the industrial alcohol in this country. He was instrumental in building the first charcoal iron furnace in Buffalo, New York, in which enterprise the late Senator Mark Hanna was associated with him.

Mr. Gaffney has also been prominently identified with the production of oil throughout the United States since 1890, having operated in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Kansas, California, etc. The chief one of his important business connections in California is the Quintuple Oil Company, with offices in Los Angeles and the property in Orange County. He is president of this company and is a director of the La Habra Gasoline Company of Los Angeles. He also owns an orange and lemon grove consisting of one hundred and twenty acres at Strathmore, California.

In addition to his many activities as above mentioned he has been interested in several banks, formerly in the Bradford National Bank of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and at present is a stockholder in the Lindsay National Bank of Lindsay, California. He is a member of the Blue Bill Gun Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Automobile Club of southern California, is a republican, and belongs to several Masonic bodies at Bradford, Pennsylvania, and to Ismalia Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Buffalo, New York.

In 1917 he built his home at 449 South Plymouth Boulevard, Windsor Square. Mr. Gaffney married at Bradford, Pennsylvania, June

5, 1895, Miss Adelaide L. Wyman, daughter of Adam L. and Sophia (Phalar) Wyman, of Rochester, New York. Her parents are both deceased. Mrs. Gaffney was born and educated at Oil City, Pennsylvania, and in a young ladies' school at Rochester, New York. Their three children, all born at Bradford, Pennsylvania, were John Wyman, Edwin Arnold, who died at the age of four years, and Marian Adelaide, a student in Marlborough School for Girls. The son, J. Wyman, was born August 22, 1897, educated in public schools of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and preparatory school at Asheville, NoNrth Carolina, and was attending Leland Stanford University when he entered the Officers Training Camp at Fort McArthur, in the heavy Artillery, receiving his honorable discharge December 13, 1918. With the assistance of his father he has since organized the Gaffney Motor Sales Company, of which he is general manager. This company has the agency for the Owen Magnetic automobile and the Raulang Electric car and the Milburn Electric car. Their salesrooms are located at 672-674-676 South Alvarado Street.

CHARLES LINCOLN MYERS. Within recent years the general public has begun to understand and appreciate the value and importance of organized labor, and as the people become educated to further degree this realization will result in improved conditions throughout not only this but other countries. Never before in the history of the world has the working man been accorded such recognition as today, when the dignity and importance of labor honestly performed is urged by the leaders of organized labor. This condition has been brought about gradually, and principally through the efforts of the more conservative of the men placed in authority by their fellow workers, and among them one worthy of more than passing mention is Charles Lincoln Myers, secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Charles Lincoln Myers was born at Louisville, Ohio, August 31, 1885, and there attended the common and high schools, and learned the machinist trade in Alliance, Ohio. In 1906 he was attracted, as have been so many of the ambitious young men of the country, to the coast, and found ready employment in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles as a machinist. With the labor troubles of 1911 Mr. Myers left these shops on account of a strike being called, and for the subsequent three years was fully occupied with the duties pertaining to the office of treasurer of the Machinists' Union, to which he was elected in 1909. In 1911 he was elected financial secretary, which position he held for a period of two years. For eight years Mr. Myers took a very active part in securing better conditions for his associates as a delegate to the Central Labor Council and to other conventions of his union, and his ability and knowledge of men and affairs received recognition to such an extent that in 1914 he was elected assistant secretary of the Central Labor Council, and in 1915 was elected secretary-treasurer, which office he has since held.

There are 102 unions in Los Angeles, and each one sends three representatives to the Central Labor Council each Friday night, at which time all matters which have been referred to it are settled by this council. A practical man, Mr. Myers has had every opportunity to study labor conditions, and is a firm believer in organized labor, although he realizes that there is still much to be done to educate the public as to the value of unions. He declares that during the great war all of the labor councils followed strictly the regimen laid out by the government,

and all of the requirements were responded to generously by all the members of the unions.

On May 21, 1908, Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Carter of Buffalo, New York, and they have two sons, Lewis E. and Charles Lincoln Jr. Mr. Myers' interest is centered in his work and he has little taste or time for club life. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he gains attention through his genuine sincerity and undoubted faith in the justice of his organizations. Pleasing in personality, he seeks to convince through argument and facts rather than force, and his example is one which results in beneficial results, for he is able to control those who would go to extremes to bring together the opposing elements and effect a satisfactory arrangement between capital and labor, and at the same time establish a better understanding between both sides. Such men as Mr. Myers are raising high standards for organized labor and gaining for the workingmen the rights to which they are undoubtedly entitled, without undue hardship to any class.

CAMILLUS JOHN WILLIAMS. The career of Camillus John Williams, of Los Angeles, furnishes a most interesting study, as well as food for much wholesome thought. Left an orphan in infancy, compelled to overcome numerous obstacles in the acquirement of an education, his life has been one of distinctive and growing achievements, culminating in the founding and substantial establishment of an institution which has taken high rank in the educational field, the Williams International School.

Mr. Williams was born at Newport, Isle of Wight, south of England, July 18, 1861. He did not know his parents, who died when he was but two years of age, and his education, largely self-gained, was acquired at Newport, where he made his home until he was eighteen years of age. At that time he went to Paris to teach English as a private tutor, and during the three years that he remained in the famous capital acquired a knowledge of the French language. From Paris he went to Barcelona, Spain, where he taught French, English and Spanish, and when twenty-three years of age settled at Genoa, Italy, where he was an instructor in the three same languages. He was similarly engaged in Switzerland for three years, and at Buenos Aires, South America, for a like period, subsequently going to Montevideo, Uruguay, where he established a school of languages and remained until 1890. In that year he came to the United States and located at New York City, but for the following two years was not actively employed, and in 1892 went to Mexico, where he resumed his educational activities. In 1898 he was married in Mexico to Louise Rani, a native of Rome, Italy. Mr. Williams came to Los Angeles in 1912 and established what was at first known as the Swiss College of America, but which is now called the Williams International School. Mr. Williams has a growing school, well organized, and is a power for good among his boys, who under his capable instruction are being fitted for work in foreign countries through their mastery of foreign languages. He has an all-absorbing love for boys and young men, which assists him materially in winning their confidence and thus greatly adds to his natural ability as an instructor. Likewise he is devoted to Los Angeles and its interests and is a generous and helpful supporter of all worthy movements. He has leased considerable ground adjoining his school, and when he has completed his plans will build extensively, at which time the institution will allow a limited number of boarders.

The Williams International School is dedicated to the parents of the country who have the best interests of their children at heart. Character building is one of its features. The students are taught to be ambitious, energetic, independent and to respect their comrades and be respected by them. The amusements and diversions of the students are supervised and shared by their instructors. The intensive personal instruction which is given by the institution under Mr. Williams' superintendency in all branches of study prescribed for graded and high schools guides and advances the talented youth and encourages and awakens the backward student in a manner impossible by any other method. The facilities offered by the school for the study of foreign languages are unique and worthy of special attention, and the school is prepared to offer personal instruction by competent native teachers and constant association and conversation with those who speak French, Spanish and Italian.

The school occupies a choice site on West Adams street, near Chester Place, the finest residence district in a city world-famed for its beautiful homes, and the beauty and magnitude of the buildings particularly fit them for its purposes. The heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation are perfect, and the spacious, well-located rooms, the porches and the verandas are ample for all occasions. The gardens, lawns and tree-bordered walks afford most agreeable places for rest and diversion after the daily periods of study. The school endeavors to be and succeeds in being a true home for its pupils, who find a home-like air, with careful and prudent discipline. It has been the aim of Professor Williams, by precept and example, to stimulate nobility and manliness in the youth entrusted to the care of the institution. The class rooms are furnished according to the latest ideas, every effort has been made to furnish a model institution, and the food is carefully selected and prepared, wholesome and abundant. The Williams International School is dedicated to the harmonious mental and physical development of its pupils, and to that end provision is made for not only gymnastic apparatus and instruction, but also frequent excursions to the mountains, the beaches and through the countryside, thus giving the pupils every possible opportunity to observe the actual operation of factories, farms and other businesses that they may familiarize themselves with practical affairs. Under the direction of the school, students may prepare and finish for careers in medicine, law, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, agriculture, finance, painting, commerce in all its branches, etc.

In addition to the Williams International School, Professor Williams is also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His children are: Mary, Luz, Anita, Rosita, Sophia, Sarita, Elvira, Eddie and Charles.

GEORGE DODDRIDGE ROWAN, who died at his home in Los Angeles, September 7, 1901, was one of the notable group of men whose enthusiasm, faith, energy and foresight constituted the foundation stones upon which the Los Angeles of the present generation rests. He lived long enough to realize many of his early visions and the fruits of the efforts expended by him and his associates. But his active career was identified with the Los Angeles of forty years ago, when perhaps not even the most sanguine and optimistic mind could comprehend half the development that has since taken place. However, the late Mr. Rowan often predicted that Los Angeles would be built solid from the mountains to the sea, and that is no longer a visionary ideal.

He represented an old New York State family, a son of James and Rebecca Rowan, and his father was a merchant at Batavia, New York. George D. Rowan was born at Corfu, New York, November 7, 1843. He attended the public schools, afterward entering Union College, in New York State. He later entered upon a business career in association with his brother-in-law, E. B. Millar. This firm entered the wholesale grocery trade at Lansing, Michigan, under the name E. B. Millar & Company. In the early '70s they went to Chicago, where they were importers of teas, which business grew and prospered and is now one of the great commercial institutions of the metropolis of the middle west. Mr. Rowan's part in the business was in broadening its trade connections and effectively organizing them over the west. He finally went to the Orient and for more than a year made his home at Yokahama, Japan.

On account of his wife's failing health, Mr. Rowan retired from the Chicago business in 1876, and shortly afterward located at Los Angeles. At that time Los Angeles had achieved only a modest dignity as one of the coast cities. Mr. Rowan conducted a grocery store on North Main street in 1884, and during the following year was a member of the firm Jennings & Rowan, commission merchants at San Francisco. On his return to Los Angeles, in 1885, Mr. Rowan entered the field where his abilities enabled him to be of greatest service to the expanding city of his choice. He was a pioneer real estate operator and used his growing means and prestige to attract many substantial residents to the city. He participated in the historic boom of 1887, and though two or three years later the collapse of this period of prosperity was regarded in the light of a calamity, more mature judgment accords to Mr. Rowan and his associates a substantial work and a stimulus to prosperity which without doubt hastened the recovery of values and ushered in the long and stable era of growth which has taken place in the last quarter of a century. Much of the larger significance of his business career is reflected in the fact that in his transactions he was associated with a group of men including such outstanding figures as Colonel J. B. Lankershim, O. H. Churchill, I. N. Van Nuys and Otto Mueller. Mr. Rowan specially emphasized his faith in Broadway even when it was called Fort street. He acquired much property on that thoroughfare and could never be induced to sell a foot of it.

His formal retirement from business life came in 1889, though he guided many large private affairs for a number of years afterward. He then lived in Pasadena until 1898, which year saw his return to Los Angeles.

One of the interesting though smaller achievements of his long career is the fact that he is credited with introducing the first nickels or five-cent pieces into common usage at Los Angeles, where previously popular prejudice had practically barred that coin from circulation. He was very popular in social organizations, was active in church, an advocate of temperance and woman's suffrage and has properly been esteemed as a gentleman of the old school who placed honor above all other considerations.

At Lansing, Michigan, in 1873, Mr. Rowan married Miss Fannie F. Arnold, a native of Rensselaer County, New York. Mrs. Rowan, who is still living, is the mother of eight children: Robert A., Frederick S., Earl Bruce, Paul, Benjamin, Philip Doddridge, Fannie F. and Florence.

GEORGE F. DUSTIN, president of the Dustin-Roman Auto Top Company of Los Angeles, was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, March 15, 1862, a son of Ezekel and Elsie Dustin. His public school education continued only until he was ten years of age. Mr. Dustin being of a very tender-hearted and sensitive nature, on being punished by his father, left home at the age of ten. He made his own way in the world by working on a New England farm near Concord, New Hampshire, until the age of eighteen, when he determined to advance and broaden his knowledge of the world. Leaving the farm, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, entering the employ of John T. Smith as an apprentice to learn the carriage makers' trade. In a very short time he was promoted to manager of the Smith establishment, remaining with the above firm for six years.

Mr. Dustin always having had a great desire to take up art, and having acquired the means that would enable him to gratify his natural inclination, he entered the Boston Conservatory of Music and Art. Applying himself diligently here, as in all other undertakings, he soon acquired much proficiency in the fine arts and for the next eleven years he followed this profession.

When the automobile was in its infancy Mr. Dustin saw that it would be the coming business, and his previous knowledge in the carriage business stood him in good stead. Looking for a location, he decided on Denver, Colorado. Here he opened a plant for the manufacture of automobile tops, seat covers, painting, etc., similar to his present business. He remained in Denver until 1913, when he came to Los Angeles and became associated with a firm in the auto top and painting business.

In March, 1918, he organized the Dustin-Roman Auto Top Company, with himself as president, Mrs. M. M. Moore vice-president, and Mr. J. T. Roman secretary and treasurer. They chose their present location, Eleventh and Figueroa streets, having built for their own use a modern building 100 by 170 feet. Mr. Dustin saw to it that his building was well adapted for his particular business in having it well ventilated and with plenty of light and other conveniences that would enable him to turn out good work. The business started with the help of seventeen people, and now the pay roll has more than thirty of the best experienced workmen in the city.

Mr. Dustin is the inventor of the special solid top which is now so much in vogue in California, and several hundred orders for solid tops, seat covers, painting, etc., have been turned out from this plant.

C. C. C. TATUM, a prominent Los Angeles realtor, with offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, is one of the highly successful business men of the city. He was probably born with some of his talent of salesmanship, has had it developed and refined by an experience beginning in boyhood, and in addition has achieved the thorough understanding and knowledge that is at the foundation of a successful career in real estate. Mr. Tatum has been a resident of Southern California over twenty years.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, October 22, 1879, a son of Joseph Tabor and Adele (Lynch) Tatum, his mother still living in Los Angeles. His parents were both born in St. Louis, his father in 1837. They were married in that city October 25, 1866, and Joseph T. Tatum died in Los Angeles January 8, 1916. Had he lived nine months longer he would have celebrated their fiftieth or golden wedding anniversary.

Joseph T. Tatum was a lawyer by profession, and practiced in St. Louis more than forty years. He was a graduate of Yale College with the class of 1859. When he attended the fiftieth anniversary class reunion in 1909 there were only seventeen survivors out of a large class. Soon after leaving Yale he entered the Civil war, serving in Merrill's Horse, a regiment of Missouri cavalry. During the latter part of the war he was judge advocate of the New Orleans District. Joseph T. Tatum and wife and family came to Los Angeles from St. Louis in 1897. Though he was admitted to the California bar, he never engaged in active practice on account of growing deafness. The widowed mother was the daughter of Henry C. and Victoria Charleville Lynch. The Charleville family were pioneers of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Tatum received her early education in Sacred Heart Convent at St. Louis. She became the mother of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are deceased. Those living are all residents of California, though their homes are widely scattered.

C. C. C. Tatum, the seventh in age among the children, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis. Even while a schoolboy on Saturdays and during vacations he worked as cash boy with the clothing house of Browning, King & Company. Then from 1895 to 1897 he was a clerk in that establishment, and in November, 1897, he came to Los Angeles. For about a year he was a clerk with Sanborn, Vail & Company at Los Angeles, and held some other positions. In April, 1899, he became real estate salesman for Edward D. Silent & Company, and during the next three years acquired a vast amount of knowledge of local real estate. In 1902 he engaged in business for himself, forming a partnership with Sam and Paul Schenck under the name Schenck, Tatum & Schenck. Then in 1904 he withdrew, and continued business alone until 1908, when he became a partner in the Tatum-Winstanley Company, but in recent years has been again operating under his individual name, a name widely known and recognized in and around Los Angeles. Mr. Tatum is in a general real estate business, handling orange groves, city property, subdivisions and practically anything and everything connected with real estate. He has done a good deal of subdividing in and around Los Angeles.

At different times Mr. Tatum has taken an active interest in politics as a matter of encouraging good government and good men to office, without any ambition of his own. His partisan affiliation is as a republican. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, one of the vice-presidents of the California State Realty Federation, was a director three years and first vice-president one term of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the members of which, in accordance with a recent resolution, are entitled to use the term "Realtor" in designating their business.

Mr. Tatum married Miss Blanche LeDoux, daughter of Dr. J. A. and Alice (Nadeau) LeDoux of Los Angeles. Mrs. Tatum was born in Montreal, Canada, and when an infant was brought to Los Angeles, where she was educated in the local schools and the Girls' Collegiate School. She is a member of the Ebell Club. Dr. LeDoux is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles, having followed his profession in this city for more than thirty years.

JAMES ANDREW MONTGOMERY is dean of the jewelry merchants of southern California, president of the firm Montgomery Brothers., occupying one of the largest, most costly and most beautiful retail jewelry stores in the United States and carrying one of the largest and finest stocks in the country. The business, esablished in 1881, is a conspicuous feature of the retail district, and many of its patrons in past years have been people whose home is in the most distant part of this country and foreign lands.

The handsome store at Broadway and Fourth Street is an interesting and dignified monument to the sound business sense, intelligent and persevering energies of James Andrew Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery is a living illustration of the power and resources of an individual character. He was born at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, August 29, 1850, secured a grammar school education in his native town, and had no special advantages that any other young man properly ambitious and diligent could not acquire. He has been in the jewelry business as an artisan and merchant since 1870, beginning in Canada. He started for the great west in 1880, spending six months in Nevada, which was then a wild and woolly section of the west, and its social conditions and business status were hardly suited to Mr. Montgomery's nature and training. He sought to return to Canada, but eventually was led by destiny to Los Angeles, where he arrived February 22, 1881. He had only three dollars and a half on reaching this city. The population of Los Angeles was then eleven thousand people, and he has seen the community develop to comprehend more than half a million people and assume vast and varied forms of metropolitan life. He began repairing watches. Wisely he determined not to become an employe but to set up a modest shop of his own, and in that shop he laid the development of the present great business. There followed years of hard work, and a thorough knowledge of what he was about, a cheerful and pleasing personality, brought results. Thirty-eight years have greatly changed his position and has given him far more than his brightest ambitions anticipated. While working at the bench and largely for the trade he gradually acquired a stock and developed a general jewelry business. In those days he knew discouragement and even hunger. At that time jewelers in the west paid more attention to watch and clock work and repairing than the sale of general stock. Business methods were not systematized, and owners scarcely knew what departments were profitable and what not.

In 1888 Mr. Montgomery's brother George A. Montgomery came to Los Angeles and in a short time the firm Montgomery Brothers was organized. Later the business was incorporated. Today, though almost seventy years of age, James A. Montgomery is as active and as busy in the work of managing his business interests as at any period in the past. He puts in eight hours a day six days a week, and he is an unusual type of business man who is not worn out by his business but finds strength constantly renewed by energetic contact with it. He enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire business community, has accumulated a handsome competency represented by investments in real estate, stocks and bonds, and owns a beautiful home on Bonnie Brae, located in the fashionable Wilshire district.

Socially inclined, a member of various organizations, his serious hours have been taken up by his business and financial interests and he has never held any office of public trust, though keenly and deeply interested in all things that have made Los Angeles a great city. He is a republican. He was an honorary member of Los Angeles Commandery

James A. Montgomery.

of the Knights Templar, with which he has been affiliated more than thirty-three years, has been a member of the Penthalpha Lodge since 1886, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter since the same year, is a past grand in the Odd Fellows and a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and for more than ten years was a trustee and treasurer of Immanuel Presbyterian church at Los Angeles.

March 4, 1888, at Los Angeles, Mr. Montgomery married Annie T. Tierney, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM K. MURPHY, general agent for Southern California of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, is a man with a record in the insurance field, and ever since he left college fifteen years ago has been identified with the present company, one of the oldest and most substantial in America. It was his qualifications and record as a business getter and builder that brought him to Southern California, where he has supervision of a large force, contributing to the volume of business which in 1919 caused California to rank twelfth among the various states in which the Northwestern Company does business.

Mr. Murphy was born at Madison, Wisconsin, November 7, 1880, a son of Daniel E. and Rosalie G. (Maher) Murphy. When he was five weeks old his parents removed to Milwaukee, and he grew up and spent his early life in that city. In 1899, after completing his nigh school course, he entered the University of Wisconsin and received his A. B. degree in 1903. Soon afterward he was put on the roll of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company's solicitors, and has always stood high among the individuals getting business for that company. In January, 1916, he was appointed general agent for Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Under his immediate supervision are sixty people in his territory.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee is now in its sixty-second year. It was organized in 1857 at Janesville, Wisconsin, and it is therefore one of the oldest companies in America. It was first known as the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin, but when the offices were removed to Milwaukee, in 1859, the present corporate title was adopted. The character of its management has remained practically the same throughout the sixty odd years of its existence, conservative, substantial and progressive, and the assets have grown from nothing to over four hundred and thirty-two million dollars. Much of the progress was made under the late Judge Henry L. Palmer, who was president of the company from 1874 to 1907, when he became chairman of the Board of Trustees and continued in that position until his death, in May, 1909. George C. Markham was president from 1907 to January, 1919, when he resigned, and was succeeded by William D. VanDyke. The company has always confined itself to the United States both in its policies and its investments. In 1859, when the company moved to Milwaukee, it had only a hundred thirty-seven policies in force, and in 1918 the number of policies was over six hundred thousand.

Mr. Murphy is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, University Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Columbus. At Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, June 30, 1909, he married Vivian Lamoreaux. They have six children: Gertrude H., Helen L., Daniel E., William J. Jr., Barbara and June. The four older children attend the Gardner School in Los Angeles.

FRANK L. MUHLEMAN, senior member of Muhleman & Crump, lawyers, has a well-earned position of esteem in the bar of Southern California, and is a man of varied experience and capabilities in other lines than his profession.

He was born on a farm in Monroe county, Ohio, November 14, 1869, a son of Jacob J. and Louise (Hoffmeyer) Muhleman. Like many American boys, he had great ambitions and not much opportunity to fulfill them. He had a district school education as a boy. While living at Newport, Kentucky, he read law in the office of Colonel John S. Ducker. In 1892 he entered Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea, near Cleveland, Ohio, and remained a student there until 1893. He also studied under a private tutor during the following year.

Mr. Muhleman first came to California in 1894, and for the next three years was engaged on a ranch with his brother, R. G. Muhleman, near Sacramento. He had not yet satisfied his deep-seated desire to qualify as a lawyer. Returning to Newport, Kentucky, he again took up the study of law, taking a course in the McDonald Institute, where after three years he was graduated with the LL. B. degree. He first practiced law at Newport, and while there made a campaign for the office of city attorney. In 1903 he removed his home and professional business to Parkersburg, West Virginia, but on 1905 disposed of his practice in the East and came to Los Angeles. The first five years he was in Los Angeles he was attorney for the Title Insurance Company, and he still has offices in the Title Insurance Building. He then resigned his position with that company to form his partnership with Guy Richards Crump under the name Muhleman & Crump. They have a general practice and are recognized experts in title law.

Mr. Muhleman resides at Glendale. In 1910 he was city attorney of Glendale, and in 1916 was elected trustee of Glendale, and is still an official member of the municipal government there, being now chairman of the Board of Trustees. He served as a member of Draft Board No. 7 for Los Angeles county. August 3, 1912, at Los Angeles, he married Florence Wright. They have two children: Ruth Louise, born in 1914, and Frank L., Jr., born in 1918.

FRANK THORNTON PRICE is president and general manager of Nelson & Price, Incorporated, 223 West Eleventh Street, Los Angeles. That statement alone is perhaps sufficient to identify him with the most successful business men of Southern California. It might be added further that Mr. Price is a young man, and at the age of thirty years is head of a business which sells more automobile tires than any other firm west of Chicago. He does both a wholesale and retail business, handling all makes of tires, and specializes in the distribution of the Kelly-Springfield, Hartford and Michelin tires. As an evidence of what his organization is capable of doing it might be mentioned that Mr. Price made a contract with the United States Rubber Company for a million dollars worth of automobile tires for 1920. This is the largest single contract that corporation ever made with a tire jobber. Nelson & Price have retail stores both in Los Angeles and Pasadena, and also do a business with many other smaller firms. They maintain a sales force covering the whole state of California, and the pay roll runs close to a hundred thousand dollars a year.

In getting to his present position Frank Thornton Price has capitalized only the resources and abilities of his individual character. He went to work when a youth as a farm hand and has made and recognized

Frank T. Price

his own opportunities and gone steadily ahead toward the goal of success.

He was born at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1889, son of George and Nellie E. (Christy) Price, the former a shoe manufacturer of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter a resident of Los Angeles. He has an older sister, Mrs. L. D. Mosher, of Santa Barbara, California.

Mr. Price was two years old when brought to California and he grew up in San Bernardino, attending public school there to the age of sixteen. He then went to work as a farm hand, and at nineteen made his first acquaintance with the business he is in today. He went to work for the Diamond Rubber Company of Los Angeles, and was with that concern five years, acquiring and assimilating a great amount of technical and commercial knowledge. He was promoted to assistant manager under Mr. F. O. Nelson of the Rubber Company, and in 1913 they associated themselves in a business of their own handling automobile tires. Later they built the present home of Nelson & Price at West 11th and Olive streets. In 1918 Mr. Price took over the entire business, Mr. Nelson retiring, though his name is still retained in the business title. Mr. Price incorporated the business in March, 1917. The home of this firm is a two-story building with twenty-seven thousand square feet of floor space and basement.

Mr. Price is also a director of the Caltex Oil Company of Texas and is owner of the Locust Stock Farm. This farm, though in the nature of a hobby and diversion from his main business, is an enterprise of magnitude. The farm contains eight hundred six acres and is located near Bakersfield, California. On it he raises horses, cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Price is affiliated with all the Masonic bodies of Los Angeles, including the Shrine and the Consistory. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Advertising Club, Press Club, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

He and his family reside at 835 Fifth Avenue. March 4, 1914, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Clair K. Johnston, who was born in San Antonio, Texas, and finished her education in a girls' school at Hollins, Virginia. They have two daughters, Patricia and Frances.

ROBERT J. POWELL has been a factor in Los Angeles business circles in oil, real estate and other lines for a number of years, and has a most successful business record as a stirring and enterprising citizen.

He was born in Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1878, a son of Jerome and Amanda E. (Horton) Powell. His father, who died in 1896, was a native of Warren, Pennsylvania, was well educated, and organized and edited for a number of years the Ridgeway Advocate at Ridgeway, Pennsylvania. In later years he was a lumberman, merchant and real estate man.

Robert J. Powell was educated in the grammar and high schools of Ridgeway, and at the age of fourteen entered Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and finished his course there in 1900. He supplemented this literary education with a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated in 1901.

Mr. Powell for a number of years was associated with his brother, E. C. Powell, under the name E. C. and R. J. Powell of Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, handling real estate and as lumber dealers. He was also a director in the Elk County National Bank.

On coming to Los Angeles, in 1910, Mr. Powell became interested

in the Engineers Oil Company, in which he became a director, but has since disposed of his interests. Probably his chief contribution to Los Angeles business was his part in establishing the Alfred Pure Ice Cream Company. Back in his home town at Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, he knew that C. J. Alfred was manufacturing a quality of ice cream unexcelled on every possible count, and that Mr. Alfred was a past master of the business. In order to give Los Angeles a similar establishment, Mr. Powell returned to Ridgeway in 1913 and induced Mr. Alfred to bring his experience and enterprise to a city of unequalled opportunities. Thus was established the Alfred Pure Ice Cream Company, of which Mr. Powell has since been secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Powell is a past master of Elk Lodge No. 379, A. F. and A. M., at Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, is a York Rite Mason, is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club and a member of the Presbyterian Church. At Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1906, he married Miss Mabel R. Williams.

GEORGE ARTHUR MONTGOMERY. The active business career of George Arthur Montgomery in Los Angeles is comprehended in the history of Montgomery Brothers, the great jewelry house on Broadway, one of the finest establishments of the kind on the Pacific Coast. This business was founded by his brother, James A. Montgomery, in 1881, and for about thirty years George Montgomery was an active member and partner, but is now retired.

Mr. Montgomery was born at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, November 4, 1857, and acquired his education in the public schools of his birthplace. He had some business experience in Canada and in 1887 came to Los Angeles. In February, 1888, he became associated with his brother as an equal partner in the firm of Montgomery Brothers, and from that time forward gave the best energies and abilities of his mature years and experience to building up the interests of the firm. Ill health compelled his retirement from the business at a recent date, and he is now living in ease and comfort with a handsome competence won by his energy and ability.

Mr. Montgomery is an ardent republican, interested in public affairs, but never an aspirant for public office. He is one of the charter members and founders of the Jonathan Club, and one of the oldest active members of that notable social organization of Los Angeles.

Mr. Montgomery married in Canada in 1883 Alice Richardson. Her father, Robert Richardson, of Port Rowan, Canada, was formerly a member of the Provincial Parliament for South Norfolk, Ontario. Mr. Montgomery has three sons: Chester A. and Monro D., both members of the Montgomery Brothers corporation, and Richard W., a civil engineer connected with the California Standard Oil Company.

FRANK SABICHI. By birth and family connection Frank Sabichi belonged to the old order of southern California. In his youth he was educated abroad and had the finest advantages of English and European institutions, and as petty officer on an English war vessel had visited nearly every port and clime of the civilized world before he had attained years of manhood. He returned to Los Angeles fitted by talents and training for a big and important place in the new destiny that awaited that city. For a third of a century he remained one of the eminently constructive factors in the progress and development of Los Angeles and much of the surrounding territory. A lawyer by profession, he is best

Frank Sabichi

remembered as a business man and an administrator of great and important property trusts.

He was born in the Mexican town of Los Angeles, October 4, 1842, and his earliest memories were of the old Pueblo community, and from a child he associated with many of the great hearted and hospitable people who comprised the early population of the town. His father was Mathias Sabichi, a native of Austria, who came from Vienna and settled in southern California in 1838. Mathias Sabichi married a member of an old family from the Mexican capital. In 1850 Mathias Sabichi, desiring to afford his sons Frank and Mathias, Jr., the advantages of a liberal education, started with them for England. While crossing the Isthmus of Panama he was stricken with yellow fever, and died before reaching England. The boys were taken charge of by the American Consul, Joseph Rodney Crosky, who received them into his own family and became their foster father. Under his supervision their education was generously provided for. Frank Sabichi afterward was entered as a student in the Royal Naval Academy at Gosport near Portsmouth, and spent several years diligently pursuing the liberal and technical courses then in vogue. On leaving the Academy he was commissioned a petty officer in the English Navy, and for several years cruised the water of Europe and many seas. He gained a large and varied knowledge of the diverse peoples of the world, languages, arts and institutions, and also participated with the spirit of youth in the adventures that were a part of his duty. He was a participant in the Sepoy Indian rebellion, and several times while on the Pacific visited the Philippine Islands.

Eventually, having satisfied himself with travel and feeling that his training should be diverted to avenues of greater usefulness, he returned to his old home in southern California and arrived in Los Angeles in the summer of 1860. Having determined to study law, he entered the office of Glassell, Smith & Patton, at that time one of the leading firms of southern California. He qualified for the bar, and with the advantage of a liberal culture and also a knowledge of the language, institutions and people of southern California he rapidly advanced in his professional career. Eventually his extensive business engagements demanded that he abandon his general practice and for many years he was engaged in managing his property and promoting the industrial and commercial development of his home city and section. He was interested in several land syndicates and projected railroad systems. He acquired much valuable real estate in and about Los Angeles. He was a director in the San Jose Land Company, which controlled a large part of the property now in the heart of the orange belt. He was one of the promoters of the Los Angeles and Ballona Railroad, and for a time was vice president of the company. He was especially interested in the development of the old family homestead of twenty acres on East Seventh street, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of that important thoroughfare of Los Angeles. He took a deeply interested but always unselfish part in politics and public affairs in his native city. His was the personality that lends itself easily to leadership in men and affairs, and again and again he was the point of initiation for many important movements. He did not desire public office, its cares and responsibilities, but from a sense of duty consented to become a member of the City Council in 1871 and was re-elected in 1874. During his second term he was president of the Council. In 1884 he again reluctantly consented to become a candidate in order that his judgment and ability might be drawn upon in the negotiations whereby the city acquired the water rights upon

the Los Feliz Rancho and extended the water system adequate to the needs of that time. An interesting evidence of the high station of honor he enjoyed in his home city and state came in 1893 when a petition and memorial signed by thirty-nine senators and twenty-six assemblymen of the State Legislature, the justices of the Supreme Court, many members of the Bench and Bar of San Francisco at Los Angeles, besides other business men and citizens, presented his many qualifications to President Cleveland and urged his appointment to the post of minister to Gautemala. Mr. Sabichi also served as a member of the Park and Police Commission of Los Angeles.

This true and faithful citizen of Los Angeles passed to his reward April 12, 1900. In his social and intellectual qualities, his civic pride, his ability as a professional and business man, and in all other relationships, he was undoubtedly one of the best representative men ever produced by southern California. He was for many years a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and was a Catholic in religion.

On May 4, 1865, he married Magdelina Wolfskill. She was born in Los Angeles, a daughter of William Wolfskill. They were married in the old Plaza Mission by Father Mora, who later became Bishop of the Diocese. Her mother's maiden name was Magdalina Lugo. William Wolfskill was one of the earliest settlers of Los Angeles, and owned a splendid domain containing one of the first orange groves in Southern California outside of those of the ancient missions. The Wolfskill Rancho was at Alameda Street, between that thoroughfare and Central Avenue and Third and Fourth streets, and the birthplace of Mrs. Sabichi was the present site of the Los Angeles Ice Company. William Wolfskill at one time also owned the Santa Anita Rancho. Her brother sold this to M. H. Newmark, who in turn sold it to Lucky Baldwin, and part of the property is today owned by Anita Baldwin. William Wolfskill was a native of Kentucky and crossed the plains on foot to California through New Mexico. What is now called Central Avenue was at one time Wolfskill Avenue, and bisected Wolfskill property in Los Angeles. That property contained a hundred acres. William Wolfskill was the father of two sons and four daughters, and employed a tutor in his home for the education of his children. The only recreation of the early days was the annual fiesta or bazaar held by the Sisters of Charity, lasting three days, and ending with a dance, which was looked forward to and back upon as the central event in the social calendar by the Wolfskill daughters and other members of the social set. Mr. Sabichi's mother is buried at the old San Gabriel Mission under one of the pillars, while the mother of Mrs. Sabichi was baptized at the old Santa Barbara Mission.

For twenty years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sabichi lived on the twenty acre place at Seventh and San Pedro avenues. They were the parents of thirteen children. Those living today are: Agatha, widow of J. J. Fay, Jr.; Joseph Rodney, of Culver City; Dr. George Carlos, of Bakersfield, California; William Wolfskill, of Los Angeles; Lewis Sabichi, of Los Angeles; Rose, wife of Dr. H. A. Putnam, of Monrovia, California; Beatrice, wife of C. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Mitchell was born in the present Sabichi residence on Figueroa Street.

JOHN EMMETT MURRAY. Death coming suddenly on August 2, 1919, removed one of the most active workers and influential members from the Masonic bodies of Southern California, and also an old-time

Los Angeles resident and former business man, in the person of John Emmett Murray.

He was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and was sixty-five years of age when he died. A few years after his birth his parents removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he received a public school education, and had his first business experience as an employe of the T., P. & W. Railroad. Later he was engaged in the wholesale produce and the wholesale fuel business. His father was an honored citizen of Peoria, where at one time he was chief of police. The maternal grandfather of the late Mr. Murray was a member of the Scotch Grays under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Murray, who first came to California forty years ago, gave the last years of his life to untiring effort and work in connection with Masonry. For thirty-four years he was a member of Knights Templar Commandery No. 9, and in point of service was the eighth oldest member of the Commandery. He was chairman of the Visiting Committee of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and for several years had devoted his entire time to that branch of the work, and was a source of comfort and solace to hundreds of the sick and distressed among his brethren. He was buried from the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and was the fourth to be buried from there, an honor not often granted. He was chairman of the Relief Committee of all Scottish Rite bodies and, besides his connection with the Los Angeles body of the Masons, he was a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the Pacific Coast at San Francisco, and an honorary member of Moslem Temple, Detroit, an honorary member of Peoria Commandery No. 3, K. T., also an honorary life member of Peoria Consistory.

Mr. Murray died suddenly while quietly conversing with his wife, who had just recovered from a long serious illness. He married in his early years Miss Inez Young of Peoria, and had by this marriage a son named Emmett Murray. The first Mrs. Murray died in 1909. In 1910 Mr. Murray married Miss Lucy Emery Wheeler, a native daughter of California. Mr. and Mrs. Murray planned and personally supervised all details of the building of the beautiful Murray Apartments on Orange street. These were the first thoroughly modern apartments in that section of the city, and it was due to Mrs. Murray's careful planning that they were so exclusively furnished and artistically decorated.

Miss Lucy Wheeler, as Mrs. Murray was before her marriage, was one of the first public stenographers in Los Angeles. She was also first to rent her own office and to hire others to work for her. For several years she kept from ten to fifteen girls employed, and her business standing was such that she had exceptional bank and local business references. Her notary commission came from old-time Governor Budd, and when first granted it was considered remarkable that a woman should hold a notary commission. She continued to own her business for four years after her marriage, turning over its management to an assistant, but later sold it. She had studied law and had a good knowledge of legal matters. Most of the work of the City Hall was done in her office for a number of years, including the writing of the specifications for the Third and Broadway Tunnel and other municipal works of twenty years ago. Mrs. Murray is a member of the Ebell Club, particularly active in the Browning Department. Prior to her marriage she had traveled through the Orient, Japan, China and Manila. She is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Murray's family is an old one in California. Her maternal

grandfather, Captain William Emery, came around the Horn in 1849 on his own ship. He had been all over the world in it. He was first a resident of Sacramento, doing much to build up that pioneer city, and later was at San Francisco and at San Diego. He had two sons, Henry and Herbert Emery. Henry Emery was a constructive factor in the upbuilding of San Diego and was supervisor when the Coronado Hotel was built. He owned great tracts of land in the Pine Valley and surrounding valleys, which he later sold to the San Diego Water Company. Mrs. Murray has heard this uncle tell many interesting pioneer stories, and she was particularly entertained by his tales of Indian troubles. His life was once saved in an Indian attack when he stubbed his toe and fell, his enemies thinking he had been killed.

The Emery family is one of the largest and oldest in the United States. The tradition is that two brothers of the name came from England about 1640. The Wheeler family came a few years later. Mrs. Murray's father was Samuel H. Wheeler. He was consulting engineer to Mr. Holiday, the inventor of the first cable car system, and had the active supervision of the first line installed at San Francisco. He was also manager of the old Fulton Foundry, where the ship "Oregon" was built. He stood high in Masonry and spent his entire life in San Francisco, where he was one of the founders of the Mechanics Institute. He owned a fine scientific library, which was purchased by the State University at Berkeley. He was once offered the chair of mathematics in that institution, but declined the offer.

JAMES G. DONAVAN. is founder, vice president and general manager of the Donavan & Seamans Company, whose jewelry and precious stones establishment is one of the show places of Los Angeles. They rank as one of the foremost firms in the United States as jewelry and diamond merchants.

Like many other large and successful businesses, it was far from being a conspicuous enterprise when it was first started in Los Angeles in 1894 in Spring Street near Temple, then in the heart of the shopping center. Later the store was moved to Third and Spring streets, and that was their location for over twenty years. From there the company came to its present elegant quarters at 743 South Broadway, where the tiled floors, show cases of mahogany and rosewood make an appropriate setting for the company's display of high class jewelry, gold and silverware and flawless precious stones.

Before he became a metropolitan jeweler Mr. Donavan was an expert watchmaker, and had a long and varied experience in that delicate mechanical trade. He was born at Aurora, Illinois, June 19, 1866, son of Daniel and Eleanor (O'Connor) Donavan, both members of pioneer families of Aurora. His mother died in 1913, at the age of eighty-six. His father was a contractor. The parents had five children. One daughter is Mrs. S. D. Seamans, wife of the other member of the firm Donavan & Seamans Company.

James G. Donavan attended public school at Aurora, also the old Jennings Seminary there. He left school to work in an Aurora watch factory, serving his apprenticeship under some of the master watchmakers of the country. Later he was employed in some of the biggest watch factories in America, and for many years that was his line of business.

Having accumulated some money from his thrift, he finally, in 1890, engaged in the retail jewelry business at Aurora, Illinois. Mr. Donavan

James G Donavan.

first came to Los Angeles for a two weeks' vacation with his sister. He decided to stay two weeks longer, then three months, and finally could resist the lure of Los Angeles no longer, and after selling his half interest in the store at Aurora settled here permanently. When he entered business in 1894 he had only one eight foot show case for his goods, but that was the nucleus of the business now known as the Donavan & Seamans Company, which was incorporated in 1905 with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The company employs twenty-five people, and Mr. Donavan has not only had a phenomenal success in a general business way, but is recognized as an authority in appraising and dealing in diamonds and precious stones. In the year 1919 was celebrated the silver anniversary of the establishing of the business. Mr. Donavan is well known in Los Angeles financial circles, and besides his office as vice president and manager of the Donavan & Seamans Company he is interested in the Farmers & Merchants Bank, the First National Bank, the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles and the Hamilton Watch Company at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Donavan married at Los Angeles Miss Rose Ganahl. Her father, F. J. Ganahl, was a prominent wholesale and retail lumber dealer at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Donavan have four children: Eloise, James, Jr., Frances and Daniel. The Donavan home is a commodious residence at Twenty-second Street and Western Avenue. Mr. Donavan built this home literally in a wheat field, and has seen his surroundings improved into a beautiful and attractive section of the city. He is a member in and a director of the Los Angeles Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus and the Newman Club. He is a republican.

LEWIS MARTINDALE FARNHAM, who is corporation secretary for the Public Utility and Land Companies controlled by Messrs. Allan C. Balch, William G. Kerckhoff, Ben R. Meyer and Abe Haas, of Los Angeles received his early training with a New England railroad, came to California about twenty years ago with health broken down by overwork, and since 1903 has been connected with that group of financiers whose capital and resources comprise one of the largest aggregates of power and influence in the affairs of Southern California.

Mr. Farnham was born at Bangor, Maine, May 26, 1864, a son of John N. and Nancy Melinda (Wentworth) Farnham, his family being of Puritan English stock. He was educated in the Bangor public schools and in 1878, at the age of fourteen, went to work in a book store. He continued the quiet routine of a book and stationery store eleven years, and then became an employe of the Maine Central Railroad. During the following nine years he served successively as accountant, rate clerk and paymaster, and was cashier of the local freight office when he came to California late in the year 1898. He came west to avoid a threatened nervous prostration caused by overwork. After three months he concluded to remain in California, sent back his resignation to the Maine Central Railroad, and during the next five years worked as storekeeper and bookkeeper with the Napa Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company at Oak Hill. For about a year he also acted as superintendent of the Aetna Quicksilver Mining Company during the period of cleaning up before the mine was finally closed down.

Mr. Farnham came to Los Angeles in 1903, at which time he began work for the Pacific Light and Power Company, then under the management and control of Messrs. Balch, Kerckhoff, Kaspare Cohn, Hass and

H. E. Huntington. After a few months he was appointed assistant auditor, in 1907 became auditor and assistant secretary, in 1912 resigned as auditor and was elected secretary of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation and a number of affiliated companies owned by the same people, including the Southern California Gas Company. Much of the story of the industries originated and controlled by these interests has been cited on other pages. It will be recalled that in 1913 Balch, Kerckhoff, Cohn and Haas sold their interests in the Pacific Light and Power Corporation to Mr. Huntington, and then turned their attention to the Southern California Gas Company, the Midway Gas Company and the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation and affiliated companies. At the change of ownership Mr. Farnham remained with the latter group. In 1916 Mr. Kaspare Cohn of the firm died, and the affairs and management of the companies were taken by his son-in-law, Ben R. Meyer. Mr. Farnham has continued with these four individuals and the companies controlled by them to the present time and is now vice president and secretary of the Southern California Gas Company, of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation, the Fresno Farms Company and is now secretary of the Fresno City Water Corporation and the Lerdo Land Company. He is also associated with the Broadway Building Company, Kearny Boulevard Heights Company, Producers Gas and Fuel Company, San Joaquin Holding Company, Stratford Inn Corporation, and is assistant secretary of the Midway Gas Company.

Mr. Farnham is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. November 24, 1892, he married Miss Faustina Ankeny Gerrish at Milford, Maine.

Midway Gas Company. Los Angeles was first given a natural gas supply in 1913, when through the enterprise of A. C. Balch and his able financial and business associates a system was installed by which a supply was drawn a hundred and ten miles from the Midway oil field. The list of well-known California capitalists who wrote this new chapter in Southern California development included Mr. Balch, William G. Kerckhoff, Kaspare Cohn, Ben R. Meyer, A. Haas and A. B. Macbeth, who in 1914 became associated as general manager of the Midway Gas Company and vice president and general manager of the Southern California Gas Company.

The Midway Gas Company was incorporated on November 18, 1911, for the purpose of constructing a gas transmission main from the Midway field in Kern County to Los Angeles. Up to that time as much of the gas produced in the Midway Field as was required in the operation of the oil wells was used for consumption in the oil fields and the rest of the gas was wasted.

Mr. John Martin was the prime mover in the attempt to serve the larger cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles with natural gas. He began his efforts in 1910 and after being unable to interest San Francisco capital, he presented the proposition to the principal owners of the Southern California Gas Company and the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation—Messrs. A. C. Balch, William G. Kerckhoff, Kaspare Cohn, Ben R. Meyer and A. Haas, who brought about the organization of the Midway Gas Company.

In March, 1912, the Company entered into a contract for an additional supply of natural gas, giving them an aggregate supply of over thirty million cubic feet per day. The transmission line from Midway to

West Glendale near Los Angeles was started in April, 1912, and completed in September of the same year at a cost exceeding a million five hundred thousand dollars. The first regular service began on April 28, 1913. For three years the projectors and managers were beset with an unprecedented train of difficulties, owing to breaks in the lines, excessive loss of gas, and other factors. These difficulties and troubles were eventually remedied and overcome, the credit for which largely belonged to the general manager, A. B. Macbeth.

In 1915 the company contracted for an additional supply from the Fullerton Field and eventually approximately 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day were being sent through the transmission lines from the Midway Field and approximately 15,000,000 cubic feet per day were being sent through the transmission lines from the Fullerton Field and this 35,000,000 cubic feet of gas were marketed and sold in Los Angeles and vicinity.

About July 1, 1919, the Midway Gas Company purchased the stock of the Valley Natural Gas Company and consolidated the operation of the companies. The Valley Company owned contracts with the Standard Oil Company for supply of natural gas, and the consolidation of these companies enlarges the use as well as better conserving the supply of natural gas which is being developed in Kern County.

The Midway Gas Company sells natural gas to all the distributing companies in Southern California. It is the only gas company in California which is fully and properly equipped to take gas from either gas wells or oil wells, handle the same through its compressor plants and sell and deliver to distributing companies gas at a uniform pressure for consumers.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY. As a corporation whose service is decidedly of a public nature and whose product is used throughout the Los Angeles district, the history of the Southern California Gas Company has special interest in this publication.

Under the present form the company has existed since 1910. When organized on October 5th of that year the present company acquired the Domestic Gas Company of Los Angeles.

Going back two years further, during the summer of 1908, William G. Kerckhoff and A. C. Balch, who were respectively president and vice president and general manager of the Pacific Light and Power Company, began the negotiations which led to the purchase of the City Gas Company, properties of the Pacific Light and Power Company. The new property was operated under the name of Domestic Gas Company and started in with about fifty-eight hundred consumers and one hundred six miles of mains.

Such rapid progress was made in the building up of the business during the following two years as to justify the reorganization under the title of the Southern California Gas Company, which took over the properties and business of the Domestic Gas Company, including eleven thousand consumers in Los Angeles, Tropico and Glendale, with approximately two hundred miles of mains. The gas properties in San Bernardino, owned by the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, and the gas properties in Riverside, owned by the Southern California Edison Company, were purchased early in 1911, and expanded the service by six thousand additional consumers and one hundred ten miles of mains.

The Company in 1911 constructed a gas plant at Colton, with a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet per day, and mains were laid from Colton

to San Bernardino and Riverside. Since then the generating plants at San Bernardino and Riverside have been used as reserve plants.

In 1912 the capacity of the generating plant at Los Angeles was doubled.

In 1912-13 the company contracted with the Midway Gas Company for a supply of natural gas, which supply was largely increased through contract made in 1915 with the Standard Oil Company for a supply of natural gas from the Fullerton Field.

By 1917 the company was supplying gas at wholesale and retail for light, heat, fuel and industrial purposes to Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino and seventeen other cities and towns in Southern California the population of the territory served by the company being estimated at over 600,000. The distribution system, aggregated 662 miles of mains served 37,000 consumers.

Further progress has been made since then. In 1918 the company bought the gas properties at Redondo from the Western Fuel Gas & Power Company, and in 1919 bought the gas properties in Los Angeles from the Economic Gas Company.

The Southern California Gas Company manufactures artificial gas, also supplies straight natural gas, purchased under contract with the Midway Gas Company. The domestic consumption is mixed natural and artificial product.

San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation is intimately related to a group of corporations and public utilities that serve Southern California, most of its officials being executives in the Midway Gas Company and the Southern California Gas Company.

The history of this corporation includes the story of the first system to transmit electricity for power. The original San Joaquin plant was first put in operation in 1896, designed for transmission for the commercial light and power supply in the city of Fresno. At that time many experts were confident that the electric current could not be profitably transmitted even to this thirty-six miles, and it was the successful operation of the San Joaquin plant No. 1 which disproved and discarded many old theories on this score. The pioneer plant continued in operation fifteen years, until it was superseded in 1911 by the great power house which represented the acme of electric power development.

The original San Joaquin plant, with some additions to its original service, was sold in 1902 to a new company composed of men themselves pioneers in the field of electric transmission. They were William G. Kerckhoff, A. C. Balch, Kaspare Cohn and Abe Haas and Messrs. Kerckhoff and Balch assumed control December 1, 1902. Mr. A. G. Wishon was made general manager in May, 1903. The first two were officials in the Pacific Light & Power Corporation, while Mr. Wishon was one of the originators and a part owner of the Mount Whitney Power Company. Mr. Kerckhoff had been prominent in the lumber industry for many years, and in 1897, with A. C. Balch, had organized the San Gabriel Electric Company, which was the nucleus of the great Pacific Light & Power Corporation. Mr. Balch as an electrical engineer had distinguished himself by work in the northwest, and in 1898, with Mr. Kerckhoff, built the Azusa Plant, now a part of the Pacific Light & Power Corporation.

Mr. Wishon was the man who with indomitable perseverance, and with a clear vision of possibilities, had first made use of electric current for pumping water for irrigation in the farming area of Tulare County.

J. L. Gordon

Mr. Balch is responsible for bringing into practical use electrical power for pumping and drilling oil wells.

Since the formation of the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation its facilities have been improved to serve an immense territory in the region generally known as the San Joaquin Valley, the area served being equal to the areas of the New England states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

FREDERICK VERNON GORDON. One of the large oil land owners of California, being interested in much of the choicest property in the oil fields of the state, Frederick Vernon Gordon, of Los Angeles, has led a career characterized by the attainment and maintenance of high position through individual effort. He began to be self-supporting when still a lad, and with no advantages save those of natural ability and a determination to succeed, worked his way step by step upward, grasping some opportunities and making others to suit his own needs, his entire business life having constituted a record of singular, eminent and well-merited achievement.

Mr. Gordon was born at Montgomery City, Missouri, May 23, 1875, a son of B. F. and Margaret A. Gordon, and was eight years of age when taken by his parents to Los Angeles, his educational training being completed in this city's public schools. He was a little more than sixteen years of age when, in July, 1891, he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as assistant operator and ticket agent at River Station, Los Angeles, and in 1892 was advanced to the post of clerk of the freight depot at that station. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war interrupted his career for a time, for in June, 1898, he enlisted with the First Company, Volunteer Signal Corps, at Los Angeles, and July 1, 1898, was advanced to the rank of corporal, this being followed by promotion to sergeant in December of the same year. He was detailed on several military expeditions into the interior of the Philippins Islands against the natives and took part in a number of engagements, among them being: Manila, August 13, 1898; Laloma Church, February 5-6, 1899; Caloocan, February 10; Tuluhan, March 25; Palo, March 26, and Meyecanaghan on the same date; Marloa, March 27; Bocave and Guiguinto, March 29; Moiolos, March 31; Calumpit, April 25; Santa Tomas, May 4, and San Fernando, May 5, 1899. Mr. Gordon was on duty under General MacArthur during his Philippine campaign. After the close of the war with the natives he was mustered out in July, 1899. He took an active part in military affairs for a brief time following and then returned to the pursuits of civil life.

Upon his return to California Mr. Gordon spent a short period at Los Angeles, but in November, 1899, removed to Bakersfield, where he became night operator for the Santa Fe Railroad, being subsequently advanced to cashier and then to assistant agent. He continued in the service of that road until 1902, in which year he returned to Los Angeles and embarked in his operations in the oil business. His first work in that line was in charge of a large organization operating in the west side oil fields of Bakersfield until 1907, when he resigned to enter the oil business on his own account. Mr. Gordon's connections with operating companies are numerous and important, and he is secretary and a director of many oil companies. He is one of the best informed men regarding oil investments in Los Angeles, and his business associates rate him high in ability, while his personal integrity has never been questioned. He is well known in club circles of Los Angeles, belonging to the California Club, and to

the Los Angeles Athletic, Midwick Country, Los Angeles Country, California Country and the Gamut Clubs and the Y. M. C. A.

On February 20, 1902, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage at Bakersfield, California, with Miss Mary Smith Langdon, of that city, and to this union there were born two children: Ruth Langdon, who resides with her parents and is attending school; and Margaret E., deceased.

JOHN GORMLEY ROSSITER is one of the oldest members of the bar of Southern California, having begun practice at Pasadena thirty years ago. For the past five years he has had his law offices at Los Angeles, in the Wilcox Building.

He was born at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, November 10, 1855, son of Allan Frederick and Margaret (Gormley) Rossiter. His parents were married at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, there being two brothers of the Rossiter family who married two sisters of the Gormley family. Allan Frederick Rossiter was a native of Prince Edward Island, and was a carpenter and builder and railroad bridge constructor in Wisconsin. He was superintendent of buildings and bridges on the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, and was killed in an accident in Wisconsin while working on a bridge about twenty years ago. His first wife died at Fort Howard at the birth of her second son, and when John G. was two years old. The second son died at the same time as his mother. The father afterward married Ann Dawson, and she was the mother of three sons and two daughters, all married and all living in Los Angeles except one daughter.

John G. Rossiter attended public schools in Wisconsin. After his mother's death he lived with an uncle for several years, and then returned to the home of his father and his stepmother. He has the most kindly and grateful memories of his father's second wife, who in every respect was a true mother to him. After finishing his education he engaged in commercial work in Wisconsin, and at the age of thirty-two came West and settled in Pasadena.

Here for two years he read law with A. R. Metcalfe, and was admitted to the Superior Court of California in 1889, and to the Supreme Court in 1892. For seven years he served as city recorder of Pasadena, and by reason of that official position his friends and others have always called him Judge Rossiter. He began practice in Pasadena in 1889, and in all the years has never had a partner. He moved his offices to Los Angeles in 1915, but resides at Pasadena, at 106 Bellefontaine street. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and is a strenuous republican, though he was a follower of Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson in the progressive campaign. He is affiliated with Corona Lodge No. 134, F. and A. M., of Pasadena, Pasadena Commandery, Knights Templar, and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias at Pasadena, and is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city.

March 31, 1897, at Pasadena, Judge Rossiter married Mrs. Mary F. (Parker) Foster. She was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, a daughter of Dr. Daniel Parker, of that historic old Massachusetts town, which has a history of more than two and a half centuries. Mrs. Rossiter was educated in her native town and has been a resident of California since 1896. She is a member of the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena, and was formerly prominent in musical circles and a talented vocalist.

JUDGE HERBERT D. GALE, whose law offices are on the eighth floor of the Trust & Savings Building at Los Angeles, was admitted to the bar in Iowa more than a quarter of a century ago. He had about the usual routine of experience as a capable city lawyer until the beginning of the Spanish-American war. For several years he was connected with the American Army as a soldier and in the quartermaster's department, seeing active service in Cuba, later in China, and finally as an official of the American government in the Philippine Islands, and for several years was judge of the Court of First Instance in the Philippines. After an absence from the United States of nearly fifteen years, Judge Gale came to the Pacific Coast and eventually located at Los Angeles.

Judge Gale was born in Shoreham, Vermont, August 18, 1871, son of Daniel A. and Rosetta (Austin) Gale, both of whom are now deceased. His father died at Ticonderoga, New York, and his mother in Sudbury, Vermont. The American family of Gale goes back to 1690, when three brothers came from England and settled in Connecticut. Judge Gale's paternal grandmother was a daughter of John Sargent, a Revolutionary soldier, and she lived to be ninety years of age. The Austin family, Judge Gale's maternal ancestry, has lived in Massachusetts and Vermont for a number of generations. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Austin, was a prominent citizen of Townsend, Vermont. Daniel A. Gale was a lawyer by profession, practiced at Brattleboro, Vermont, and Lockport, New York, and left his profession to become a stock raiser. He owned a large farm at Shoreham, Vermont, and made a specialty of Merino sheep, being a buyer, shipper, importer and exporter, and continuing the business for over twenty years. He died in 1893, when about sixty-eight years of age, and his wife passed away in 1879, at the age of forty, when her son, Herbert, was about eight years old. She was the mother of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, all of whom reached mature years, and four daughters and three sons still living. Judge Gale and his sister, Mrs. Oscar A. Rogers, are the members of the family in California. The oldest daughter died at the age of twenty-four. The oldest living daughter is Mary R. Davis, now head of the Lucia Gale Barber School in Washington, D. C. This school was founded by her sister, Lucia Gale Barber, who died in Iowa in 1911. The next in age is Mrs. Rogers of California. Mrs. D. M. Davidson resides at Rutherford, New Jersey. Mrs. Bernard O. Hale died at Ansonia, Connecticut, in 1909. Mrs. Flora G. Harris is a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts. Dr. George E. Gale is chief surgeon for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, with home at Newark, and during the war was major in the Medical Reserve Corps, in charge of the Base Hospital at Jacksonville, Florida. Judge Herbert D. is next in age. William A. is a prominent architect and builder, was commissioned by the government to restore old Fort Ticonderoga, and in 1916 his services were requisitioned by the French government to assist in restoration of destroyed buildings, and he was still on duty in France in the fall of 1919.

Herbert D. Gale attended schools in Vermont, Massachusetts and Iowa. For one year he attended law lectures in the Iowa State University. He also had some intention of becoming a physician, spending one year in Rush Medical College at Chicago. Afterward he studied law in Chicago and at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1892 by the Supreme Court of Iowa at Des Moines. For six years he practiced law at Cedar Rapids.

Early in the Spanish-American war Judge Gale enlisted in Com-

pany C of the Forty-ninth Iowa. He was regimental quartermaster sergeant, and spent several months in Southern camps and also in Cuba. After his discharge he was superintendent of transportation for a short time in the Seventh Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee. He remained in Havana until May, 1900, and had charge of the passenger transportation for the army. His services were then required for duty in North China with the China Relief Expedition in the Boxer Rebellion, and he was on duty there from July 15th until December 15th, 1900. Judge Gale then became disbursing clerk for the Quartemmaster's Department in the Philippines. After about a year he was commissioned major and chief quartermaster of the Philippine Constabulary forces, resigning in the latter part of 1902. He then became deputy prosecuting attorney of Manila, an office he held until 1905, resigning to become a member of the law firm of Gibbs, Gale & Carr of Manila. In 1908 he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance and was a hard-working member of the Philippine Judiciary for five years. He resigned in 1913 and returned to the United States, first locating at Klamath Falls, Oregon. He had lived so long in a tropical climate that he found the conditions at Klamath Falls too severe, and after two years came to Southern California and has been a resident of Los Angeles since November, 1915. From 1916 for two and a half years he was a member of the law firm Gale, Stone & Cobb, and since then has been alone in a general practice. He is director of an oil company in Wyoming.

Mr. Gale has always been a republican, but has never experienced a stronger sense of affiliation with that party and its principles than at the present time. He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee in the Philippines about five years. He served as an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1912. Judge Gale is a member of the Corregidor Masonic Lodge of Manila, being one of the organizers of that lodge and its first master. He became a Mason in Cuba in 1899. He is a member of the several Scottish Rite bodies in Manila and is affiliated with Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Union League Club and Lions Club. He is present commander of James B. Gresham Post (named after the first American to be killed in France) No. 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars of United States. He is a member of the American Bar Association and St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral.

October 14, 1901, Judge Gale married Miss Minnie Hopkins. They were married at Manila, where Mrs. Gale was an even earlier resident than her husband, and before her marriage had been supervisor of education at Manila, being the first appointed to that office. Her appointment was due to President Wheeler of the University of California. Mrs. Gale is a graduate of Mills College at Oakland and of the State Normal at San Jose. She is a native of Oregon, daughter of Martin and Sarah E. (Miller) Hopkins. She is a member of the Mills Alumnae Association. Mrs. Gale went to Manila in the early part of 1900, and remained there until 1912, when she returned to the United States with her husband at the time of the National Republican Convention. Judge and Mrs. Gale have two children: Herbert Austin, born in Oakland, California, and Beatrice Lucia, born at Manila, Philippine Islands.

HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD ANDERSON. In the person of the late Hon. James Archibald Anderson the Los Angeles bar possessed not only a most scholarly, accomplished and dignified lawyer but a gentleman of rare charm of fellowship, tastes and character. He was one of the men of cultivated intellect and personal attainments such as have been associated with the old South, and while his Americanism was as broad as the Union of States he had interrupted his early career as a lawyer to fight nearly four years on the side of the Confederacy.

He was born at Warrenton, North Carolina, July 11, 1826. His father was of Scotch and his mother of Irish parentage, and he inherited from both many excellent qualities that in the course of his life and experience were developed to rich and perfect fruitage. When he was about two years old his parents removed to LaGrange, Tennessee, where he spent his youth. He acquired a vigorous constitution by much exercise and indulgence in open air sports and excelled in the athletic competitions while in college. He attended the old Episcopal school known as Jubilee College, and studied law with his uncle, Walker Anderson, one of the leading attorneys of the time at Jacksonville, Florida. At the age of twenty-one he began practice at LaGrange and soon afterward removed to Memphis, Tennessee. In 1861 he left his budding practice and his wife to serve as a private soldier in the Confederate ranks. After the expiration of his first term he re-enlisted in February, 1862, and two months later was detailed to organize a cavalry company at his old home at LaGrange. When the company was recruited he was elected its captain, and with that rank he served throughout the rest of the war successively under Generals William H. Jackson, Van Dorn, Forrest and Stephen D. Lee. He was a brave and conscientious soldier and a perfect model of an officer. He well earned the sobriquet of "Fighting Jim Anderson." Captain Anderson fought hard as long as there was fighting to do, but when peace was declared he accepted the situation without sullenness and ever afterward joined his heart and soul to the cause of the reunited and permanent union of states.

He soon resumed practice at Memphis and while there served one term as circuit judge. In 1880, on leaving Memphis, he lived a short time in Texas, then at Tucson, Arizona, and in 1885 removed to Los Angeles. Here he formed a partnership with Judge Fitzgerald and his son, J. A. Anderson, Jr., under the name Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson. In 1891 Judge Fitzgerald went on the Supreme Court Commission, and after that Judge Anderson continued practice with his son and afterward had other sons in partnership. His career came to a most peaceful close on March 12, 1902.

As a man and citizen he was well known and loved, was a kind husband and father, and as a lawyer he brought to the study of his profession a clear and comprehensive intellect, an intuitive sense of justice and knowledge of right and wrong which enabled him to master the principles of jurisprudence and apply them with almost unerring certainty. In religion he was liberal and tolerant, but had made his own early choice of the Episcopal denomination and was always an earnest member of that church. Soon after coming to Los Angeles he helped organize the Christ Church parish, became its senior warden, a post which he held until his death, and upon the organization of the Diocese of Los Angeles was active in the framing of its constitution and canons and a member at all times of the standing committee of the diocese and attended each annual convention. He was a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and in politics a very ardent democrat.

Judge Anderson's first wife was Louise Catherine Trent. She died in Tennessee in 1868. She was a member of one of the oldest families of the United States. She was descended from Judge William H. Trent, who died in 1723, and who while not a regularly trained lawyer, served as a member of the Supreme Court of the colony of Pennsylvania and later as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the colony of New Jersey. He owned the land on which the city capital of New Jersey was built and which was named in his honor Trenton. A still earlier ancestor of Mrs. Anderson was William Codington, who was the first governor of Rhode Island. Judge and Mrs. Anderson had nine children, five of whom died during the Civil war. Those still living are Mrs. T. O. Anderson, of San Diego, California; J. T. Anderson of Calexico in the Imperial Valley, and James A. and William H., who since the death of their father constitute the law firm of Anderson & Anderson. Judge Anderson married for his second wife Miss Maria Anderson, a daughter of General Nathaniel Anderson of western Tennessee. She died in 1879, in Tennessee, the mother of six children, three of whom are still living: Mrs. C. O. Middleton, of Dallas, Texas; C. V. Anderson, a lawyer at Bakersfield, California, and Miss Maria Anderson, of San Diego. In 1880 Judge Anderson married for his third wife Miss Bettie Daingerfield, of Washington, D. C., where they were married. Mrs. Anderson is still living in Los Angeles.

William Henry Anderson. During nearly thirty years of residence in California William Henry Anderson has made a secure reputation as a lawyer of ability and ripe scholarship. His intimate friends also know him as a man of versatile talents, kindly affections, unusual literary tastes and an ideal companion.

A son of the late James Archibald and Louise Catherine (Trent) Anderson, whose lives are the subject of a separate article, William Henry Anderson was born at Memphis, Tennessee, December 31, 1866. He was a year old when his mother died. His early education was acquired under private tutors, and in 1884-86 he attended Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. On coming to Los Angeles in 1886 he studied law with the firm of Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson until 1889. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1889, and during the following three years engaged in practice at Abilene, Texas. From 1892 to 1895 he was associated with Morris M. Estee of San Francisco in the law firms of Estee, Fitzgerald & Miller and Estee & Miller. During 1895 Mr. Anderson was assistant attorney general of California. He has never been a seeker for the honors and responsibilities of public office. During 1899-1900 he was a member of the firm Fitzgerald & Anderson at San Francisco, and on returning to Los Angeles in 1900 became associated in practice with his father and brother. The firm was then known as Anderson & Anderson and the title has been retained since the death of the senior partner. While the firm handles a general practice, they represent many special interests, especially those affecting water rights and probate cases. They are counsel for the estate of Edwin T. Earl, Los Angeles Olive Growers' Association, Covine Irrigation Company and the San Dimas Water Company.

Mr. Anderson in politics is a democrat, but in local affairs usually gives his support to the ticket which he regards as most progressive. He is a member of the Society of American Wars, the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, Jonathan and University clubs of Los Angeles, the Elks, the Brentwood Country Club, Los Angeles and California State Bar

W. H. Lenderson

Claude S. Parker

Associations, Municipal League and is a member of St. Paul's Pro Cathedral of the Episcopal Church. But after his profession Mr. Anderson finds greatest pleasure in his family, his friends, and the pursuit of several quiet tastes, such as writing poetry and cooking good things to eat. That Mr. Anderson is far removed from the ability of the mere versifier is revealed by the following lines which he recently wrote, entitled "Beyond:"

"The evening sunshine, be it ne'er so bright,
By its East-slanted shadows hints of night,
The great sun sinking on its western way
With all its glory speaks the dying day.
Nature immutably from sun to sun
Stamps all that passes as forever done,
And every moment's time for you or me
Is one step nearer to Eternity—
Eternity! to mortals less than naught—
A food for speculation, not for thought!"

March 5, 1895, Mr. Anderson married Miss Jessie Isabelle Calhoun, of San Jose, California. They were married in San Francisco. Mrs. Anderson was born in the mountains of Kern County, California, and was liberally educated at San Jose and in London and Paris. A woman of talent herself, she is member of a talented family and is a sister of Princess Lazaravich Hrebelianovich, who formerly was Miss Eleanor Calhoun. She also was born in California, and achieved many honors as an actress in London and Paris. From her home in New York she returned to California for the express purpose of acting the part of the leading lady in John S. McGroarty's historic pageant, the Mission Play, first enacted at San Gabriel.

Mrs. Anderson was recording secretary of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and was also chairman of the Dramatic Section of Southern California District Federation and chairman of the Dramatic Section of the Wahwan Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three daughters, Mrs. Lee Schlisenger, of San Francisco; Eleanor C. and Virginia C. The first two were born in San Francisco while the youngest is a native of Los Angeles. The two older sisters are graduates of Santa Monica High School and Leland-Stanford University, while Miss Virginia is now attending the Marlboro School for Girls in Los Angeles.

CLAUDE IRVING PARKER studied law and was admitted to the bar while he was deputy county auditor of Los Angeles county. Then followed a service of four years as United States collector of internal revenue. When he left that office and took up practice he turned his experience to good account and has been specializing in cases involving Federal tax laws. Today Mr. Parker is head of an organization which he has personally built up and represents the ablest experts found in the United States as specialists on the complicated subject of Federal taxation. Mr. Parker has offices in San Francisco and Salt Lake, as well as in Los Angeles, and has a staff of twenty-seven assistants in this branch of the law. He has been at pains to secure and surround himself with specialists in his line, and has perfected a service complete in every detail and adequate for every contingency.

Mr. Parker was born on a farm at Carmi, Illinois, January 24, 1871. He is a son of Theophilus and Lora (Bayley) Parker. His father

entered the Union Army at the age of seventeen, rose to the rank of captain of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and was of a military family, two of his brothers giving up their lives in the cause of the Union. Captain Parker after the war was a farmer and cattle raiser and dealer in Illinois, and died at Carmi in March, 1894. His wife after his death came to Los Angeles and died in June, 1919, at the age of seventy-three.

Claude I. Parker is the second of fourteen children, six of whom are still living. He lived on a farm in Southern Illinois to the age of sixteen, attending the common and high schools at Carmi. The rest of his education he has derived from private study and experience in the intervals of self-supporting employment. On leaving his father's farm he went to Topeka, Kansas, and for two years was employed as ticket boy by the Santa Fe Railway Company. He then returned home, and for two years traveled on the road as salesman for the Acme Portrait Company in Chicago. Mr. Parker came to California in June, 1892, and for eight years was a salesman for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Los Angeles. He left that company to accept the position of deputy county tax collector of Los Angeles county, serving from 1902 to 1906; from 1906 to 1909 he was deputy county auditor, and having in the meantime diligently pursued the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in the latter year. Mr. Parker was appointed United States collector of internal revenue for the newly created district of Southern California by President Theodore Roosevelt, and entered upon his duties in that office on July 1, 1909. As collector for the Sixth District of California, he remained in office until September, 1913, and then began his law practice, specializing in Federal tax law.

Mr. Parker is a republican in national affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk and Maccabee, and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Miss Mildred Chase. While the ever-widening activities of women seem to set no limit to their capacities, it is doubtful if at any time they will be more cherished or honored than in a situation which carries with it a suggestion of a home. Especially may this be true when illness brings helplessness and an urgent need of the tenderness and unselfish devotion that is an inherent part of a woman's nature, however sagacious she may be in business or gifted in the wider affairs of life. It is believable, therefore, that it was not altogether business opportunity that induced Miss Mildred Chase to build the Chase Diet Sanitarium at Los Angeles, which she so admirably manages and operates, for it is not only a place of scientific healing, but in every essential is a quiet, restful home, where personal interest is added to professional attendance.

Miss Chase is one of the most interesting business women of Los Angeles, competent along many lines, and a cheering, helpful presence wherever she appears. She came here with much experience behind her and with many self-won honors, and the institution she founded has become one of the most worthy enterprises of the city.

Mildred Chase was born at Bellevue, Kentucky, in 1889. She came to California in 1906, was graduated early from the South Pasadena High School and from the Santa Barbara Normal School, and is also a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. Her interest in domestic science was awakened in girlhood. Her first experience in business was when she had charge of a tea room in a city in Vermont.

From there she went to Alaska and had charge of the kitchens in the Golden North Hotel at Skagway, and later for nine months had charge of the kitchens in the Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco. She also was an instructor in domestic science and domestic art in the high schools of Hemet and San Jacinto, California. In 1917 Miss Chase came to Los Angeles and built the Chase Diet Sanitarium, which has been so liberally patronized that, although in existence only two years, it has been enlarged to as great an extent as the grounds will permit. It is beautifully situated in the midst of attractive grounds, has every modern convenience and graduate nurses only are employed. Miss Chase herself has always been the vitalizing force.

A. H. WOOLLACOTT. For fully forty years the name Woollacott has been one of many prominent associations with the business of real estate, banking and financial interests of Los Angeles. The Woollacott estate today is a large and valuable one, founded primarily by the late Henry John Woollacott.

A. H. Woollacott was born at Los Angeles, July 22, 1884. His grandfather, John Woollacott, was one of the early settlers at Salt Lake City, helped build up that community, and had an important part in the construction of the great Mormon Tabernacle. He married Miss Woollacott, of the same name but not related, who came from England and crossed the plains to Utah.

The late Henry John Woollacott was born at Salt Lake City, August 21, 1858. His earliest business experience was as cash boy for Walker Brothers' department store in Salt Lake City. On November 10, 1876, at the age of eighteen, he arrived in Los Angeles, practically a penniless youth. He was employed as delivery boy and clerk by Alexander McKenzie until 1880, and then entered the wholesale liquor business and the manufacture of wine. He was the first to ship California wine to eastern markets. In 1890 he established the State Bank & Trust Company, becoming its president, and made this one of the leading financial concerns of the Pacific Coast. It was merged with the Central National Bank in 1905, at which time he practically retired from active business. H. J. Woollacott at one time had an office on Wall Street in New York City. He had a sublime faith in the future greatness of Los Angeles, and gladly invested considerable capital in local real estate. For a number of years he was one of the largest taxpayers in the city. He erected the first brick building south of First Street, and made a number of other notable contributions to the material progress of the community. He was interested in a number of business corporations and was a stockholder in one of the largest dry goods stores in Los Angeles. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, and was one of the first nine candidates for the Order of the Mystic Shrine in Los Angeles. He was also a charter member of the California and Jonathan Clubs. Henry John Woollacott died November 7, 1910. In 1879 he married at Los Angeles Mary D. Yates, and their three children are A. H. Woollacott, J. S. Woollacott of Los Angeles and Mrs. L. W. Neiswender, also of Los Angeles.

A. H. Woollacott received a public school education in Los Angeles, and when given the choice of an immediate business career or a university training he chose the former and went into his father's office in 1900. His father retired from active business, and his interests were handled by his son, who entered into the brokerage business of handling stocks and bonds. Since that time he has placed a number of bond

and share issues for the financing of different southern California enterprises, and has also been financially interested in Mexican copper, being a director of the Los Angeles Jalisco Mines Company, and he is a director of the California Warehouse Company, the Los Angeles Transfer Company and is interested in many other concerns. He inherited a large amount of property, especially real estate, from his father, Mr. Woollacott is a member of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Stock Exchanges and belongs to the Jonathan Club.

In 1919 the firm name of the business was changed to A. H. Woollacott Company, at which time a private wire system was installed in the office in Los xngeles for the handling of eastern business and which affords direct communication with all the principal cities of the United States and stock exchanges, the firm doing business in stocks, bonds, grain and cotton. An office is also maintained in San Francisco, doing business in the same securities.

DANFORD MORSE BAKER was born and reared in Connecticut. When a youth he was employed in the office of the Travelers' Insurance Company at Hartford. The training he received there brought out his natural qualifications for service in the insurance field, and about 1886, more than thirty years ago, the Travelers' Company sent him to Kansas City, Missouri, as cashier of the agency there. He won promotion to general agent of the company at Kansas City.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Baker has been identified with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, having been with that old and substantial company through practically half of its lifetime. In 1891 he was appointed general agent for the Pacific Mutual Life at Kansas City, and in 1893 was sent to Chicago as general agent, and under his direction the great business of the company was built up in the Chicago district, including both life and accident. Mr. Baker came to Los Angeles in 1906 as third vice-president of the company, and in 1918 was made second vice-president and superintendent of agencies. Of all the executive officers of the company, Mr. Baker has the largest acquaintance among the members of the insurance fraternity throughout the country and now superintends all the field operations of the Pacific Mutual. While it has always been a California company, its business now extends from coast to coast.

Danford Morse Baker was born at Stafford Springs, near Hartford, Connecticut, August 20, 1862, son of George and Emeline (Morse) Baker. His father for many years was a boot and shoe manufacturer in a little town in Connecticut, where he obtained prison contracts and expanded his business. He was also a Union soldier in the Civil war. He is now living retired at Hartford. His wife died at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1918, and her daughter, Capitola Idell Spalding, wife of Fred E. Spalding of Providence, died within five days of her mother.

Danford Morse Baker was educated in the country schools of Stafford, and taught school there for several terms before entering the insurance offices at Hartford. He is one of the veteran insurance men of the United States. While practically all his time has been given to the Pacific Mutual, he is also a director of the Central Business Properties, Incorporated, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Baker is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Garden City Lodge No. 141 of the Masonic Order at Chicago, is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Press Club of Los Angeles, Auto-

Isabel R de Tonoli

G Sonou

mobile Club of Southern California, and is a member of the Exmoor Golf Club of Chicago, and is vice-president and a director of Eagle Water Golf Club, which he and two others established at Eagle River, Wisconsin. Mr. Baker contributes to the support of the West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Angeles. His chief recreation is golf. His home is at 2118 Harvard boulevard.

January 8, 1890, Mr. Baker married Miss Clara Louise Gabel of Kansas City, Missouri, where she was born and educated. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Gabel, have been residents of Kansas City for over sixty years. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born two children: Bessie Emeline, the daughter, is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School, attended Westlake School for Girls, and is now the wife of Arthur Letts Jr. of Los Angeles. Danford M. Baker Jr., who was educated in Los Angeles and in the Culver Military Academy of Culver, Indiana, served as an ensign in the navy and spent about nine months on the battleship "Illinois." Since the close of the war he has been connected with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.

Mrs. Isabel R. De Tononi, who passed peacefully from this life August 29, 1917, was one of the notable women of Los Angeles. She lived a saintly life, and was distinguished by her relationship with family and various religious causes.

She was born April 5, 1841, when Los Angeles was only a small adobe village At the age of eleven Isabel Ramirez, which was her maiden name, was taken to Notre Dame Convent in San Jose, accompanied by her two brothers, Frank and John. There she distinguished herself by taking practically all the first premiums given for the various studies. While yet in her youthful bloom Isabel Ramirez was married to Antonio Pelanconi, a native of northern Italy. They enjoyed a short but happy married life. Two years after the death of her first husband she married Giacomo Tononi, also of Italy, who was a kind father to her little children for ten years, and then he too was called to his reward.

Mrs. Tononi was survived by four devoted children: Lorenzo and Miss Petra Pelanconi, Mrs. A. Z. Valla and Mrs. M. J. Hanifan. There were also the following grandchildren: Sister M. Agnes of Jesus of the Carmelite Order, Sister Mary Ynez of the Sisters of the Holy Names, Pomona, Mary, Stella and Victor Valla, and Mary Catherine Hanifan.

The following account of the last rites appeared in The Tidings: "Distance, distinction and creed were no bar to the vast number of friends that gathered at 611 South Bonnie Brae Street to pay their tribute to the memory of Mrs. Tononi. Many priests and sisters of various orders visited the house. The active pall bearers at the funeral were: Messrs. John Larronde, Frank and Dominic Bernard, William H. Menn, Nick Quierolo and Walter Hardwick. The honorary pall bearers were W. I. Foley, W. H. Workman, former Governor Henry T. Gage, H. W. O'Melveny, Charles Prudhome, W. I. Gilbert and Albert Vignolo.

"The solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the Cathedral chapel by Rev. Francis J. Conaty, assisted by Rev. P. McNellis as deacon and Rev. Jose Preciado, sub-deacon. Rev. Robert E. Lucey, D. D., was master of ceremonies. Revs. Joseph McManus, M. O'Gorman, Thomas O'Regan, J. J. Burri, A. Bucci and Miguel Sana were present in the sanctuary.

"An impressing tribute was paid by the Sisters of Charity, who gathered all the little ones of the Orphan Asylum in Boyle Heights before the convent as the funeral passed."

LORENZO A. PELANCONI. Pelanconi is one of the prominent names among the French and Italian families of southern California. For over a half century it has stood for exceptional business enterprise, fine integrity and participation in all philanthropic and civic activities.

The founder of the family in California was the late Antonio Pelanconi, who was born in Gordona, Province of Sondrio, Italy, was educated there, and worked on his father's farm to the age of eighteen. Crossing the ocean to New York City, he soon embarked on the still longer and more hazardous journey across the plains with a prairie schooner and ox team, eventually arriving in Los Angeles. Here he found employment in orchards and later on as a rancher. For a time with his brother Lorenzo he also did some mining in San Francisquito Canon and later in the noted Caribou mines of British Columbia. Returning to Los Angeles, he became associated with Don Jose Gazzo in the wine and liquor business. Later he was in the firm with Rivarra and Sanquinetti. He finally bought out the business and operated it under his own name until 1877, when he sold to Valla & Tononi. In the meantime he had acquired extensive land holdings, and his last years were spent in looking after his land and other interests. This well known old time citizen of Los Angeles died May 13, 1879. For many years he was a member of the French Benevolent Society and was one of the founders of the Italian Mutual Beneficial Society. He was a devout Catholic. At Los Angeles, March 4, 1866, he married Isabel Ramirez. Seven children were born to them: Lorenzo A.; Magdalena, deceased; Mrs. A. Z. Valla, of Los Angeles; Antonio, deceased; Maria Lucia, deceased; Miss Petra, of Los Angeles; Antonio, second of the name, also deceased.

Lorenzo A. Pelanconi was the oldest of his parents' children and was born at Los Angeles, December 24, 1866. Up to the age of seventeen he was educated in a private French school, then attended St. Vincent's College one year, 1881, and his first regular business employment was as clerk in his father's establishment, continuing until August, 1884. He also carried on studies that perfected him in his knowledge of the French and Italian languages. Until 1886 he was a student in Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, California, and then became a clerk in his stepfather's establishment. His stepfather was Giacomo Tononi. In 1887 the stepfather sold that business. Mr. Pelanconi then spent six months in the Woodbury Business College, and then used his modest capital and previous experience for the purpose of opening a general store at Sepulveda Station, California. He was in business there until 1892. In that year his stepfather died, and he then went to the aid of his mother in looking after the estates of both Antonio Pelanconi and Giacomo Tononi, her two husbands. Mr. Pelanconi has been busily employed ever since in handling the family business affairs. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Bank of Italy, is a republican, and a member of the Catholic church. At Yorba, California, November 24, 1909, he married Martina Yorba, daughter of Vincente Yorba and Mrs. Erolinda Cota Yorba, both members of old Spanish families in southern California.

WILLIAM F. BALL is a veteran tobacconist of Los Angeles, has been active in business nearly thirty-five years, and still carries some important responsibilities in the business affairs of the city.

Mr. Ball was born at Ball's Mills, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1860, son of Joseph and Matilda C. (Fisher) Ball. He grew up on his father's farm and when not in school was assigned duties sufficient to keep him busy and never formed any habits

Lorenzo A. Pelanconi.

Antonio Pelanconi.

of idleness. At the age of seventeen he came out to California with his brothers, and for a few months worked at Anaheim Landing, in Orange county, then spent a year as a ranch hand on the Alamitos Ranch, in the same county, and on coming to Los Angeles had charge of the looms for weaving cloth in the Horner & Toor woolen mills. He was also employed as watchman for the Southern Pacific Railroad at River Station until November, 1881. At that date he acquired an interest in a fruit stand at River Station, and looked after his end of the partnership until June, 1882. At that date Mr. Ball bought a cigar and tobacco store at 110 North Spring street. There his business steadily grew and prospered, and in 1892 he rented an adjoining store at 106 North Spring. This place is still patronized by many of the old-timers, and in the changes and developments of a third of a century the store is now somewhat isolated and in one of the older parts of the town. Mr. Ball continued active as a tobacconist until January, 1916, and is now giving his time to varied interests. He is vice-president of the Fullerton Oil Company and has been a director since organization of the Mortgage Guarantee Company. He and his brother, A. L. Ball, are quite extensively interested in citrus fruits near Downey, and Mr. Ball gives much of his time to that industry.

Mr. Ball is president of the Blue Wing Gun Club, is a member of the Pioneer Society, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a republican. He has always taken an interest in politics, but never as a candidate for office.

In Los Angeles, February 25, 1886, he married Paula Mary Chard. They have two children. The daughter, Madge, is the wife of Edwin J. Salyer of Los Angeles, secretary of the Bartlett Music Company. The son, W. F. Jr., born in 1890, is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School and the University of California, and is secretary of the Maine Machine Works.

JOSEPH A. ADAIR, a native son, for eight years a member of the Los Angeles bar, has been a teacher, lawyer, editor and public official, and altogether has had an exceedingly busy career.

He was born June 2, 1861, at Michigan Flat, now the town of Lotus, three miles from Coloma, in Eldorado county, where the first discovery of gold in California was made. His parents were James C. and Mary Deegen Adair, his mother a resident of Los Angeles and now in very advanced age. His father, who died in 1895, came to California in the fifties and was one of the gold seekers in Eldorado county. When Joseph A. Adair was an infant his parents moved to San Francisco, and later to Mariposa county, where he was reared and where he spent many years of his mature life. Mr. Adair is the oldest of eight children, five of whom are still living.

He had a public school education in Mariposa county, also attended the State Normal School and for a number of years taught in Mariposa county. While a teacher he devoted his leisure time to the study of law and was admitted to the California bar by the Supreme Court January 12, 1892. In the same years he was elected district attorney of Mariposa county, serving in 1893-94. In 1895 he bought the Mariposa Gazette, and was its editor and publisher until 1901. In 1902 he was again elected district attorney, re-elected in 1906 and altogether filled that office for ten years. From 1887 to 1892 he was a member of the Board of Education of Mariposa county, resigning upon his first election as district attorney. In 1911 Mr. Adair moved to Bakersfield,

practicing as a member of the bar of that city six months, and on June 23, 1911, located at Los Angeles, where he continued his general practice, with offices in the Fay Building. So far as his other duties have permitted Mr. Adair has been engaged in the general practice of law since 1892.

He is a democrat in politics, is past president of Ramona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West at Los Angeles, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. November 1, 1898, in Mariposa county, he married Miss Annie L. Kerrins. She is a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and was born in Mariposa county. They have two children, Joseph A. Jr. and Aubury L.

KARL W. THALHAMMER. Many of the marvelous effects which mystify the beholder in moving picture art are the results of inventions and devices perfected by a Los Angeles man, Karl W. Thalhammer, whose name is known wherever motion picture photography is practiced. He has contributed some of the beautiful lighting effects, dissolving and double pictures, and lastly the production of natural color, and as a mechanical genius has done as much to revolutionize and improve the cinema as any other one man.

Mr. Thalhammer was born October 31, 1881, at Kakan, Doboj, Turkisch Brod, Austria. His parents were both natives of Austria and are still living, his father eighty-six and his mother seventy-seven years of age. His father is still active, working every day as cashier in a large cabinet establishment. Of a family of four there are three sons, the oldest having achieved a high place as a government engineer, while the second is a railroad man.

Karl Thalhammer was educated at Vienna, where he studied the art of electro-technique and gained a knowledge of many instruments of precision used by scientists. His parents at one time planned a career as priest for him, and he studied in the Castle Monastery, the largest in Europe. On leaving Vienna he traveled through Europe and Africa, after which he served his regular time in the army and on December 23, 1904, he landed in New York City, with twenty-five cents in his pocket. That first night in America was the coldest of his entire experience. In order to learn American ways and language he became a bus boy in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, but a month later was employed by a private party for experimental work. Early in 1906 he invented an electric phonograph at Toledo, Ohio. He was soon afterward in San Francisco, and during his first year in America accumulated a small fortune by his inventions. All his hard-earned savings were swept away by the San Francisco earthquake and fire. He left San Francisco on a bicycle with a couple of dollars in his pocket, and coming to Los Angeles went to work for the Frese Optical Company. He then held several other positions doing experimental work.

In 1908, at 548 South Flower street, he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer and inventor. His present business headquarters are at 550 South Figueroa street, where he has twelve experienced workmen under his direction, and all the fine and delicate machinery required for the production of devices representing the last word in precision and accuracy. Mr. Thalhammer is inventor of a telephone signal recorder, of a self-photo apparatus, a self-stop device for phonographs. It was in 1913 that he applied his inventive genius to the world's greatest industry, moving pictures. He has made many changes and improvements for the motion picture camera, and today three hundred producers use the Thal-

Lewis R Morris

hammer Combination Iris Diaphram. He now has a natural color photographic process a hundred per cent perfect, and that, of course, will mean the most startling innovation in moving picture art since the invention of the cinematograph itself. He also has perfected an economical device for use on the present camera, used for black and white pictures, which accomplishes a saving of at least three hundred dollars a week to larger companies.

JUDGE LEWIS REED WORKS is a man of sterling worth and integrity of purpose, a worthy citizen and a true friend. His ability in the legal profession has placed him in the front rank of men who are accomplishing much in that special line, while it has also made him an invaluable public servant, and on more than one occasion he has served with distinction and lasting benefit to his constituency, which is at all times the general public and his fellow citizens.

Judge Works is a native of Indiana, born in Vevay, Switzerland County, December 28, 1869, the son of John Downey Works, United States senator from California for six years, commencing in 1911, and a man of power and influence in the state and nation, and Alice (Banta) Works, who is well known throughout California as the companion and helpmate of her husband. Judge Works received his early education in Indiana, and in 1883 removed with his parents to San Diego, where he continued his public school studies, completing them later in San Francisco. In 1887 he was graduated from the San Diego Commercial College. From 1882 to 1890, principally during vacations, he worked as a practical printer, but during the last year of the period he gave his entire time to the work and was half owner of a job printing business.

It was not until 1890, when he was twenty years of age, that Judge Works began to read law, and a year and a half later he was admitted to the bar of California. He engaged in the practice of his profession at San Diego until 1901, when he removed to Los Angeles, where he has made his home continuously since. He was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of California for Los Angeles county by the governor in 1913, to serve until January, 1915. At the fall election of 1914 he was returned by the people to a six-year term in the same office, to commence at the expiration of his term under the appointment. During the time of his legal practice Judge Works appeared as counsel in many important cases. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1899-1901, and in 1907-9 was first assistant city attorney of Los Angeles. In 1910-11 he served as a member of the Los Angeles Charter Revision Committee, framing very important and exhaustive city charter amendments that were voted on and adopted by the people March 6, 1911, and served as a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame a new charter of Los Angeles in the same year, also being a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame the charter for Los Angeles County, under which the county is now governed.

Aside from his political and governmental activities Judge Works has been and is still associated with many other interests which bring into constant and close contact with his fellow citizens. He was a charter member of Company A, California Naval Militia (Naval Reserves), the first batallion organized in California, in which he served three years and from which he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the National Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Geographic Society, the National Municipal League, the Los Angeles City Club, and was at one time president of the City Club. He is also a

member of several social clubs, and is a past exalted ruler and a life member of San Diego Lodge No. 168, B. P. O. E.

Judge Works has recently served eleven months as one of the justices of the District Court of Appeal, an intermediate court of appeal under the California judicial system. He was designated for that work by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of California, his services being required to temporarily fill the post of an absent justice of the Court of Appeal.

HARRY GEARING is a mechanical engineer, has lived at Los Angeles since 1909, and makes a specialty of the development of inventions. He has served a number of important corporations and individuals for the designing of special machinery, gas engines, pumps and hydraulic machinery and electrical appartus.

Mr. Gearing, while a busy man in his profession, has also become prominent in civic affairs, especially through his connections with various organizations in southern California made up of former residents of Canada. Mr. Gearing was born in Toronto, Canada, April 4, 1879. His father, John James Gearing, was born at Reading, England, in 1851, came to Canada in 1873, and was married in Toronto. His wife, Emma Gearing, was born in Toronto in 1845 and died there in 1903. John James Gearing engaged in the building business in 1875 and was always interested in politics and civic affairs in Canada. After eight years of illness he died in December, 1892, at Toronto. He and his wife had three sons and two daughters, all living and all residents of Toronto except Harry.

While he acknowledges a proper debt to the influence of his parents and his home in Toronto, Harry Gearing has depended upon his own exertions largely for his education and his progress in affairs. As a boy he attended the city grammar schools of Toronto and in the intervals of a self-supporting career took work with the International Correspondence School and received both the degrees Mechanical Engineer and Electrical Engineer from that source. Between the ages of twelve and fifteen he was messenger boy in a Toronto shoe store, and then in succession he worked for three years box repairing in the Christie Brown Biscuit Works, for four years was employed in pipe organ repairing and building at Toronto, and then did machine designing for the Schofield Machine Company of Toronto and for the Newell-Heigle Piano Action Company of the same city.

On coming to Los Angeles from Toronto in 1909 Mr. Gearing served as engineer for the Western Gas Engine Company, later as assistant engineer of the Oil Well Supply Company of this city, and in 1913 opened his office for practice as a mechanical and consulting engineer. His offices are in the Wesley Roberts Building.

Mr. Gearing feels an appropriate interest in his fellow citizens and fellow natives of Canada, but is a type of American whose enthusiasm for his adopted country and state has no limits. As president for 1918-19 of the Canadian Society of Southern California, as secretary of the British Soldiers' Aid Society, and secretary of the Allies Committee he has never neglected an opportunity to emphasize the advantages of American citizenship, and it is a matter of conviction and not merely rhetoric with him that if foreign-born residents can not accept the privileges and obligations of this country they should return to the land of their birth. For three years he served as a member of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Toronto. As an American he is a republican voter. He is affiliated with Highland Park Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M., Eastgate Chapter No. 103,

H. Gearing.

Mesau O. Rhondes

R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., is a member of Covenant Lodge of Odd Fellows at Toronto, and also belongs to the Sons of St. George. He is a member of the Optimist Club and the Union League Club of Los Angeles and the Highland Park Presbyterian Church.

November 1, 1901, he married Miss Elsie Lillian Ransom, who was born at Odessa, New York, daughter of Joel Ransom, but was educated in Toronto, where she lived and was reared by an uncle after her mother's death. She was about six months old when her mother died and of her immediate relatives she has known very little. Mr. and Mrs. Gearing have two children, both born at Los Angeles, Richard Ransom and Mary Eleanor Gearing.

ERNEST L. WALLACE is one of the younger members of the Los Angeles bar, specializing as a patent attorney, a work for which long training and experience evidently qualified him. He is a graduate electrical engineer, has had an all-around training and experience in the engineering profession, was for several years an examiner in the patent office at Washington, and is a technical expert as well as a legal authority on many of the subjects covered by his practice.

Mr. Wallace was born in Chicago March 20, 1879. He is a member of one of Chicago's older families. His grandfather, Edwin Wallace, settled in that city in 1850. His father, Joseph Wallace, was also born in Chicago and was a grocery merchant there for many years. He married Mary A. Horn.

Ernest L. Wallace attended public school in Chicago to the age of fourteen, and in 1897 completed the course of the Armour Scientific Academy. He spent a year in the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton, Michigan, taking the Mining Engineer course, and then returned to Chicago and entered Armour Institute of Technology, where he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering in 1902. Mr. Wallace was employed during the construction of the Aurora-Elgin Electric Railway as engineer of installation of power plants for one year. The following eighteen months he spent as engineering apprentice at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Returning to Chicago, he was for four years in charge of electrical courses conducted by the American School of Correspondence.

Mr. Wallace spent five years in the United States Patent Office at Washington as examiner, and at the same time carried on his studies in the law department of Georgetown University. In 1914 he received from that institution the degrees LL. B. and Master of Patent Law. This was the training and experience which preceded the entrance of Mr. Wallace into the bar and professional life of Los Angeles, where he has for five years been engaged in general practice, though largely attending to patent law. He is a partner with Joseph F. Westall in the law firm of Westall & Wallace.

Mr. Wallace is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a republican.

NELSON OSGOOD RHOADES is a resident of Los Angeles with offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, but from this city directs business interests that make him a figure and power in the commercial and industrial life of Mexico and all of Latin America.

Mr. Rhoades was born in Wisconsin, June 2, 1869, a son of Nelson Carrier and Lucy Eunice (Osgood), Rhoades. His Osgood ancestors settled at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1638, and his first Rhoades ances-

tors, Henry, of Lynn, Massachusetts, settled there in 1640. The original homesteads of both families are still in possession of their descendants. The Rhoades line goes back through the Richmonds to Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower. In the direct line the Rhoades family has furnished soldiers to all the Colonial, Revolutionary and subsequent wars of this nation.

Mr. Rhoades has had an exceedingly busy and eventful life but began his independent experience at the age of seventeen in the quiet role of a school teacher in Iowa. In the meantime he took up the study of engineering, and for many years has been in practice as a consulting engineer. His duties in that profession have taken him to such distant countries as Mexico, India, Alaska and Egypt. He made a thorough study of sanitation and water supply in Germany and in 1900, returning to Mexico, was retained by the Mexican government to build railroads, make municipal improvements and assist in the survey of public lands. For nearly twenty years Mr. Rhoades has been recognized as one of the Americans most prominent in the development of the Southern Republic. He also did much colonization work in Mexico, made the survey and revalidated the titles of the lands of the state of Sinaloa and translated many of the laws of Mexico into English.

With his associates Mr. Rhoades owns several million acres in Mexico. These properties are being rapidly developed and will be made ready for the after-war movement of Europeans to this continent.

Mr. Rhoades is an officer and director in many companies in the United States and Mexico. He is president of the Sinaloa Land Company, S. A., and is a member of the firm of Garfield and Rhoades, with offices in Los Angeles, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mexico City, Mexico, the senior partner of that firm being the Hon. James R. Garfield, of Cleveland and Washington. Mr. Rhoades is a member of the following clubs and societies: The American Academy of Science, the Pacific Astronomical Society, the Colorado Scientific Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Order of George Washington, the Valley Forge Historical Society, University Club, Mexico City, Mexico; American Club, Mexico City, Mexico; Reforma and Country Clubs, Mexico City, Mexico; Jonathan and California Clubs, Los Angeles; Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles, and the Masonic Order, and other fraternal societies. He is also a life member of the National Geographic Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Mayflower Society, and the National Historical Society. January 27, 1911, he married Frances James Brown.

HERBERT J. GOUDGE, who came to Los Angeles and has been a member of the bar since 1893, is prominent as a lawyer and his name is found in the membership of many of the leading social and civic organizations of the city and of Southern California.

He was born in London, England, April 26, 1863, son of Nathaniel and Agnes (Bateman) Goudge. His father, also a native of London, died in 1863, the same year that his son was born, and was a man of no mean distinction in that great world metropolis. He was a shoe merchant and built up one of the largest concerns of its kind in England. One of the things for which his life is most interesting was his pioneer advocacy of the temperance cause in England, a country which on the whole has never taken kindly to the temperance movement so familiar in America. He was active in several temperance societies, and made an even more im-

Herbert H. Gowdy

portant contribution to the cause by helping establish a large life insurance company which limited its risks to total abstainers. He was very fond of music and an amateur performer himself. The brothers of Nathaniel Goudge came to the United States when very young men and settled in New York City.

Herbert J. Goudge acquired a liberal education. He graduated from the City of London College in 1884, and received his degree in the Department of Law from the University of London in 1886. For the sake of his health he spent a year in the Alps of Switzerland and then traveled about over the world until 1888 brought him to Ventura, California. His health not yet permitting the confinement of professional work, he engaged in farming and horticulture until 1893. In that year he sold his farm and located at Santa Paula in Ventura County, practicing law and then came to Los Angeles. In Los Angeles he was first a member of the partnership of Cochran, Williams, Goudge & Chandler, and for a quarter of a century has practiced as a member of that firm and its successors. He is now senior partner of Goudge, Robinson & Hughes. From 1900 to 1906 Mr. Goudge was first assistant city attorney of Los Angeles. He is also a director of the Home Savings Bank, the St. Anthony Mining and Development Company of Arizona, the Steel Alloys Company and other corporations.

He is a member of the California Club, Sunset Club, Union League Club, City Club, Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce, San Gabriel Country Club, Los Angeles and State Bar Associations, is affiliated with Westlake Lodge, F. and A. M., and with the Scottish Rite bodies at Los Angeles. Politically he is a republican and is a member of the Episcopal church.

February 1, 1893, at Los Angeles, he married Nellie Agnes Tighe. They have three children: Agnes, a graduate of Occidental College; George, born in 1895, a graduate of the Los Angeles High School, now serving as a sergeant in the Coast Artillery; and Mildred, a student in the Girls' Collegiate School.

D. W. Woods, one of the younger members of the Los Angeles bar, is assistant secretary and a member of the legal department of the General Petroleum Corporation.

He was born in Pasadena, California, January 17, 1893, son of Robert A. and Kate Ethel (Whitney) Woods. His father, who was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1873, was reared and educated in that locality and on coming west located at Pasadena where he was representative for a wholesale woodenware house of St. Louis, Missouri, in the southwestern territory. In 1901 he returned east and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he is now engaged in the wholesale coal business.

D. W. Woods first attended school in Los Angeles, but went east with his parents and continued his education in the public schools of Cleveland until 1911. Returning to Los Angeles, he took further work in high school, and was employed on a salary for a year and a half. He took his law course with the University of Southern California, and was admitted to the bar in 1915. He was in practice for himself one year before he became identified with the General Petroleum Corporation. Mr. Woods is a member of the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, is a republican, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. At Los Angeles December 19, 1917, he married Norma Hoover. They have one child, Warren, born November 3, 1918.

JOSEPH H. SPIRES came to Los Angeles in 1888, was one of the men who supplied the faith, enthusiasm and unlimited energy, and though not at the beginning a wealthy man he inspired much of the capital which created the solid ground work on which the modern metropolis rests as its foundation.

The late Mr. Spires was born at Walpole, Ontario, Canada, August 9, 1853, youngest son of Stephen and and Mary Belle (Foster) Spires. His father was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and his maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Joseph H. Spires worked on his father's farm, and had only limited opportunities to acquire an education, most of his knowledge being the product of much private study and experience. About the time he was twelve years of age his father through misplaced confidence lost his farm and the family moved to Buffalo, where Joseph went to work in a crockery store and worked hard and long hours for the meager stipend he received. When he was eighteen the family removed to Michigan, where his savings helped to start his father on a small farm.

Joseph H. Spires made his name well known in Michigan and later in Southern California as a hotel man. He was first employed as night clerk in the old National Hotel at Grand Rapids, and was successively clerk and manager of some of the best known hotels of Western Michigan, including the Cutler House at Grand Haven, the Hofstra House at Muskegon, and in 1886 he opened the new Macatawa Beach Hotel. He had also for a time engaged in the manufacture of shingles and clapboards at Silver Lake until his mill had exhausted the timber resources. In 1887 he inaugurated the commissary system in the new Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, and introduced new methods of handling food supplies for five thousand men. After putting the system in operation he took charge of the Park Place Hotel at Travers City.

Unremitting work had seriously impaired his health and he had to seek a milder climate. In the latter part of 1887 he came to California and after a brief experience at mining in Calaveras county came to Los Angeles in September, 1888. Here he became manager of the Fremont Hotel.

In a short time Mr. Spires was drawn into those enterprises where his service was of greatest benefit to the development of southern California and became the basis of his own considerable fortune. His farsighted vision enabled him to understand better than most people the meaning of the proposed system of suburban railways. He was one of the early associates of General M. H. Sherman and E. P. Clark in promoting the line from Los Angeles to Pasadena. He secured the right of way for that line and also for the Santa Monica line, and accepted in lieu of cash payment for his services. He gave the best that was in him to this work, and his judgment was rewarded in after years by the enormous increase in land values. He also organized with Edwin Densmore the Yucca Manufacturing Company, to utilize the fiber of the Yucca plant. In 1902 he bought the Western Fuel Gas & Power Company at Redondo Beach, which he eventually put on a paying basis. He also organized with Mr. C. H. Sweet the Sunset Brick & Tile Company, which was later consolidated with the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company. In 1900 Mr. Spires began the agitation for the widening of Hill Street from Sixth to Pico streets, and after this movement had resulted in giving Los Angeles one of its best thoroughfares he worked out a similar plan for Sixth Street. Mr. Spires was heavily interested in the development of real estate in Los Angeles, and while his own for-

J. H. Shires

tune was greatly prospered by the development in which he took a part, his course throughout was one of unselfish public spirit. He served on the Chamber of Commerce, Good Roads Committee, Aqueduct Dedication Committee, and the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce recognized his services as invaluable and said: "No other has given more of his own time to the work of the Chamber. He acquired a remarkable knowledge of everything pertaining to Los Angeles and his good judgment, business sagacity, sound logic and great foresight made him an invaluable member."

He was interested in Sonora, Mexico, mines from 1898 to the time of his death. He sold the gold claims for $75,000 in the early '90s and conditions in Mexico preventing work with safety he let the other mines lapse.

Mr. Spires while not possessed of the most rugged health and constitution, was supplied with a will and energy that kept him busy every moment of his time. In the words of a statement found in one of the local Los Angeles papers: "His optimism was of such a character that men in the financial world credit him with being an invaluable asset during the dark financial days of the 'scrip' and to him is due the fact that a number of larger financial concerns who went through the panic are in existence today and thriving. Men of his hold are empire builders and go to make up the brains and energy of the country. His rapid rise in the world was due entirely to his optimism and his absolute faith in the future of this section of the country."

Mr. Spires was a member of the City Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, Chamber of Commerce for twenty-eight years. Into a comparatively brief life he compressed an enormous amount of achievement and energy. His death occurred at Los Angeles, January 3, 1913, at the age of fifty-nine. As a young hotel man in Michigan Mr. Spires met and on April 2, 1879, at Grand Rapids, married Mary Harrison, daughter of John Harrison of Pontiac, Michigan. Mrs. Spires survives her honored husband and resides at 1501 South Hoover Street.

ANDREW H. ROSE, a member of the Los Angeles bar, carries many business responsibilities as well as a large private practice, and has pursued with success a number of diverse undertakings and enterprises.

Mr. Rose represents one of the early families composing the Canadian colony at Ontario, California. He was born at Toronto, Canada, January 20, 1879. His father, Henry J. Rose, was a native of Oxford, England, was brought to Canada when a boy, was in the drug business for a number of years at Toronto, and at one time was lecturer on chemistry at Toronto University. In 1888 he moved to California and joined the Canadian colony at Ontario, where he continued the drug business until his death in February, 1911. At Toronto he married Charlotte E. McCord. They had four children: Walter Malins, a well-known Los Angeles lawyer, now deceased; Mrs. A. K. Neales and Mrs. J. F. Fredendall, both of Ontario, California; and Andrew H.

Andrew H. Rose was seven years old when he came to California. He graduated from Chaffey College at Ontario in 1897, was a student in the Hastings Law College at San Francisco until 1900, and afterward entered Leland Stanford University, from which he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1905. On returning to Los Angeles he became associated with his brother, Walter M., in editorial work, chiefly in compiling Rose's Code of Federal Procedure. That was the last work Walter M. Rose did before his death in 1908. In 1905 Andrew H. Rose was admitted to

the bar by the District Courts of Appeals and after the death of his brother he took up private practice. In 1914 he formed a partnership with H. F. Scovill under the firm name of Rose & Scovill, but since 1916 he has been handling his law practice alone.

Mr. Rose is an enthusiastic student of aeronautics and has done much to promote the practical application of this science in Southern California. In 1917 he and Earl Remington organized the California Aviation Company, of which Mr. Rose became president. This company completed a contract to furnish planes for the government. He and Remington also organized and Mr. Rose is secretary of the Aeronautical Society of California.

Mr. Rose is a director of the Associated Investment Corporation, Corona Pacific Typewriter Company, Cucamonga Fruit Land Company, Dean Electric Company of California, Delta Investment Company, East Whittier Land & Water Company, and Inyo Consolidated Water Company.

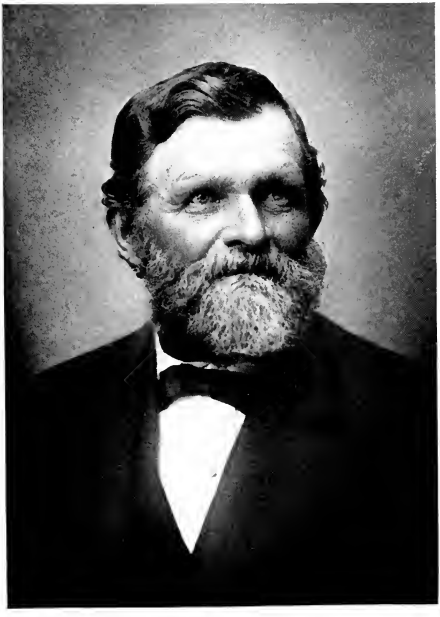
He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, of the Delta Chi Fraternity, and is a democrat and a member of the Episcopal church. At Los Angeles February 12, 1912, he married Martha Starns. They have one child, Andrew H., Jr., now a kindergarten pupil.

DOMINGO AMESTOY. Of the old timers in California one of the names that can be recalled most fitly is Domingo Amestoy. He arrived in California shortly after the discovery of gold. While he engaged in mining, that was not his permanent vocation. His interests lay chiefly in the field of ranching and stock raising, and from his accumulating resources he made a handsome fortune and used it wisely and well.

He was born at St. Pierre d' Irube, France, in 1822. The spirit of adventure was in him. At the age of fourteen, after completing his education, he left France and went to Argentine in South America. He learned the trade of shoemaker and followed it until 1851. That year brought him to California after a voyage of six months around Cape Horn. At San Francisco he remained a brief time and then went to the placer mines of Tuolumne County. He soon found employment on a large ranch, and worked until he had saved enough to buy some stock of his own. He brought his small herd south to the vicinity of Santa Barbara, but always marketed his cattle by driving them north to San Francisco. Later he moved to Los Angeles, and worked for a sheep rancher named Noriega. Again he went through the laborious process of saving his earnings and gradually accumulating a flock of his own. He finally bought six hundred fifty acres near Los Angeles at Rosecranz. From that time on he increased his holdings in Los Angeles and surrounding country. In 1888 he acquired forty-five hundred acres in the San Fernando Valley known as the Encino Ranch. This has been one of the noted ranch holdings in Southern California. Not long after acquiring that magnificent property Domingo Amestoy retired, and his death occurred January 11, 1892.

He was one of the charter members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank. He was a Catholic and in politics a republican.

He had already accumulated considerable property in California when he went back to France and married a girl from his own country, Mary Elizabeth Amestoy was born in 1843 and died March 17, 1891. She became the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom are still liv-



DOMINGO AMESTOY

ing. Mrs. Junita A. Glass, A. J., J. B., Mrs. Louis Sentous, Jr., Peter D., Michael F., Joseph P. and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wells, all of whom reside in Los Angeles.

JOHN B. AMESTOY, president of the French Benevolent Society of Los Angeles, is a retired ranch owner and business man whose experience and activities have touched many points in the welfare of Los Angeles and surrounding territory.

Mr. Amestoy was born in Los Angeles county, July 4, 1869. A sketch of his father, Domingo Amestoy, appears on other pages. Mr. Amestoy was liberally educated both in California and abroad. He began his education in a public and private school where Hollywood is now located. In 1875 his parents moved to what is now Gardena, where his father bought a large ranch not far from Rosecrans. While his father was in the sheep business there John attended the public schools of Green Meadows in what is now South Los Angeles. At the age of thirteen an accidental injury kept him out of school for two years. He had a private tutor until 1883, and from that date until May, 1885, was in St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles. His father then sent him abroad and he entered the St. Bernard School conducted by the Christian Brothers at Bayonne, France. In September, 1887, he returned to Los Angeles and for two years continued his studies in St. Vincent's College.

After leaving school Mr. Amestoy was on his father's ranch at Rosecrans until 1893, and then took charge of the forty-five hundred acre ranch owned by his father, known as the Rancho El Encino in the San Fernando Valley. In 1901 he entered a partnership with the Castrucio Brothers under the name Castrucio and Amestoy Company, wholesale and retail grocers and importers. On selling his interest in that business in 1911 Mr. Amestoy again took charge of the Rancho El Encino, but since 1916 has been largely retired and looking after his private affairs.

He is one of the leading citizens of French ancestry in Los Angeles. He has been identified with many of the war activities, especially those in behalf of the French people. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Westshore Gun Club, is a Catholic and a republican. At Los Angeles October 15, 1893, he married Miss Francoise Hauret. They have three children. The daughters Grace E. and Juanita M. attended the Sacred Heart Convent at Hollywood and are both at home. The son Domingo F., born in 1900, attended the public schools and St. Thomas parochial school, also St. Vincent's College at Garvanza, and from the Hollywood High School enlisted in 1918 in the United States Navy.

MICHAEL F. AMESTOY, who during his active career has represented many of the extensive interests of the Amestoy family in Los Angeles, was born in Los Angeles, January 29, 1877, son of the late Domingo Amestoy, whose interesting career as a California old timer is told on other pages.

Michael was well reared and liberally educated. He was under the instruction of a private tutor in the family home to the age of fifteen, and then took the classical course of St. Vincent's College for five years. Mr. Amestoy handled many of the details of his father's estate, especially the Los Angeles property, until 1900. In that year the interests were incorporated as the Amestoy Estate Company, of which Michael F. Amestoy was president until 1913. Since that date he has looked after his private affairs.

He is a member of the Elks Order, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and is a Catholic. In New York City June 22, 1905, he married Miss Elizabeth Munn. They have three children, Michael F., Jr., born in Los Angeles, September 10, 1910, is in St. Brendan's parochial school; John, born April 28, 1915, and William, born on March 19, 1917.

WESTLAKE MILITARY SCHOOL, now in its beautiful home at Santa Monica, was founded February 1, 1915, at Los Angeles. Its first location was at 802 South Union street. Colonel William Strover, the founder, a retired officer of the United States Army and with many years of experience in military affairs, began his school with only six pupils. Seven months later he moved the school to 701 Beacon street. On June 1, 1917, the school was moved to Santa Monica, occupying a large building on California avenue near Second street. Again the location proved inadequate, and in August, 1918, the school was moved to its present home, known as Belle Vista, where Colonel Strover also added the property known as "Miramar," consisting of nearly four acres of park, with many rare trees and shrubs, among them the largest Indian rubber tree on the continent. The main building, "Miramar," is a palatial home, finished with every modern convenience which the former millionaire owner could provide. It contains thirty-eight rooms, all with luxurious appointments. The location of the school is now on Ocean avenue between Wilshire and California avenues, overlooking the ocean and the Palisades Park. With these buildings and with this location the Westlake Military School doubtless outrivals any other private school on the Pacific coast in appointments and accommodations.

This school is a home for boys, presenting a carefully balanced academic, military and physical training under strict personal supervision. That the school has more than realized the aims and expectations of its founder needs no other proof than its wonderful growth and progress and its present prosperity as evinced by the enrollment and the school buildings and grounds. At present the school has an enrollment of seventy-five boys, most of them from remote states and cities and some from foreign countries.

Colonel William Strover, sole owner and superintendent of this school, is a Californian whose career commands especial interest not only because of his connection with the school but for his military career. He was born in Hanover, Germany, June 25, 1861, son of Frederick Strover. He was liberally educated, attending the common schools and the gymnasium until the age of seventeen. For one year he was in the German army as a cavalryman in one of the crack regiments.

He came to the United States without special means or influence, and for about eight months followed in Philadelphia any employment that would give him a living. Coming west, he located at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and was manager of a general store until 1886. He then entered the United States Army in the 10th United States Infantry, and was promoted to first sergeant and then to sergeant major, and was in active service during the Indian campaign, known as the Geronimo campaign. On resigning from the army he organized the National Guard of Santa Fe, and was Captain of Infantry, Captain of Cavalry, and later Colonel of Cavalry. In 1898 he organized a company for the Spanish-American war, this being Company G of the First Territorial Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. He served as its captain one year. Returning to Santa Fe Colonel Strover became chief draftsman of the United States surveyor

general's office, Department of Interior. Later he was called to Washington, made office inspector, and subsequently was inspector of United States surveys, in that capacity traveling all over the United States. After about twenty-five years of military and civil service Colonel Strover retired in 1913 and came to Los Angeles. He soon after conceived the idea of making his experience valuable to the young manhood of this country by establishing the Westlake Military School.

Colonel Strover is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Elks and with the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Association of Santa Monica, and is a republican. At Lincoln, New Mexico, November 4, 1891, he married Miss Justine Goudreau. Mrs. Strover has the active direction of the domestic arrangements of Westlake Military School, and is a mother to the boys and carefully looks after their welfare. Colonel and Mrs. Strover have one son, Charles F., now twenty-four years of age. He finished his education in the University of Colorado and is now athletic instructor of the Westlake Military School.

CALIFORNIA MISSION OF LATTER DAY SAINTS. From data supplied by Joseph E. Robinson, formerly president of the California Mission, it is possible to present some interesting facts concerning the early Mormon activities in and about Los Angeles. It is not generally known that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called Mormons, played a significant part in the settlement of Southern California, in the overthrow of Spanish rule, and the establishment of law and order in Los Angeles and vicinity.

In the making of this early history the chief factor was the Mormon Battalion, consisting of five companies of one hundred men (549 to begin with) mobilized at Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 15, 1846. It was equipped at Fort Leavenworth, as a part of General Stephen F. Kearny's command. At Santa Fe, New Mexico, by order of General Kearny, Colonel Philip St. George Cooke was given charge of the Mormon Volunteers and led them to the shores of the Pacific, via the Rio Grande, the Gila, the San Pedro and Colorado rivers, a distance of more than two thousand miles.

Of the privations and achievements of the Batallion in this march Colonel Cooke furnishes information in an order issued at Mission of San Diego, January 30, 1847, in which he says:

"The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding congratulates the Battallion on their safe arrival on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and the conclusion of their march of over two thousand miles. History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where for want of water there is no living creature. There with almost hopeless labor we have dug deep wells which the future traveler will enjoy. Without a guide who had traversed them, we have ventured into trackless table-lands where water was not found for several marches. With crowbar and pick and axe in hand, we have worked our way over mountains, which seemed to defy aught save the wild goat, and hewed a passage through a chasm of living rock more narrow than our wagons. To bring these first wagons to the Pacific, we have preserved the strength of our mules by herding them over large tracts, which you have laboriously guarded without loss. The garrison of four presidios of Sonora, concentrated within the walls of Tucson, gave us no pause. We drove them out with our artillery, but our intercourse with the citizens was unmarked by a single act of injustice. Thus,

marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country.

"Arrived at the first settlement of California, after a single day's rest, you cheerfully turned off from the route to this point of promised repose, to enter upon a campaign and meet, as we supposed, the approach of an enemy; and this, too, without even salt to season our sole subsistence of fresh meat. Lieutenant A. J. Smith and George Stoneman of the First Dragoons, have shared and given valuable aid in all these labors.

"Thus, volunteers, you have exhibited some high and essential qualities of veterans. But much remains undone. Soon you will turn your attention to the drill, to system and order, to forms also, which are all necessary to the soldier."

Having arrived at San Diego in the latter part of January, 1847, they were allowed but a brief respite from their arduous march for the Californians were still belligerent, though General Pico had surrendered to General Fremont sometime before. (The last decisive battle with the Californians was fought at Los Angeles, January 8 and 9, 1847, General Kearny and Commodore Stockton in command of American forces.) The Battalion, however, was called to occupy San Luis del Rey and "Pueblo" Los Angeles as well as garrison San Diego.

Mormon activities in Southern California continued. Companies A, C, D, and E of the Battalion occupied Los Angeles March 23, 1847. These companies ran entirely out of provisions during the week and went to bed supperless and without food until the afternoon of the following day, when supplies came in from San Diego where the United States Quartermaster with supplies was quartered. Detachments from Los Angeles were sent from San Gabriel—then occupied by Fremont's followers—and to Cajon Pass and Warner's Ranch in efforts to pacify the country and to punish recalcitrant Indians.

Another interesting order of Colonel Cooke should be quoted. It is No. 9, dated at Los Angeles, April 24, 1847: "The Mormon Battalion will erect a small fort on the eminence which commands the town of Los Angeles. Company A will encamp on the ground tomorrow forenoon. The whole company will be employed in the diligent prosecution of the labors for one week, but there will be a daily detail of a non-commissioned officer and six privates for the camp guard, which, with cooks absolutely necessary will not labor during their detail. The hours of labor will be from half-past six o'clock until twelve o'clock and from one o'clock until six o'clock. The guard will mount at half-past five o'clock.

"Lieutenant Davidson, First Dragoons, will trace to-morrow on the site selected, his plan, which has been approved, of a fort with one small bastion, front for at least six guns in barbette, assisted by the company officers. He will have the direction, as superintendent, which pertains to an officer of engineers. As assistant quartermaster he will procure the necessary tools."

The remains of this little fort can still be discerned on the little point of the hill overlooking the Plaza and immediately over the Broadway Tunnel, called erroneously, "Pico Heights" and said to be where General Pico made his last stand which is equally erroneous.

The Battalion was discharged honorably at Los Angeles in July, but upon solicitation of Governor R. B. Mason, who succeeded General Kearny as Military Commander, eighty-one men re-enlisted. Governor Mason says of them in his report to the Adjutant General, September 18, 1847:

"Of the services of the Battalion, of their patience, subordination, and general good conduct, you have already heard; and I take great pleasure in adding that as a body of men they have religiously respected the rights and feelings of this conquered people; not a syllable of complaint has reached my ear of a single insult offered or outrage done by a Mormon Volunteer. So high an opinion did I entertain of the Battalion and of their special fitness for the duties now performed by the garrisons in this country, that I made strenuous efforts to engage their services for another year."

Those discharged took wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden seed to Utah where they arrived by the Northern Route October 16, 1847. Some few remained in California for the winter and among these were six members who were employed by Mr. James W. Marshall, Captain Sutter's foreman, at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento, and discovered gold in the mill race, submitting the same to Mr. Marshall to determine what it was. The rest of the history of that marvelous discovery is woven into the very structure of the State of California, and is one of its most fascinating stories. Among members who went direct to Utah by the northern route was one Captain Jefferson, who had charge of five companies of the Mormon Battalion. Finding his people in destitute condition and provisions unobtainable in the Salt Lake Valley, at which place the Mormon pioneers arrived in July of the same year, he concluded to return to southern California, having been so favorably impressed with its wonderful climate and resources.

He set out with a small company of fifteen men and blazed the Mormon trail from southern Utah to the San Bernardino Valley, where they laid out and colonized the town of San Bernardino. Over this trail for years the Mormons came to Los Angeles and Wilmington Harbor for supplies and products unobtainable in the mountains. This kindly interchange of commodities and trade was finally cemented by the building of the Salt Lake Route practically parallelling the old "Mormon Trail."

So much for the early history, which thus feebly told is suggestive of one of the most significant factors contributing to the later as well as the pioneer development of Southern California. It now remains to note some features of the California Mission of Latter Day Saints.

The headquarters of this Mission, which comprises the States of California, Nevada and Arizona, are located at 153 West Adams Street, where they have a substantial and beautiful little chapel with a Mission office and home for the presiding elder, who at this time is Elder Joseph W. McMurrin, who succeeded Elder Joseph E. Robinson as president of the Mission, April 17, 1919.

President Robinson presided over the Mission for upwards of eighteen years. Under his administration successful colonies have been established at Gridley, Mayten and Grenada, California, and in various parts of Arizona, and their membership in the Mission has grown from a few souls to several thousand.

President Robinson was peculiarly well fitted for his position by his early experiences. His father was a pioneer of California, coming via El Cajon Pass in 1849. He afterward became an Indian Missionary of the Southwest, where his family was brought up under all the vicissitudes and experiences of pioneer life. President Robinson thus became acquainted with the handling of stock and sheep, also farming, then became a merchant and in succession held the office of assessor and collector, county clerk and recorder, ex-officio district clerk, and was elected

a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Utah and of three consecutive legislatures. Finally he was sent by the Presidency of the Mormon church to California to preside over its Mission and interests there. These experiences fitted him to direct the people in all the activities of commercial and agricultural life and to advise them legally in many ways to their profit. They are accordingly growing in prestige, numbers and prosperity, and are a valuable asset to the political, commercial and social life of the Los Angeles country.

THEODORE J. VAN DE KAMP is a very young man, has been in Los Angeles only a few years, but his enterprise has served to set in motion some lines of business which when named will serve to give his personal career the importance it deserves in this city. The chief of these enterprises is the T. J. Van de Kamp Company, the Holland Dutch bakers, a business that is now a large corporation with its central plant and four complete stores, doing both a wholesale and retail business, and yet three or four years ago it originated in a small shop whose facilities were devoted to the manufacture of Saratoga chips.

The other business with which Mr. Van de Kamp is identified is the American Reporting Service for insurance companies, and it was with a general training in insurance work that Mr. Van de Kamp came to Los Angeles. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 1, 1891, a son of Henry and Sophia Van de Kamp. His education to the age of eighteen was acquired in the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee. Then, while employed in the day, he attended a night high school for two years. In 1909 he went to work for the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company at Milwaukee as clerk in their general offices. Later he was promoted to salesman and with a more than routine knowledge of the insurance business came to Los Angeles and his individual motion established the American Reporting Service, which furnishes information to various insurance companies.

On January 1, 1915, Mr. Van de Kamp and L. L. Frank, who is still one of his business associates, formed a modest partnership with a capital of two hundred dollars and opened their first store at 236½ South Spring street for the primary object of manufacturing and selling Saratoga chips. The goods they manufactured were the best of their kind, and the partners both exhibited tremendous energy and salesmanship in making their product known. Consequently, March 1, 1915, they opened a second store at 561½ South Main street. April 22, 1915, they opened their third store at 454½ South Hill street. In November, 1915, a fourth store appeared at 112 South Hill street. In March, 1916, they added a fifth store at 873 South Spring street. Their success encouraged them still further, and on September 1, 1916, the T. J. Van de Kamp Company, wholesale bakers, came into action, with their main baking plant at 222 Center Place. At that time H. J. G. Bruning came in as a partner, and this constituted the business as it is today with respect to the managing personnel. In April, 1917, they vacated the store at 236 South Spring street and moved to 246 on the same street, and in September, 1917, made another change to the corner of Third and Spring streets. In October, 1917, they opened a stand at 114 West Sixth street, and since then have eliminated all their Saratoga chips stores and now confine their attention to the wholesale and retail baking business, with office in the Douglas Building, and with bakery at 255-257 Werdin Place. A splendid sanitary baking plant is now being erected for the company at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The four retail

stores are the Sanitary Market Bakery, and others at 561 South Main street, 412 South Hill street and 114 West Sixth street. About thirty persons are employed in the business.

Mr. Van de Kamp is an independent in politics. April 18, 1918, at Milwaukee, he married Miss Florence Lingelbach. They reside at 455 South Hobard avenue.

MILBANK JOHNSON, B. Sc., M. D., LL. D. Distinguished by long and capable service both in his profession and in civic affairs, Doctor Johnson is one of the best known physicians in Los Angeles, is assistant medical director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, and is entitled to special credit for his work while a member of the California Military Welfare Committee during the war as being the author of the so-called California Plan of Vice Control for the protection of soldiers and sailors.

Doctor Johnson was born at Columbus, Texas, October 13, 1871, a son of Jehu W. and Phila W. (Borden) Johnson. His mother was a daughter of Gail Borden. Doctor Johnson secured his early education in private schools, and took his medical work in Northwestern University at Chicago, graduating in 1893 with the degrees Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine. He holds the degree LL. D., conferred by the University of Southern California. After completing his medical course he went abroad and did post-graduate work in several of the leading hospitals in London for one year. Returning to this country, he located at Los Angeles and soon was busy in a large private practice, and continued in the private profession for eighteen years. For twelve years he was chief surgeon of the Southern California Edison Company, and so organized its medical department that the phrase, "A corporation with a soul," was coined. He was appointed assistant medical director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in September, 1917, and is also a director in that great corporation.

He is vice-president and a director of the Southwestern Museum of Los Angeles, is a member of the Los Angeles County, the California and American Medical Associations, the Medical Society of Southern California, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Colonial Wars, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is affiliated with the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club, and in politics is a republican. He is a member of the Phi Pho Sigma, which was founded at Northwestern University, then the Chicago Medical College and in affiliation with Northwestern University, and to Dr. Milbank Johnson solely belongs the credit of its inception. This is now the largest organization of its kind in the world. He also organized the Automobile Club of Southern California, and was its president for the first two years of its existence, when it built the first "good road" in California and instituted the state-wide good road campaign which has resulted in the wonderful good road system throughout the state.

September 16, 1893, at Alhambra, California, Doctor Johnson married Louise Lothrop. They have two daughters, Louiez and Evelyn Gail. The older daughter is the wife of Leslie J. Webb of Los Angeles, and the younger daughter is the wife of Brandon Bruner of Ontario, California.

CHARLES HOWARD PALMER JR., a mining engineer by profession, is one of the leading men of his calling in Los Angeles, and is largely in-

terested in mining and oil properties in this country and Canada. He was born at Rochester, New York, September 26, 1886, a son of Charles Howard and Mary (Allis) Palmer. On the maternal side of the house Charles Howard Palmer Jr. is a direct descendant of Mayflower stock, and a member of one of the oldest families in Massachusetts. His father has been for many years one of the solid men of Rochester, and associated with a large financial institution in an official capacity.

After attending the Lewis Private School for young boys at Rochester, Charles Howard Palmer Jr. became a student of the Bradstreet's Preparatory School, and later of St. George's School at Newport, Rhode Island. He then entered Harvard University, and following his graduation therefrom he entered the Columbia School of Mines at New York City, returning to Harvard for post-graduate work after completing his engineering course. He holds two degrees, Bachelor of Science and Engineer of Mines.

Mr. Palmer's first practical experience in his profession was at McGill, Nevada, where he was in the employ of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, beginning with that concern at the bottom in 1911 and gaining an experience which made him eligible for the position of assistant engineer at Copper Flat, Nevada. Still later he was made assistant manager of the South Nevada Gold Mine Company at Las Vegas, Nevada. In 1912 Mr. Palmer leased the Columbia Mine at Good Springs, Nevada; in February, 1913, leased the King Solomon Mine at Havilah, California; and in September, 1913, leased the American Eagle Mine at Dos Cabezos, Arizona. During May, 1914, Mr. Palmer became engineer for the Pacific Mines Corporation at Ludlow, California; in January, 1915, was made engineer for the United Eastern Mining Company of Oatman, Arizona; in April, 1915, as a consulting engineer, opened offices in Los Angeles, to which city he had come in 1912; in July, 1917, he was made a director of the United Eastern Mining Company, and is now directing the affairs of several mining and oil properties in which he is financially interested.

Like other patriotic men of his profession, Mr. Palmer offered his services to his government during the time of war, and in October, 1917, went to Vancouver Barracks Engineers' Training Camp, and was made a first lieutenant in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. Sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, with Company F, Three Hundred and Fourth Engineers, he was soon made regimental gas officer and later assistant to the chief engineer of the Seventy-ninth Division. On February 10, 1918, he was ordered to Washington as assistant to the assistant director of the United States Government Explosives Plant, receiving his promotion as captain on July 1, 1918, and his honorable discharge on February 18, 1919. A brother of his was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, and died in France in November, 1917.

On December 2, 1910, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage at Boston, Massachusetts, to Mary Wilde of Dorchester, Massachusetts. There are no children. Mrs. Palmer took a very active part in Red Cross work and other war movements, and is an enthusiastic club woman. Mr. Palmer belongs to the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club, the Cerritos Gun Club, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Harvard Club of New York, the Mayflower Society, the Pilgrim Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the Colonial Wars. While a republican, he has never entered politics.

Cassius M. Moses

Ildevert I. Dehail. For many years some of the valuable property interests of Los Angeles have been in the Dehail ownership and management. The late Ildevert I. Dehail was one of the early and prominent real estate operators and owners of the city, and while only a few brief facts concerning his career are available he was evidently a man of remarkable enterprise, of undaunted courage, and made and lost and recovered several fortunes.

He was born on a farm near Mortagne, France, May 17, 1848, and had but a few months of education. He was living in France when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, served as a French soldier and three months before the capture of Paris he was made a prisoner. He escaped once from the German prison and reached the Holland border before he was recaptured. He was then put in a fortress on the Rhine and remained there until after the war. Broken in health, he came to the United States, on the steamship "Europe." This vessel in midocean was wrecked and all the meager possessions of Mr. Dehail were swept away. The passengers were rescued by the English steamship "Greece," and arrived in New York City in 1874. During the war his parents both died.

Mr. Dehail turned his abilities to work in a butcher shop. Later he traveled around the country, chiefly in the southern states, and in 1877 engaged in the wholesale meat business at St. Louis. He prosecuted this with great vigor, and rapidly accumulated a fortune. He sold out in the late seventies and went to Leadville, Colorado, then one of the leading districts in the west. He became a mine operator and made and lost several fortunes there. He had come all the way to Colorado on horseback, and while in Leadville he located several mines. He located the "Morning Star Mine." He was engaged in gold washing there and also ran the Clarendon Hotel, the leading hotel. In 1882 he went to San Francisco, and from there to San Diego, and then back to San Francisco, looking for a location.

In February, 1886, with all his money gone, Mr. Dehail came to Los Angeles, and with renewed energy engaged in the real estate business. He bought twenty-five or thirty properties, improved and sold them. The next two years he acquired title to some property that has since become very valuable. He was especially identified with the upbuilding and improvement of the section between Central avenue and Main street and from First street to Sixth street. He was also responsible for the opening of San Pedro street, north of Third street. He was the active leader in getting paving and general improvements made. He also bought property in San Francisco at Twelfth and Market streets, and after the great fire erected a large hotel and was well known in San Francisco.

Mr. Dehail died while on t trip inspecting some of his property interests in San Francisco September 3, 1918. He was a republican in politics. At St. Louis, Missouri, he married Alice Ferrandon, a native of Nauvoo, Illinois. His only son, Elmo, was born at Los Angeles, April 11, 1892. He was educated in the grammar and high schools and then became associated with his father in the real estate business, and since his father's death has had the active management of the estate.

During the war with Germany Mr. Dehail took an active interest and gave liberally to the Red Cross and other patriotic measures. He was a very patriotic American.

Col. Cassius M. Moses. One by one pass away the notable figures of the country's older military history, and there was a sad appropriateness in the death of Col. Cassius M. Moses on Decoration Day, May 30, 1919.

Cassius M. Moses was born in Clymer, Chautauqua county, New York, January 31, 1865, the sixth of the seven sons born to Amasa C. and Naoma Terry Moses. In August, 1871, the Moses family moved to Barton county, Kansas, and the early boyhood years of Colonel Moses were spent on the Moses homestead, "punching cows," farming and living the strenuous life of those pioneer days. In writing of this time, in later years, he said: "The memory of the days when my father and mother, their older sons, Arthur, Clayton and Edward, and the valiant friends and associates of that time were building an American empire in the wilderness will be my dearest, my most valued possession while life lasts."

In the spring of 1882 he went to work for his brothers, who were engaged in a general mercantile business in Great Bend, Kansas. In 1888 he accepted a commercial position in Pueblo, Colorado, and went there to live, and enlisted in the National Guard of the state of Colorado in April, 1889, and served the state in every capacity from private soldier to the highest office in the guard, that of brigadier general. On January 18, 1895, he was appointed adjutant general of the state of Colorado by Governor A. W. McIntire, and removed to Denver and was reappointed adjutant general by Governor McIntire April 1, 1895, and again reappointed adjutant general by Governor Alna Adams March 1, 1897. Quoting from a report made by Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V.: "As adjutant general and quartermaster general of the state of Colorado for over three years, including the long service of the guard during the Leadville strike, Gen. Cassius M. Moses showed great energy and executive ability and put the National Guard of Colorado in the excellent condition as to drill, discipline and equipment in which it was found at the outbreak of the Spanish war."

In the spring of 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the entire National Guard of Colorado, under the command of General Moses, was mobilized at Camp Adams, near Denver, and the entire quota was mustered into the United States service May 1, 1898. It was then General Moses proved his true loyalty and love of country by resigning as adjutant general, intending to enter the ranks as a private soldier, but this sacrifice was not accepted and he was commissioned major, First Regiment Infantry, Colorado Volunteers, May 1, 1898, and with the regiment left Camp Adams May 17, 1898, for the Philippine Islands via San Francisco, reaching Manila Bay July 16, 1898. Major Moses participated in engagements before Manila, and in the capture of that city, August 13, 1898. Quoting from a report of this engagement by Capt. William A. Cornell, U. S. V. (now lieutenant-colonel, United States Army): "In this movement, Major Moses not only distinguished himself for his bravery and fearless leadership, and his genius and skill in successfully commanding the troops under him, receiving and meriting the hearty commendation of his superiors in rank, and the true respect of his subalterns." Quoting from a letter written by Major General F. V. Green, U. S. V.: "I saw Major Moses daily from June to September, 1898, and can testify to his ability, his fine soldierly qualities, his zeal and enthusiasm in the performance of every duty, and his high character in every respect as an officer. The First Colorado was an unusually fine regiment, and I considered Major Moses one of the best officers in it." On September 6, 1898, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. In the Philippine insurrection Colonel Moses commanded at various times every part of the First Colorado Regiment. Quoting from a letter written by Major General E. S. Otis:

Garrettson Dulin.

"In the Philippines we considered Colonel Moses one of our best officers and he was promptly selected for dangerous service requiring tact and courage. In General Lawton's movement to the south he, with six companies of his regiment, took the brunt of the initiative attack upon the enemy's position and gallantly carried it, the colonel being severely wounded and carried from the field."

On June 10, 1899, in General Lawton's advance on Guadaloupe Heights, Las Pinos and Paranaque, Colonel Moses was severely wounded. He never fully recovered from the injuries received, and they finally caused his death at the age of fifty-four years. He was mustered out with the regiment September 8, 1899, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and returned to Colorado, where he lived until January, 1903, when he moved to Los Angeles to make his permanent home. He engaged in mercantile business until 1915, when mines and mining affairs engrossed him.

Colonel Moses was married October 14, 1890, to Miss Betsey Baldwin Cunningham of Frederick, Illinois, who survives, with a daughter, Donna, the wife of Capt. John James Vandenburgh, Coast Artillery, United States Army; a son, John Campbell Moses, first lieutenant, Second Field Artillery, United States Army, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and a grandson, John James Vanderburgh Jr. Colonel Moses is survived also by his six brothers, Arthur H., Clayton L., Edward W., William A., Lincoln E. and Seward E.

Colonel Moses is remembered as an honest, capable, patriotic American, who at all times labored for the welfare of his fellow soldiers, the good of the service and the honor of his country, respected and admired by his army comrades, business and social associates.

GARRETTSON DULIN is a prominent young business man of Los Angeles, formerly local manager for E. H. Rollin & Son of Boston, during the war an officer and instructor in aviation, and now member of the firm Blankenhorn, Hunter, Dulin Company, Bonds and Investment Bankers.

Mr. Dulin was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 24, 1889, and one month after his birth his parents, Edgar G. and Jean Belden (Garrettson) Dulin, came to California and located in San Diego. Garrettson was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, attended the University of California, and completed his education in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York.

He became Los Angeles manager for the nationally known bond house of E. H. Rollin & Son of Boston in 1912. His ability and personal character have made that house a prosperous factor in Los Angeles financial circles for five years. Early in the war with Germany Mr. Dulin began training for an aviator. After his course of instruction he was commissioned second lieutenant, and was then placed on duty as an instructor at Marshfield, Riverside, California. He remained in the service until after the signing of the armistice, and then returned to Los Angeles. March 1, 1919, he entered the firm of Blankenhorn, Hunter, Dulin Company, and on February 14, 1920, was united in marriage to Miss Jane Stimson, daughter of George W. Stimson of Pasadena. Mr. Dulin is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club and California Club, and belongs to the college fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Miss Lloy Galpin. There is hardly a name that stands for more in the social and artistic circles of Southern California than that of Galpin. Miss Lloy Galpin is a daughter of Cromwell Galpin, and her own modest part as a member of this family is as a teacher in the Los Angeles New High School.

Cromwell Galpin came to Los Angeles in 1883, when the city had a population of eleven thousand. At that time he was on his way to the Hawaiian Islands. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan, and during his residence in Los Angeles was a member of the editorial staff of the *Times-Herald* and *Express*. He was also a contributor to the *Youth's Companion* and *St. Nicholas*. He built his home on Loomis street near Sixth street, where the family lived twelve years. The neighborhood as far as Seventh and Figueroa was all orange groves. Their home was one of great hospitality, and Mr. Galpin entertained many noted people. Later he bought a ranch at Eagle Rock, and in June, 1885, while on his way to the ranch, found the river so swollen that he had to ford the otherwise stream. At Eagle Rock he did much toward shaping the social and civic life and conditions of that community.

His first wife and the mother of Miss Lloy Galpin died in 1888. In 1890 Cromwell Galpin married Kate Tupper. Her name is conspicuous among American woman educators and particularly so in the far west. She was Professor of Education in the University of Nevada, being the first woman full-fledged professor in the country in a co-educational university. At Los Angeles she was one of the founders of the Friday Morning Club. Besides the abilities and qualifications that made her a notable educator she was a woman of broad social views, and had many rare friends. Her home was the rendezvous of musicians, educators and many great thinkers. Mrs. Galpin was a first cousin to Kate Douglas Wiggin. In 1893, at the World's Congress of Women, she spoke on the same platform with Mme. Modjeska, and Mme. Copeland of Belgium. This congress was presided over by the late Mrs. Potter Palmer. During the suffrage campaign of 1885 Mrs. Galpin, then Kate Tupper, toured California as speaker with Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt.

Mrs. Galpin was the founder of the Shakespeare Club of Los Angeles. Ben Greet, the great English actor and manager, said this club was unique because it was made up entirely of students of Shakespeare. In 1903 Mrs. Galpin went abroad and after touring Europe spent several months at Stratford, devoting all her time while there to the study of Shakespeare. A memorial of Mrs. Galpin, a bust by Emilie Perry, is placed in Stratford as a tribute to her Shakespearean studies.

In 1905 she and Mr. Galpin went abroad for a tour of six months, spending their time in Vienna, Berlin, Italy and other points. Two weeks after their return home she became ill, and died in January, 1906.

Soon afterward the remainder of the family moved to the Eagle Rock ranch. Miss Lloy Galpin's mother was the creator of the Woman's Parliament at Los Angeles, the first attempt to unify social and civic organizations for the city's betterment. Mrs. D. J. Stevens of Santa Monica was the first president, Mrs. Galpin was the first speaker and the second president. This was an organization made up of only Southern California clubs.

The daughter Hazel Galpin married John R. Lowe, now superintendent of the San Diego and Arizona Railway, with headquarters in San Diego. They have five lovely daughters, the oldest thirteen. The younger daughter, Ellen Galpin, is a graduate of Stanford University and is now working toward the doctor's degree in medicine at the Uni-

W. G. Scarborough

versity of Chicago. The son, Alfred Galpin, a sculptor by profession, is editor of the Standard Oil Bulletin in San Francisco.

Miss Lloy Galpin is a member of many literary clubs, also a member of the Business Woman's Civic Club and enrolled for active service in the Red Cross, and had hoped for an opportunity to go overseas. She is now giving her attention to her congenial duties as one of the teachers in the New High School.

OSCAR CLARENCE SMITH was born in Los Angeles, California, December 12, 1885. He is the son of Charles W. Smith, a retired carriage manufacturer and pioneer of Los Angeles, and Louisa Anna Smith. He completed the grammar school course in Los Angeles and entered the high school, leaving the latter institution before the completion of his final year to enter the employ of the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank of this city, at the age of sixteen, continuing, however, to attend the night school for some years and to do much reading as a means of preparing himself for his chosen vocation.

His first duties with the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank were to act as messenger, after which he was promoted successively to clerk, bookkeeper, teller, head of the loan department, assistant secretary and finally secretary of the above institution, succeeding the late Roy P. Hillman to that position in February, 1919. Today Mr. Smith has the distinction of being the oldest employe of the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank in point of service, with the exception of the president, Dr. M. N. Avery, and his long connection with the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank has brought him in contact with the most prominent financiers and business men of Los Angeles during the period of the city's greatest growth along banking lines.

On May 8, 1907, Mr. Smith was married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Belle Wilcox, a niece of Wallace J. Wilcox and the late Fred Elmer Wilcox of Pasadena. Mr. Smith has two sons, Hobart and Howard Smith.

Mr. Smith is a republican in politics and a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

WILLIAM BYRON SCARBOROUGH has been a quiet, dignified and hard-working member of the business and social community of Los Angeles for over thirty years. He is especially well known in financial circles, and was formerly president of two banks in Monrovia.

His career is an instance of perseverance and hard work in raising him from a condition of obscure poverty to one of real influence. He was born in Louisiana in April, 1853. About the close of the war his father moved to Brenham, Texas. His mother died there in February, 1869. At that time William Byron was a boy of sixteen, his father was an invalid, and he also had the care and responsibility of a little sister and brother. He was in a strange country without acquaintances or friends and without money. Probably then, under the spur of necessity, he learned and applied the greatest lesson of life, to accept and make use of the opportunities that lie nearest and lose no time in doing it. All the following summer he worked and toiled in the fields, caring for a large crop of water melons and cotton, and realized enough to pay the expenses of the family household. This instance of enterprise encouraged him to something better, and the following year he bought some teams and took contracts for the delivery of railroad ties and cord wood to a railroad then being extended from Brenham to Austin, Texas.

In 1872 Mr. Scarborough went to Waco, Texas, and for two years

was a student in Waco University, now Baylor University. He expected to practice law, but when about ready to stand his examination for admission to the bar he accepted an offer of two hundred fifty dollars a month as cashier in a wholesale dry goods company. A few months later he resigned to engage in the mercantile business, and followed it successfully for several years.

The majority of successful Americans come sooner or later to California. Mr. Scarborough, however, is probably indebted to his membership in the Masonic Order for his long and congenial residence in this state. He was made a Mason in 1876 and passed all the chairs in the York Rite before he was thirty years of age. In August, 1883, he attended the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at San Francisco as commander of the Waco Commandery. When he left Texas he had not the least idea of severing his home and business ties with that state. However, he became so infatuated with the climatic advantages and the outlook for the future of Los Angeles that he put his affairs in Texas in order and in February, 1885, permanently took up his home in Los Angeles. He was honored with the office of grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of California in 1902.

For thirty years Mr. Scarborough has had an office and business in Los Angeles primarily for the purpose of loaning individuals money on first mortgage securities. He has thousands of clients, and his business is represented in every state of the Union. While president of the two banks in Monrovia for several years, he maintained his office in Los Angeles. Mr. Scarborough has always felt grateful for the high estimate in which he is held by the banks and financial institutions of Los Angeles, expressive of their appreciation of his honesty, ability and integrity.

The notoriety of public office has been distasteful to him, though he consented to serve as police commissioner of Los Angeles in 1901-02, and for several years was mayor of Monrovia. He is a charter member of the Temple Baptist Church of Los Angeles.

SAMUEL W. ODELL, a lawyer of thirty years' experience, who came to Southern California from Moline, Illinois, has enjoyed a high place in the Los Angeles bar, and is also known to a growing circle of appreciative readers as author of several books of fiction.

Mr. Odell was born at Hampton, Illinois, November 4, 1864, a son of John P. and Sarah (Neilson) Odell. In 1870 the family moved to Scott County, Iowa, where he first attended public school. At the age of thirteen the Odells accomplished another stage in the western movement when they went to Cloud County, Kansas, and in that pioneer locality Samuel W. Odell attended school for another year. From Kansas the family went back to Port Byron, Illinois, where his early education was finished in the public schools and the Port Byron Academy. He graduated from the Academy in 1885, and then entered Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, from which he received his law degree in 1887. Mr. Odell upon being admitted to the bar practiced law at Moline, and was one of the leading attorneys of that city until 1904. He served one term as city attorney.

Mr. Odell has been a resident of Southern California since 1904. He was a member of the law firm of Tanner, Taft & Odell until 1912, when Mr. Taft was elected to the Superior Court Bench. Since then the firm has been Tanner, Odell & Taft, Harris W. Taft, son of Judge Taft, being junior partner. This is one of the legal firms of highest standing in the

Harrington Brown

state. Mr. Odell lived at Santa Monica the first five years he was in the state and is now a resident of Pasadena.

He is a Mason, a member of the New Century Club of Pasadena, the Sierra Club and the City Club of Los Angeles. His published writings and the output of his literary leisure include "Sampson," "Delilah," "Unequal Four," "Princess of Athura." Mr. Odell is a republican and a member of the Congregational church.

At Port Byron, Illinois, he married, December 20, 1888, Clara Morgan. They have two sons, both of whom were soldiers in the recent war: Morgan S., born in 1894, graduated from Occidental College and in 1917 enlisted in Section 565 of the Ambulance Corps, and with the rank of sergeant was on duty along the fighting front in Italy. Donald, born in 1896, left his studies in Occidental College in 1918 to enlist in the Aviation Department, and received his commission as Second Lieutenant Aviation Pursuit Pilot at Camp Kelly. He received his honorable discharge April 7, 1919, and resumed his studies at Occidental College, from which he graduated in June, 1919.

HARRINGTON BROWN, postmaster of Los Angeles, has been a resident of Southern California forty years, and is a worthy descendant of a proud old family going back into the early colonial period and including a long line of distinguished men and women.

Mr. Brown is a lawyer by training, but has never practiced to any extent, and during his residence at Los Angeles has been prominently associated with the affairs of the city and has taken an especially active part in the development and upbuilding of its material interests. He has always been heavily interested in real estate, and since the opening of the oil industry has been closely identified with that business. His appointment to the position of postmaster was in direct accord with many distinguished services that he had rendered to the city and the democratic party in particular, and is a merited recognition of his ability as a business man.

Mr. Brown was born in the city of Washington, D. C., January 1, 1856, son of Dr. William VanHorn Brown, who also spent the greater part of his life in Washington. The grandfather was the Rev. Obadiah Bruen Brown, a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a man of great ability and power both in the church and in philanthropy and public affairs. He established the first Baptist Church in Washington, giving his services free of charge. He also contributed large sums of money to the support of charitable and benevolent work carried on by his denomination. He was an eloquent and even a brilliant speaker, and was regarded as one of the finest entertainers in the most brilliant circles in Washington at that time. One of his intimate friends was Andrew Jackson, at whose hands he received the appointment of postmaster general during the Jackson administration. It was Rev. Obadiah Bruen Brown as postmaster general who inaugurated the Star mail route system, as a result of which the Southern states and many Western territories had their first regular mail service. Mrs. Obadiah B. Brown was a prominent figure in the social life of Washington, and a devoted church worker. She founded the Protestant Orphans' Home in Washington, and when death called her from her labors, her daughter and granddaughter-in-law succeeded and continued the effectiveness of this great institution.

Dr. William VanHorn Brown, father of the Los Angeles postmaster, spent nearly all his life in Washington. At one time he was

chief clerk of the Land Department, and at another time was connected with the patent office. He was independent in politics and his only important absence from the capital city was the short time he spent when a young man in Missouri. He married Adelaide Harrington, a native of Troy, New York. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are still living. One son was a pioneer of Los Angeles, and for many years one of the most prominent men of the city. At the time of his death in 1892 every business house closed its doors until after the funeral. He was a partner in the law firm of Hutton & Smart, and had served two terms as district attorney for Los Angeles county.

Mr. Harrington Brown received his education in Emmerson Institute and later at Princeton College, and after graduating entered the law department of Columbian College, now George Washington University, at Washington City. He first came to Los Angeles in 1878, and this city has since been his home. On Vermont avenue he bought a tract of a hundred thirty acres extending to Normandie avenue and Santa Barbara street and on into the country. This he subdivided and improved, placing it on the market in residence lots. With his own hands he set out the trees which make that section of the city a beauty spot today and otherwise added greatly to the development of that section. His present home place is located at the corner of Vermont avenue and Santa Barbara street and marks the site of his original home in the city.

On December 13, 1883, Mr. Brown married Miss Minnie Glassell, daughter of Andrew Glassell Sr., concerning whom extended mention is made on other pages of this publication. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brown traveled for a year through the Eastern states and Canada before returning to Los Angeles and establishing their home. They became the parents of the following children: Adelaide J., Lucie T., Eleanor G. (deceased), Harrington Jr. and A. Glassell. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are widely known throughout the city and county and are highly esteemed by their friends and acquaintances. Mr. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife and children are communicants of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Brown is active in fraternal affairs and many of the most exclusive clubs, including the University, Jefferson, Princeton, College Men's and Los Angeles Country Clubs. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Municipal League, City Club and the Gamut Club.

IMMACULATE HEART COLLEGE. As an institution of preparatory and higher education for women, Immaculate Heart College at Hollywood has as fully met the expectations of its founders as any similar institution in Southern California. It was founded in 1906 by the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, and since that time a group of beautiful buildings in the Spanish Mission style of architecture has adorned a spot in the mesa land, six miles northwest of the business center of Los Angeles. Both the buildings and their environment harmonize wonderfully with the noble plans and purposes that have been carried out in the management and administration of the school.

The stated object of the college is "the training and cultivating of the entire personality of young girls, not merely by means of text book culture, but by the inculcating of high ideals and the development of power through inspiring and noble environment and by lines of culture far removed from any prescribed books listed in school curricula."

L. E. Behymer.

The College of the Immaculate Heart and its High School Department are accredited to the University of California, and the various departments of the institution are visited annually by the University Board of Examiners. The college confers the degree Bachelor of Arts and offers courses in Religion, English, Latin, History, Political Science, Philosophy, French, Psychology, Mathematics and Education, leading to that degree, 124 units of collegiate work being required for graduation.

The College is a Catholic institution, but receives students of all denominations. Lectures on the great Christian principles of social and religious life are given weekly, and great emphasis is placed on the formation of those habits of integrity which are essential to a well-formed Christian character. Every safeguard has been thrown around the pupils entrusted to the school, and it is a place to which girls may be sent with the assurance that every opportunity for cultured home and social life will be afforded.

RALPH J. SCOTT is fire chief of Los Angeles, and by reason of that position one of the most responsible and important figures in the municipal government. He is one of the youngest men to hold such a position in the fire departments of any large American cities, and has won his way to the top by steady promotion and efficiency.

Mr. Scott was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 1, 1884, a son of James S. and Mary C. Scott. In 1887 his parents moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he grew up, graduating from the Tacoma High School at the age of seventeen. Soon afterward he went to Alaska, and had many experiences as a placer miner in the Skagway and Porcupine districts for a year and a half. On returning to Tacoma he was employed in the construction department of the Northern Pacific Railroad until 1904.

Mr. Scott then came to Los Angeles and for one year was in the baggage department of the Los Angeles Transfer Company. He received his first appointment to the fire department July 22, 1905, and on August 1, 1906, was made a driver. His successive promotions have been: Lieutenant, May 31, 1910; captain, October 31, 1913; September, 1918, became acting battalion chief of District No. 1; and on July 17, 1919, was appointed chief of the fire department of the city of Los Angeles by Mayor M. P. Snyder.

Mayor Snyder in making the appointment said of Mr. Scott: "He is a vigorous man; has made a close study of fire fighting and protective methods, and he's a man with ideas. I have studied him closely and I believe he has the right kind of stuff in him to make the fire department of Los Angeles what it ought to be. He is popular in the department and I am certain will receive the loyal support of all its members."

Mr. Scott was formerly a director of the Firemen's Relief Association, and in 1913 was elected its vice president and in 1914 its president. He is unmarried and lives with his mother at 2531 East Third street.

LYNDEN ELLSWORTH BEHYMER ("BEE"). It was not so long ago that any dramatic or musical intelligence, of sufficient importance to claim space as news, had to bear a New York date line to get attention. Even the most casual reader of the news pertaining to stellar artists of the stage and in music is aware that a new condition has come about, and is accustomed to look upon Los Angeles as the source of history in the making in artistic affairs.

This new role and sphere of Los Angeles rests upon a sturdy foun-

dation. It is a foundation due to more than thirty-four years' patient, self-sacrificing and broad visioned work done by probably the most beloved man in Pacific Coast artistic circles, known by many simply as "Bee," and to others as Lynden Ellsworth Behymer.

Without encroaching upon the province of the historian in describing the artistic side of the history of Los Angeles, it is proper to review briefly the career of Mr. Behymer, particularly with reference to his residence in Los Angeles, covering a period of over thirty-four years. He was born in Ohio, and his Lutheran ancestors left Holland many generations ago, went to England, and from there came to Virginia in 1650. One of his ancestors was Jonathan Behymer, a soldier under Washington at Valley Forge. His father, Aaron S. Behymer, survived the battle of Gettysburg after being wounded nine times. His mother was a daughter of Philip and Matilda (Moyer) Leach, and of the same lineage as Dr. Edgar Leach, the noted surgeon and scientist of Edinburgh, Scotland, and author of many medical works.

Lynden E. Behymer graduated from the high school in Shelbyville, Illinois, in May, 1881. Soon after he became a pioneer in Dakota territory, establishing a mercantile business at Highmore, Hyde county. At Highmore, January 3, 1886, he married Miss Menettie Sparkes, daughter of Harvey Harrison and Julia (Dunbar) Sparkes. Mrs. Behymer was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, May 8, 1866. To their marriage were born the following children: Glenarvon, a Los Angeles lawyer; Enid Lynn, wife of Dr. Roy Malcom, of the University of Southern California, and Elsie Olive, wife of Capt. Egbert Earl Moody, M. D.

As a result of the cyclone which destroyed all his possessions in Dakota, Mr. Behymer came to Los Angeles in 1886, and was given the management of the book department of Stoll & Thayer, book dealers and stationers. At that time the Herald also carried columns of literary review written by Mr. Behymer. Almost from the first he became a power in encouraging the Los Angeles community to support meritorious and high-class literary, dramatic, operatic and musical talent. In the fall of 1886 he assisted in bringing the first important operatic organization to the city, the National Grand Opera Company, with Theodore Thomas as conductor. The performances were rendered in Hazard's Pavilion, on the site of the Temple Auditorium, and then for the first time the people of the city heard the operas of "Nero," "Othello," "L'Africane," "Tannhauser," "Les Huguenots" and "Norma."

Even the briefest review of Mr. Behymer's succeeding efforts read almost like a chronology of the high lights in Los Angeles' artistic progress. In 1887 he was instrumental in bringing Adelina Patti to Los Angeles, and she sang in Mott's Hall, over the Mott Market, on Main street. Early in 1888, under the same management, Henry M. Stanley delivered his famous lecture, "In Darkest Africa," and Sarah Bernhardt presented "La Tosca." At that time Mr. Behymer was by no means a wealthy man, and it was often at much sacrifice of his limited personal means that he devoted himself so strenuously to the artistic side of Los Angeles. He soon became associated with Manager H. C. Wyatt, then of the Grand Opera House, at First and Main streets, and with McLain and Lehmann, managers of Hazard's Pavilion, in capacities as press agent, house manager, treasurer, assistant and acting manager. In 1904 he became manager of Simpson's Auditorium, and in 1909 took the management of the Temple Auditorium. He left this post in 1914 to take over the new home of music and art in Los

Chas E. Putnam

Angeles, the Trinity Auditorium, at Ninth street and Grand avenue. The great vision of Mr. Behymer, and one that all his friends hope he will live to realize, is a splendid Fine Arts building, which will prove a permanent home for Grand Opera, the Los Angeles Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and a musical and dramatic conservatory, and many other local organizations whose central purpose is the development of the artistic.

For years Mr. Behymer has represented the leading musical agencies of both Europe and America, confidential representative of dramatic, musical and operatic producers, and has the friendship and the trust and confidence of many of the greatest individuals of the artistic world. With Harley Hamilton and Josephy Dupuy, he founded and organized the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and was its manager sixteen years. He was with the orchestra in its years of struggle and adversity. For many years he was the adviser and manager of the Los Angeles Woman's Orchestra.

In May, 1919, W. A. Clark Jr., a man of that rare genius which combines business ability with artistic perspective, gave $200,000 outright to the formation of a symphony orchestra in Los Angeles, with a $150,000 yearly guarantee for five years against any deficit, which would brook favorable comparison with the standardized symphonic organizations of the East.

It is known as the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, with a membership of ninety selected musicians, presenting symphonic and popular concert programs of the highest order, providing for a series of especially arranged programs for the elementary and high school pupils of Los Angeles with soloists of international reputation, with first chairmen of supreme merit and Henry Walter Rothwell, a conductor of international fame. To assemble and manage this organization Mr. Clark chose L. E. Behymer.

Since 1899 Mr. Behymer has been the organizer of the annual Philharmonic courses for Los Angeles, California and the Southwest. It is obvious that he has been a pioneer and, like other pioneers, he has borne the heat and burden of the day, oftimes sustaining heavy financial losses, but never relaxing his determination to follow through and seek only the highest and best for his community. It is undoubtedly true that he has led the West, and in some instances has even outdistanced some of the far Eastern cities.

Through his influence and under his local management Los Angeles has been able to welcome and enjoy such celebrities as Adelina Patti, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mme. Louisa Tetrazzini, Lillian Nordica, Nellie Melba, Mary Garden, Julia Culp, Johanna Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Jeanne Jomelli, Alice Nielsen, Emma Ames, Gerville-Reache, Emma Calve, Paderewski, Josef Hoffman, Vladimir de Puchmann, Josef Ihevinne, Harold Bauer, Mischa Elman, Jan Kubelik, Leopold Godowsky, Maud Powell, Fritz Kreisler, the Flonzaley Quartette, Ysaye, Carreno, Ludwig, Wullner, John McCormack, Amelita Galli-Curci, Riccardo Martin, Anna Case, Emilio de Gorgorza, Edward de Reszke, Alexander Heinemann, David Bispham, Caruso, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler; also the celebrated dancers, Anna Pavlowa, Mikail Mordkin, Adeline Genee, Isadora Duncan, Maud Allen, Ruth St. Denis, Larger organizations brought here by Mr. Behymer have been the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Strauss' Orchestra, Damrosch Orchestra, Paris Conservatoire Orchestra, The St. Cecelia Italian Symphony Orchestra, Sousa Band, United States Marine Band, Ben Greet Players,

the Hading Coquelin Company, the Passion Play, Everyman and many of the early efforts in outdoor pastoral drama and the introduction of picture plays. The Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York came to Los Angeles before many of the larger cities of the middle West had anything except mediocre operatic talent. He also brought the Maurice Grau Grand Opera Company, the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the Los Angeles Grand Opera Company, the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, and for many seasons owned and operated the LaScala Grand Opera Company. Under his management the Bevani Grand Opera Company gave a four weeks' successful season of grand opera in Italian, at popular prices of a dollar or less, demonstrating that in one community at least grand opera could be performed as in Europe without subsidy of loss.

Mr. Behymer was responsible for the first presentation in American of "La Boheme," which was given in Los Angeles in October, 1898, by Del Conte Italian Company, and similarly was responsible for the premier performance in America by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York in 1901, with Melba in the chief role. On that occasion Fritzi Scheff made her debut in America as "Musette."

In 1904 Mr. Behymer paid $10,000 to secure for Los Angeles a single performance of "Parsifal." In February, 1913, he secured the Chicago Grand Opera Company for a full week's season of eight performances when it was necessary to guarantee $88,000. Then for the first time in the West was presented the grand opera "Natoma," with Mary Garden in the title role.

Frequently in bringing larger organizations to Los Angeles it has been necessary for Mr. Behymer to assume the management of extensive tours west of the Rockies. From this has developed this important business as an impressario, supplying Philharmonic Courses and other talent to many of the towns and cities west of Denver. Frequently organizations and celebrated individuals have depended entirely upon Mr. Behymer for the management of their tours in the Southwest.

In 1906, when the Theatrical Trust refused bookings to Sarah Bernhardt, forcing her to make her spectacular tour in a tent, Mr. Behymer handled the California part of her tour. He was also a stanch friend of the late Mme. Modjeska, who entrusted to his management many of her efforts.

Obviously the type of service rendered by Mr. Behymer to his community has been of that unique character such as constitutes preeminence. So far as his time and energies have permitted, he has generously given of them to the promotion of civic undertakings, including fiestas, pageants, entertainments by fraternal and charitable organizations, etc. Mr. Behymer is a rare combination even for a successful impressario. As the record shows, he has been guided always by the highest ideals of musical and dramatic art, has an unerring judgment and taste in that direction, but furthermore has the faculty of the business manager and is a rare expert in publicity, a good speaker, lecturer and writer.

Mr. Behymer has been active for a number of years in the work of the Playground Association, the City Planning Association, the City Club, the Drama League of America, and is the only western representative of the new order of historical pageantry. Incidentally he has collected what is probably one of the most complete musical and dramatic libraries on the Pacific Coast, and is a well-known authority on these subjects.

Something should also be said of one of his most distinctive services not only to Los Angeles but to American art. When the Federation of Musical Clubs of America decided to give a ten thousand dollar prize for the best American grand opera and hold their biennial meeting in the city that would raise the prize money, Mr. Behymer, with Fred Blanchard, president of the Gamut Club, resolved that Los Angeles would be that city. Not only was the sum raised, but an additional forty thousand dollars to give the premier performance in an adequate and sumptuous manner. The prize was awarded to Horatio Parker of Yale, with Brian Hooker as librettist, and Dr. Alfred Hertz of the Metropolitan Opera of New York was engaged as artistic producer. Many of the cast were drawn from the Metropolitan, while the chorus and orchestra were all selected in Los Angeles. The occasion of the first performance a fact of permanent significance in the history of American music, is well remembered. The first American grand opera was performed July 1, 1915, in the Temple Auditorium, and Manager Behymer, with the associate board, was greatly responsible for its successful presentation.

In recognition of his distinguished services in the domain of musical and dramatic art, Mr. Behymer was elected an officer of the Academie des Beaux Arts of Paris, March 8, 1907, and six months later received from the French minister of public instruction in like recognition the decoration of the The Palms.

Mr. Behymer is probably one of the most widely traveled residents of Los Angeles. Traveling has been his recreation, though primarily performed in the line of duty. His name is one of the best known and his personality one of the best loved among artists in all quarters of the world, and none of the artistic centers of Europe are strange to him.

His favorite organization at Los Angeles is the Gamut Club, of which he is now president. Largely due to his wide personal acquaintance, this club has every year entertained some of the world's most famous artists. He is honorary president of the National Musical Managers of America and Canada. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and of The Uplifters, and frequently is on their entertainment committees. He is an officer of the Los Angeles section of the Drama League of America and of The Arts Alliance, is an honorary member of the Savage Club of London and a member of the Wagner Opera League of Bayreuth. Moreover, he is the dean of Los Angeles theatrical and musical managers. For many years he has been a popular member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Knights Templar and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Stephen Innes. To make slight mistakes in business is, perhaps, a not unusual experience with the average man, but it very often is a serious matter when he invests heavily in bonds and stocks on his own initiative and finds his investments worthless. Hence is needed the honest, well qualified, thoroughly informed dealer in stocks, bonds and investments, whose business it is to know values and protect his clients. Such an able business man at Los Angeles is found in Stephen Innes, 311 I. W. Hellman Building, who has been a resident of this city since 1907.

Stephen Innes was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1870. He attended the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of B. A. His tastes led him to embark in the real

estate business, in which he continued in the east until 1907, when he came to Los Angeles and established his real estate office in the Citizens National Bank Building. He was associated with George Greene as a partner for five years, but since then has been alone, and has developed a large business in stocks and bonds, having his office now in the I. W. Hellman Building. He has many clients in New York City whose interests require him to frequently visit that city. The confidence reposed in him by local business men may be indicated by the fact of his election in 1918 as a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Innes was married in New York City to Miss Louise B. Smithers, who is a daughter of F. S. Smithers, president of the F. S. Smithers Company, prominent bankers and brokers in New York.

Lewis Dent Collings has been a hard-working member of the Los Angeles bar since 1911, and through his individual efforts built up a good practice and prestige, and since January 1, 1919, has been associated with Edmon Gordon Bennett, one of the best known lawyers in the west. The firm is Bennett & Collings, with offices in the Washington Building.

Mr. Collings was born at Dora, Texas, March 10, 1887, and represents a family of pioneers and distinguished characters in the history of the southwest. He is a son of Edmund L. and Katie (Beall) Collings, both native Texans. The paternal ancestors of the Collings family reached Rhode Island a few days after Roger Williams. They were a Scotch Presbyterian family. Mr. L. D. Collings is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and through his mother is related to the Grant family, General Grant having married Julia Dent. His maternal grandfather, Captain W. D. Beall, was one of the founders of El Monte, California. During 1859-60 he had a government contract to furnish corn for the army horses in southern California. He died at Sweetwater, Texas, in 1912. He was a lifelong friend of John Quinn and John Guest, old timers who are still living at El Monte in Los Angeles County. Captain Beall was a captain of cavalry in the Confederate army. Edmund Lewis Collings, grandfather of the Los Angeles lawyer, was the first captain of the Texas Rangers, a famous organization perfected and maintained in the state of Texas for guarding the frontier. He was with the Rangers engaged in that dangerous duty when he was killed by the Indians in 1863 near the present site of Stamford, Texas. Edmund L. Collings, Jr., is a retired banker and cattle man and with his wife now lives at Pecos, Texas. Their six children, four daughters and two sons, are all living and are all native Texans. Mrs. Sam F. Means is a resident of El Paso. Lewis D. is the second in age. H. Earl lives at Pecos and Sarah, Nannie May and Warren are still at home. Mr. Collings' father is a past grand master of Texas State Grand Lodge of Masons.

Lewis D. Collings was educated at Baylor University at Waco, Texas, graduated in law from Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, in June, 1908, and took post-graduate work in law at Vanderbilt University at Nashville. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in June, 1908, and to the Texas bar in September of the same year, and gained admission to practice in California in February, 1911. Since the latter date he has been in practice at Los Angeles.

September 26, 1910, Mr. Collings married Miss Annie May Meyer, of Jefferson, Texas, where she was born and educated. She was an

under-graduate of St. Mary's College at Dallas. Her father, Edward Meyer, of Jefferson, was formerly assistant general land agent of the state of Texas. Mr. Collings is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and secretary of the Alumni Association of Los Angeles. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1910 was a candidate for the Board of Education at Los Angeles. He is a Mason, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, City Club of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and with his wife affiliates with the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Collings received his honorable discharge from the army December 23, 1918. He volunteered, and spent four months in the Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was a member of the Fifth Company of the Third Battalion, I. C. O. T. S. Mr. Collings is an all-around athlete, and while in college and university won the university letter for his work in baseball, football, basket ball and tennis.

CHARLES E. PUTNAM is a business man and lawyer of many influential connections in Los Angeles, and for a number of years was active in educational work both in this state and in the far East.

Mr. Putnam, who first came to Los Angeles more than a quarter of a century ago, was born in Pierce county, Wisconsin, May 8, 1869, son of John D. and Catharine Helen (Lovell) Putnam. His father, who was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, June 19, 1837, was educated at a normal school in Hartford of his native state, and in 1859 moved to St. Croix, Wisconsin, where he followed farming until 1875. Upon his removal to Pierce county, in that state, he bought a flour mill and operated it until 1891. Having made a success of his various business efforts, he then sold his Wisconsin interests, and on coming to Los Angeles retired, but invested his surplus capital in a large tract of land in eastern Los Angeles. In 1893 he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as Chinese inspector of California. While living in Wisconsin he had been honored with a seat in the Legislature. He died in 1894. He and Catharine Helen Lovell were married at Amenia, Connecticut, in 1859, and were the parents of seven children.

Charles E. Putnam attended the local schools of Pierce county, Wisconsin, and graduated from the River Falls High School in that county in 1887. For the two years following he was active assistant to his father in the milling business, but in 1889 entered the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in the law department with the degree LL. B. in 1893. With the diploma of this school he came to Los Angeles, but instead of practicing his profession, taught in the city for two years and then had charge of the public school system of Petaluma, California, until 1901. Having more than a local reputation as an educator, he was then selected by the Federal government as one of the division superintendents of schools in the Philippine Islands and remained identified with the great cause of public education in those islands until 1906, when he was transferred to the law division of the Executive Bureau as assistant chief. In 1907 he resigned, after having spent nearly seven years in the far East, and returning to Los Angeles was admitted to the bar and has been steadily practicing law and looking after his business interests. He is secretary and treasurer of the White Star Oil Company. As a lawyer he specializes in corporation law and probate work.

Mr. Putnam is a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and is a Chapter Mason. November 9, 1914, he married Winnie Blackman.

JOHN J. SCHUMACHER is secretary and a director of the Southwestern University, an institution of higher education, of which a more complete account will be found on other pages of this publication.

Mr. Schumacher has been a resident of California most of his life. He was born in Schell City, Missouri, December 19, 1885, son of Joseph and Kunigunda Schumacher. He remained in Missouri to the age of eight years, and prior to that time had attended a kindergarten and primary school in Schell City. His father having died in 1891, his family moved to Los Angeles in 1894, and he was put into the St. Joseph's Parochial School. In July, 1899, he entered St. Anthony's College at Santa Barbara, taking the classical course and graduating in 1904.

With this liberal education he returned to Los Angeles and promptly began his business career as bookkeeper and cashier for R. H. Whitten, book publisher, continuing until 1910. Mr. Schumacher was one of the men chiefly responsible for the organization of Southwestern University, and has ever since been its secretary and a director. During the first three years the offices of the University were in the Union Oil Building and since then at 206 South Spring street. Mr. Schumacher is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. Now in the sixth year of its existence as a corporation, Southwestern University has passed its period of pioneering and its prestige and usefulness are thoroughly established in the appreciation of the public by its record for high usefulness and service in the particular field it occupies. Southwestern University is an entirely independent non-sectarian institution, devoted exclusively to the utilitarian branches of higher education. The University was organized May 10, 1913, and was chartered as a "benevolent and beneficent institution for educational purposes with all the powers necessary to successfully conduct separate schools or colleges or seminaries or departments for the study of each or all of the liberal and learned arts and professions and for any scientific or other educational purposes, and to grant such literary honors and degrees as are usually granted in universities or colleges or other institutions of learning."

The full scope of the charter powers has not been exercised, and the University so far has been composed of a School of Law and a School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. When it was established there was no School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, or Business Administration, as standardized in leading eastern universities, in existence in California. There was also only one established Law School in Southern California offering systematic instruction. Therefore, the University has been conducted very commendably, not as a competitor of other co-ordinate institutions of learning, but primarily to fill an increasing and recognized need in special fields.

The growth of Southwestern University has been due to normal evolution rather than to corporation promotion. The Southwestern College of Law was organized by John J. Schumacher on November 25, 1911, and was continued until May 10, 1913, when it was absorbed by the Southwestern University proper. It was Mr. Schumacher who undertook the arduous task of organizing the faculties of both schools under the charter granted the Southwestern University in 1913. Men of the local community possessing the necessary qualifications were gradually associated, and for the rest leading universities were drawn upon. Up to February 1, 1913, Southwestern University was located in the Union Oil

David Blankenhorn.

Building. Larger quarters were then required, and a permanent location was found in the Wilcox Building at the corner of Second and Spring streets. Here provision has been made for adequate quarters and equipment to facilitate the continued and increasing usefulness and efficiency of the work. The University now has a library of approximately sixteen hundred volumes in the legal section, and also a special department of reference works required by the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance.

The professional School of Law began in the school year 1913-14 under the deanship of Hugh Evander Willis, A. M., LL. M., who was engaged from the Law School faculty of the University of Minnesota. April 15, 1915, he was succeeded by Arthur J. Abbott, J. D., then a member of the faculty of the School of Law, as Acting Dean. Mr. Abbott has been dean of the School of Law since January, 1916. The faculty of the School of Law is composed of professional law teachers, most of whom are also engaged in the active practice. Special lectures are given by members of the judiciary and by prominent members of the California bar.

One of the primary reasons that lead to the establishment of this School of Law was the need for an institution which should employ the "case book" method, as a basis of its law instruction. This system, which has been adopted by nearly all the leading universities in America, has been faithfully continued by Southwestern from the beginning. An admirable statement of the purpose and scope of the School of Law is found in an official announcement as follows: "It is the primary purpose of the School of Law to train men and women for the practice of the profession of law. Its curriculum is modern and thorough. It offers no "short cuts" to the prospective practitioner. On the contrary, the instruction offered by the School of Law is given in the belief that it is essential to the scholarly teaching of law that emphasis be placed upon the origin, theory and scientific basis of the subject. At the same time the curriculum is distinctly practical, particular stress being placed upon procedure, trial practice and subjects treating with the actual administration of the law."

The faculty of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance was at first under the general direction of W. M. Burke, A. M., Ph. D., Dean. Mr. Reynold E. Blight, C. P. A., taught the major curriculum of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance during its first actual year in 1912-13, and since June, 1916, he has been dean of the school. It is unnecessary to state that the School of Commerce is not an ordinary "business college," but it has been conducted primarily to train its students in the broad technical and scientific phases of commerce and industry with a view to fitting them to hold important administrative positions.

DAVID BLANKENHORN, president of the well-known bond and investment house, Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Company, and an executive official in a dozen or more corporations of Southern California, is a Californian whose rise to prominence in business affairs has been attended with phenomenal rapidity and results that justify his friends in calling Mr. Blankenhorn a business genius.

He was born at Pasadena December 31, 1886, a son of Louis Blankenhorn. His father, who was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in May, 1847, was educated in his native city and on removing to Chicago in young manhood became connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee &

St. Paul Railroad as assistant freight agent. In 1883 he moved to California, and here was engaged in the stock and bond business and had an active part in a number of civic organizations. He has lived retired since 1914. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. At Milwaukee, in 1881, Louis Blankenhorn married Lillian Stevens. They have four children: George, of Philadelphia; MacLaughlin, of Los Angeles; David and Barbara.

David Blankenhorn lived at home and attended the grammar and high schools in Pasadena to the age of seventeen. So far as known, Mr. Blankenhorn served no business apprenticeship, but started forthwith in the real estate business on his own account at Pasadena. In 1908 he formed the David Blankenhorn Company, of which he was and is still president. In 1914 Mr. Blankenhorn became associated with Mr. R. E. Hunter under the firm name Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, a corporation, with a capital of $300,000. In February, 1919, Mr. Garrettson Dulin and Mr. E. S. Dulin became partners in the firm and the firm name was changed to Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Company. This company has become one of the leading private banking, investment and bond houses on the Pacific Coast, maintaining offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Pasadena. The company does a general underwriting business, handling bonds, securities and financing public utilities, water companies, reclamation and irrigation projects.

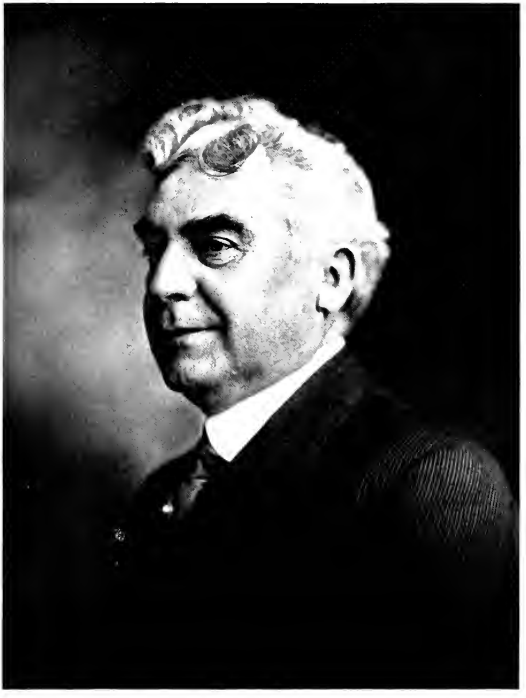
Mr. Blankenhorn for a number of years has proceeded on the theory that farm land of good quality accessible to water forms an incomparable security for conservative investment. Consequently his firm has financed a large number of irrigation and reclamation projects in the state of California.

The spectacular transaction involving the recent purchase of the world famous Santa Catalina Island, with its improvements, hotels, docks, shipping, etc., was handled by Mr. Blankenhorn. Mr. William Wrigley Jr., of Chicago, the world renowned chewing gum magnate, who purchased with the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company the controlling interest in the island, previously held by the Banning family, has been associated with the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company since 1915.

As the representative for Mr. Wrigley and the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company's interests, Mr. Blankenhorn became president of the Santa Catalina Island Company and the Wilmington Transportation Company. The latter company owns and operates the transportation lines between the mainland and the island, and Mr. Blankenhorn will have many important responsibilities in connection with the proposed development of the resort.

Mr. Blankenhorn is also president of the Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Company, president of the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, and vice-president of the Corona Foothill Lemon Company, and a director in the Fresno Canal and Land Corporation, Guaranty Realty and Building Company, Harris Realty and Building Company, Hunter Fireproof Storage Company, Laguna Lands (Incorporated), Orange Land and Improvement Company and Orion Realty and Building Company. He is a member of the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Anandale Country Club, Valley Club and Tuna Club of Catalina Island.

During the war with Germany Mr. Blankenhorn and his partners, Mr. R. E. Hunter and Mr. E. S. Dulin, together with eleven of their associates in the business, enlisted in the military service. Captain Blankenhorn enlisted February 20, 1918, and at the time of the armistice was stationed at the port of embarkation in Hoboken, awaiting



Al W. Filson

transfer across, where he had been assigned as commander of an ordnance department in France. Prior to his arrival in Hoboken he was depot ordnance officer of the Chicago General Supply Ordnance Depot in Chicago.

In Pasadena, December 28, 1909, he married Miss Emma Peterson. They have two children: David Jr., born in 1910, attending Throop College of Technology at Pasadena, and John, born in 1913, a kindergarten pupil.

GEORGE E. REID. A resident of Los Angeles twenty-one years, George E. Reid has been increasingly identified with banking and bank management and is one of the best known men in the financial district.

Mr. Reid was born at Springfield, Ohio, December 17, 1870, a son of William B. and Martha A. (Crandall) Reid. His early life was spent at Jackson, Michigan, where he attended grammar and high schools, graduating from high school in 1890. His first business experience was work as cashier for three years with the Standard Oil Company. At Toledo, Ohio, he was assistant cashier and head bookkeeper of the Draper & Nugent Manufacturing Company until 1895, and the following year was bookkeeper for the Woolson Spice Company of that city. His next employment really created the influence which brought him to Los Angeles. He was paymaster and later salesman for the Snell Cycle Fitting Company, and in October, 1898, came to Los Angeles as representative of this corporation. The following December he resigned to become bookkeeper and teller with the Southern California Savings Bank. With that institution he was connected five years and resigned the position of teller in 1903. During the last three years of the same period he was also assistant to the manager of the clearing house. The Broadway Bank and Trust Company next had his services as teller until 1904, after which he was with the Central Bank, subsequently known as the Central National Bank and now the Security National Bank, being teller for this institution until 1907. Until October, 1909, he was assistant cashier with the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, which later merged with the Western State Bank. For over ten years Mr. Reid has been identified with the Home Savings Bank. He went with that institution in October, 1909, as assistant cashier, and on January 1, 1918, became cashier of the institution.

Mr. Reid is a prominent republican, has been treasurer of the Temple Baptist Church since its organization in 1903, and is treasurer of the Southern California Baptist Convention, which represents the Baptist churches from Fresno to San Diego. He has held that official honor for the past eleven years. For twelve years he has been on the Board of Management of the Y. M. C. A., and until July, 1917, was supreme treasurer of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Mr. Reid served the Y. M. C. A. in France as secretary in the treasury department headquarters, Paris, for four and one-half months. October 11, 1900, he married Miss Olive Barringer. They have one child, Frances, aged thirteen years, and a student in the public schools.

AL W. FILSON. It is a large world that knows the name Al W. Filson, who for over thirty years was a prominent star and vaudeville artist and until recently was also a participant in a number of prominent movie screen enterprises.

Mr. Filson, who has had his home in Southern California for a number of years, was born at Bluffton, Indiana, January 27, 1857. His

father, Snyder Filson, was a manufacturer and built one of the first large woolen mills in the state of Indiana. Snyder Filson married Katharine Case.

Al W. Filson attended public schools to the age of eight, and then entered the Notre Dame School. He had a remarkable voice as a boy, and was solo singer at the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic Church at Notre Dame. At the age of twelve his voice broke and he soon afterward left school, and going to Grand Rapids, Michigan, became a messenger and later telegraph operator for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. In the meantime a large circle of friends had come to appreciate his exceptional talents, and it was this appreciation which put him on the stage. He made his first important public appearance at the Coliseum Theatre, in Chicago. On June 28, 1881, he married Jennie Sherman, whose stage name was Errol. They played in vaudeville as the famous team of Filson & Errol. Mr. Filson and his wife were on many circuits and produced George M. Cohan's first literary effort, "A Tip on the Derby," and furnished amusement to a whole generation of theatre goers. They finally retired in 1908 and have since had their home in Los Angeles. Mr. Filson in 1912 resumed a new phase of his old profession when he became associated with Mr. Selig in character leads in motion pictures, and he was also with D. W. Griffith until 1916.

For several years Mr. Filson used his means and time in the building of houses in the Los Angeles district. In 1912 he also became interested in the Midway Northern Oil Company as a director, and in 1918 was elected president. This company operates in the Coalinga field and has seven wells, with a production of 900 barrels a day. Mr. Filson is a member of Elysian Lodge of Masons and the Union League Club.

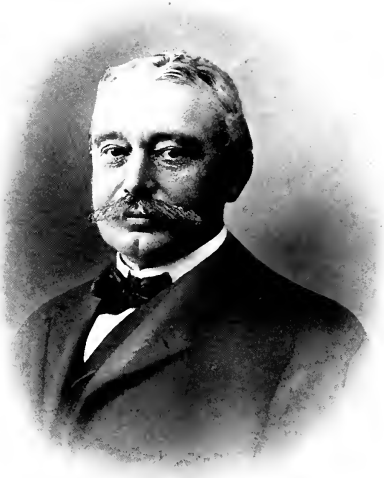
He and his wife were married at Chicago. She is a descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They were very proud of their only son, Harold, who died at the age of twenty-nine. Under the stage name of Hal Godfrey, he was very successful in vaudeville, and appeared on all the leading circuits in the United States and England.

Lorin Andrew Handley is president of the Board of Public Works of Los Angeles, and has been one of the most conspicuous factors in the municipal and civic affairs of Los Angeles for the past ten years.

He was born at Franklin, Indiana, February 12, 1881. His parents were Josiah H. and Nancy Jane (Carnine) Handley. Among his ancestors were Matthew Handley and Daniel Boone. He was educated in the public schools of Johnson County, Indiana, and graduated from Hanover College, Indiana, in 1902. He took his Master of Arts degree from Princeton University in 1904. While at Princeton he was a student of Constitutional law and jurisprudence under Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Handley first came to Los Angeles in the capacity of educator. In 1905 he went to Emporia College, Kansas, to occupy the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and also as a teacher of International Law and Economics. In 1907 he became identified with Occidental College at Los Angeles, where he continued his work three years.

He has always been interested in politics and government and left the college at Los Angeles to make the race for Congress on the democratic ticket. In December, 1910, he was elected city clerk of Los Angeles, and from that office was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works by ex-Mayor Alexander. In January, 1912, he was



A. H. Korbig

elected president of the Board, and on January 7, 1919, was again chosen president for the seventh consecutive term. This is the longest term ever given to any president of the Board in its history.

Mr. Handley is vice chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1916 was a presidential elector. He brought with him to California an ardent admiration for the qualifications of Woodrow Wilson and while Mr. Wilson was still governor of New Jersey Mr. Handley organized the Woodrow Wilson Club of Los Angeles, the first club of that name in the United States. Mr. Handley is now serving his second term as president of the League of California Municipalities.

He is a member of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church and has long been prominent in church work. For the past five years he has been on the executive committee of the Church Federation. He is a member of the noted Princeton Literary Club, the City Club, the Whig Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is a Phi Gamma Delta and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters.

July 12, 1905, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Baldridge at Mount Carmel, Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Joseph B., aged thirteen and in the public schools; Donald L., aged eleven; Mary F., seven years old and a kindergarten pupil; and James R., aged five.

ADOLPH HELIODOR KOEBIG. After years of experience and rigid training, Adolph H. Koebig is deservedly ranked among the most prominent consulting engineers of Southern California, and his work in connection with numerous irrigation projects is of such an important nature that too much credit can scarcely be accorded him. Of foreign birth, Mr. Koebig has been an American citizen for many years, and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of his adopted country. He was born in Mettlach, Prussia, Germany, May 17, 1852, and was educated in the Carlsruhe Gymnasium, and after his graduation in 1869, went directly into the military service and for six years was an officer in the army with the rank of lieutenant of artillery and of the engineering corps. Being retired from the service on account of invalidism, he studied in the University of Carlsruhe, from which he was graduated in 1877. For the subsequent three years he was in the service of the department of roads, and was engaged in canal and railroad construction in Germany and Alsace-Lorraine. Becoming interested in American affairs through belonging to the first American base ball team in Germany, Mr. Koebig decided to come to the United States, and consequently applied for a leave of absence for a period of six years, and upon receiving it sailed for this country. As he was married on January 31, 1880, to Miss Helene Kieffer, he brought his bride with him, and landed in New York City during 1880. For the first six months after his arrival, Mr. Koebig was engaged in superintending the building of furnaces for some large smelting works, and was then called to Denver, Colorado, and employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as chief assistant to the chief engineer in the Southern Division of this road. Later he became chief engineer of an extensive mining corporation. In 1884 he returned to Germany, and after a brief period came back to the United States, and in December of that same year applied for citizenship papers, receiving his first ones in 1885 and his final ones in 1888. From 1884 to 1885 Mr. Koebig was placed in charge of the development work of iron mines in Northern Michigan, leaving that state for California at the close of 1885, and had charge of a silver mine at Calico, that state.

In 1886 Mr. Koebig was made assistant to the chief engineer of the Santa Fe Railroad at San Bernardino, California, and when later he was made city engineer of that municipality, he opened an office of his own and specialized in municipal and irrigating and mining engineering, continuing there until 1900 when he located permanently at Los Angeles, opening his present office, and continuing alone until 1910, when he took his son, A. H. Koebig, Jr., into partnership with him. Mr. Koebig has been connected with numerous irrigation projects and hydro-electric corporations all over the state, and was consulting engineer for Los Angeles and other cities. Oftentimes he is called upon for expert testimony in important litigation, his authority and knowledge being practically undisputed. Well known in clubdom, Mr. Koebig belongs to the California, Los Angeles Country, and other clubs, and to the Municipal League and Chamber of Commerce. For three years he was president of the Engineers and Architects of Southern California; was the first president of the Technical Societies of Los Angeles; is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and was president of the German Red Cross Relief Society of Southern California, but resigned when the United States entered the World war. Politically he is a stanch republican. The Episcopal Church holds the membership of his family. During the war Mr. Koebig was a director of the local Red Cross and chairman of the local committee on the War Savings Stamp campaign.

Mrs. Koebig was born in Luxemburg, her father being burgomaster of one of the cities of that country. The family is a very old one of Luxemburg, and socially prominent. During the late war Mrs. Koebig took a very active part in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan work. She is a director in a number of charitable institutions of Los Angeles, belongs to the Ebel and other clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Koebig have three children, namely: Dr. W. C., Adolph H., Jr., and Kurt J. Dr. W. C. Koebig was graduated in medicine, at Los Angeles, with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Southern California. After serving as interne in several hospitals in this city, he went to Arizona as surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad. Returning to California, he passed the state examination, and became resident surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad at Riverbank, California, holding that position for two and one-half years. Doctor Koebig then went East for post graduate work, but in the meanwhile his country entered the World war, and he returned to California, sold his practice, and enlisted in the army. About a year ago he was sent to Bordeaux, France to take charge of the orthopedic section of base hospital No. 88, he having specialized in orthopedic surgery. During his period of service he received his promotion to the rank of captain, and has now been returned to the United States. Doctor Koebig is married.

The second son, Adolph H. Koebig, Jr., and his father's namesake, is a graduate of Harvard Military School, the University of Southern California, the Leland-Stanford University, from whence he went to the Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, he returned to Los Angeles and was employed as assistant location and construction engineer by various water and power companies in irrigation districts, and in the building department of the city of Los Angeles, and the good roads department of the county of Los Angeles. Having acquired a very valuable experience, and by that time measuring up to his father's exacting standards, the young man was taken by his father into partnership. He married Gladys Felt of Los Angeles, and they have one child, Helene

Geo. Hanna

Mary Koebig, who is six years old. The Lyons Club holds the membership of A. H. Koebig, Jr.

Kurt J. Koebig also attended the Harvard Military School, and for two years was a student in the University of Southern California, and for several terms was at Leland Stanford University, but did not graduate, as he preferred to enter business life. He learned the fundamentals of a commercial career in the National Bank of California at Los Angeles, and then was made purchasing agent for the Silver Lake Power & Irrigation Company, leaving it for the Security National Bank of Los Angeles. He then was connected with the Bank of Italy, then with the Arnold Automobile Distributing Company. Kurt J. Koebig was married to Edna Hauerwaass, and they have one son, Frederick, who is two years old, and they reside at Los Angeles.

GEORGE HANNA was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, December 18, 1845, the son of Robert Hanna and Mary Ann (Rea) Hanna. He is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mr. Hanna attended the public schools of his native town until he was nine years of age, and his parents moving at that time to Illinois, he finished his studies in the public schools of Aurora.

He began his business career at the age of sixteen years as a clerk in a grocery store. He only remained in that position about a year and then became a clerk in a drug house, where he worked for about two years. His father and brother owned a general merchandise store in Aurora, and in 1865 Mr. Hanna bought out the interest of his father, who was desirous of retiring from business. The firm then became known as Hanna Brothers, and for the next eight years Mr. Hanna devoted his time to the business.

In 1873 the brothers sold their Aurora business and went to Chicago, where they engaged in real estate operations. They handled their own property, but at the end of two years sold out and returned to Aurora, where they again engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1881 his two brothers who were in partnership with him sold their interest in the store and he continued it alone. He was thus engaged for about five years, when he made a trip to California, and was so charmed with the country that he returned the following January. At that time he remained about two months and made some fortunate real estate investments, which determined him upon locating permanently in Los Angeles.

Accordingly he returned to Illinois, and in September, 1887, having disposed of his business there, he moved his family to Los Angeles. He had purchased an orange grove in the Vernon district, just outside of the city limits of Los Angeles, on his first trip West, and he made his home there. For the first five years he was engaged in orange growing, and also took an active part in the affairs of Vernon, being a school trustee and deputy county assessor.

In the late eighties Mr. Hanna was appointed receiver for the Visalia Water Company of Tulare county, California, and within a few months had the property in a paying condition. In 1892, upon closing the receivership, Mr. Hanna leased his orange ranch at Vernon and located temporarily in Tulare county. There he became interested in various enterprises and accepted the managership of a company which was engaged in extensive irrigation projects, one of which was the irrigation ditch from the Kaweah River to Exeter, California, now one of the finest orange-growing sections in the state of California.

In 1895 Mr. Hanna formed the West Los Angeles Water Company, which supplied water to Hollywood, the National Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, and other places adjacent to Los Angeles. Later Mr. Hanna and his associates purchased the West Side Water Company of Los Angeles, and further extended their territory to include all of the western part of the city proper. Mr. Hanna was one of the principal stockholders of this company and served as general manager for a period of twelve years. During this time he established himself as one of the pioneers in the field of public utilities and aided materially in the upbuilding of a large part of the West Side of Los Angeles. In 1904 Mr. Hanna and associates sold the West Side Water Company and a portion of the holdings of the West Los Angeles Company lying in the city limits to the city of Los Angeles. Two years later they sold the remaining holdings of the West Los Angeles Company to the Union Hollywood Water Company.

Previous to the last named deal Mr. Hanna purchased a large interest in the Security Land and Loan Company, a corporation of which H. J. Whitley was president and general manager, and purchased about 50,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin Valley. The tract included the towns of Angiola, Corcoran and Waukena, California. Mr. Hanna assumed the duties of local representative of the company and was one of the principal factors in the development of that section of California. He was active in that work for about three years, and in 1910 returned to Los Angeles, where he acquired an interest in the VanNuys and Lankershim lands in the San Fernando Valley. Since that time he has been active in that locality.

Besides the above mentioned company, Mr. Hanna is interested in various other enterprises, these including the Corcoran Water Company, of which he was president; the Security Land and Loan Company, of which he is vice-president, and the Corcoran Land Company, of which he was president. He is interested in several banks throughout California as a member of the Board of Directors. These are the Home Savings Bank, Los Angeles First National Bank of Corcoran, First National Bank of VanNuys, and the Bank of Lankershim.

Mr. Hanna is a member of the Hollywood Lodge of Masons and a prominent republican, although he takes no active part in politics. He was married at Aurora, Illinois, December 25, 1872, to Miss Julia Mandigo. The children of this marriage are Rea and Pauline. Rea was United States consul in China, British Guiana, South America and Chili, but now represents Gaston Williams & Company, Limited, of New York, selling their products to the trade on the entire western coast of South America. Pauline is at home with her parents.

SIMON LEVI. One of the outstanding figures in the commercial life of Southern California for nearly half a century was Simon Levi, who died at his home in San Diego, September 14, 1918. While he laid the foundation of his career at San Diego, his interests in later years identified him prominently with the Los Angeles community both as a merchant and as one whose constant thought and spirit were closely united with the generous men of the world.

He was born in Bohemia in 1851, and his age at death was sixty-seven years, eight months and nineteen days. At the age of twelve years he came to the United States, and after a brief stay in New York City and Syracuse came to California, arriving in San Francisco in March, 1863. For two years he worked and earned a living at Auburn in Placer County, but his chief experience and apprenticeship as a mer-

Guido Stevi,

chant was the eight years he spent in the employment of Sweitzer-Sachs & Company of San Francisco.

He came to Southern California with a very limited capital, and in 1873 opened a general merchandise store in Temecula, then a part of San Diego county, now in Riverside county. He developed a complete merchandise service for that community, but in a few years sought a larger field in San Diego, where he was associated with his friend and business preceptor Abraham Klauber in the wholesale grocery business. The firm of Klauber & Levi was for many years the leading wholesale house in San Diego. After the retirement of Mr. Klauber Mr. Levi founded the house of Simon Levi Company, San Diego and Los Angeles, and continued its head and moving spirit until his death. Of his character as a merchant one of his old friends and associates said: It is almost proverbial in this community that everything that bears the name of Simon Levi is beyond being questioned. It can be said without any qualification in the business world in which Mr. Levi was a merchant his high standard of probity was never excelled. With him a promise made was a debt paid and an unfilled obligation had the vitality of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. The same attributes that made him a pillar of strength in the commercial world found even more beautiful and complete expression in his private life. No husband was ever more devoted, more loyal or more tender. At the end of forty-three years of happy married life Mr. and Mrs. Levi were the same loving and devoted couple as in the days of their honeymoon. No father was ever more thoughtful, more considerate, more just. As a friend he was fidelity itself. As a citizen he was always mindful of his civic duties. In his private life he always without apparently attempting to do so displayed in a marked degree the charitable impulses of a noble heart. No appeal to him in a worthy cause was ever left unanswered. His high sense of honor never would permit him to compromise a wrong, yet I have never known him to fail to find some palliation or excuse for those who had fallen by the wayside."

How responsive the community of Los Angeles was to the death of such a citizen is well expressed by an editorial in the Los Angeles Times of September 20, 1918. This editorial reads: "Current San Diego newspapers contain very full accounts of the funeral honors paid to the late Simon Levi, long identified with the commerce of San Diego and Los Angeles and whose sudden death last Saturday evening was reported in the Times. A large delegation of Los Angeles business men attended the funeral, which was held in the Masonic Temple. The eulogies pronounced indicate how highly Mr. Levi was esteemed in the Southland as a citizen, friend, brother and leader in affairs. Mr. Eugene Daney said of him: 'I have never met a man who in his daily life, his family relations, his business associations and in his varied activities more beautifully and thoroughly measured up to the standards of good citizenship. The name of Simon Levi in the business world was synonymous with honor. Everything that he did and every thought he entertained had first to stand the acid test of his correct standards of honorable conduct.' It is a blessed thing to leave the world with a judgment like that upon one's career, but it is thrice blessed so to have lived in the world as to merit it."

JAY B. JACOBS. A business organization that represents the last word in efficiency of equipment, personal and business system is the Simon Levi Company of Los Angeles, a wholesale grocery house but giving particular attention to highly specialized lines of that business. Men qualified by experience to speak, say that this company has the

most perfectly appointed handling plant in the country. It is in every sense a high grade business, and one that performs a big public service through the efficiency with which it distributes a large line of food products to the trade.

The president and active manager of this business at Los Angeles is Jay B. Jacobs, who even as a youth showed promise of brilliant performance in his career. He was born at Antioch, California, December 5, 1871, a son of M. H. and Bertha Jacobs. As a boy in the public schools, the Lincoln Grammar School of San Francisco, he distinguished himself by all-around scholarship, and was one of the two highest in standing among the graduates. He was awarded both the Lincoln and Bridge medals when he graduated at the age of fifteen. He then entered commercial high school, but at the age of sixteen left his studies to get into the work for which his talents especially equipped him. For two years he was salesman for Louis Saroni, candy manufacturers, spent a few months with a general merchandise house at El Rio, Ventura county, was secretary and manager for two years of the Capital Candy Company, at Sacramento, and then removed to Los Angeles, where his initiative enabled him to start the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, of which he was secretary and manager until 1898.

Resigning that office, Mr. Jacobs moved to San Diego, and became actively associated with the Simon Levi Company, wholesale grocers, whose main establishment was at San Diego. In 1903 Mr. Jacobs came to Los Angeles to open the business in this city, and the formal opening came on June 1, 1903. The officers of the company then were Mr. Simon Levi, president; Mr. J. B. Jacobs, vice president; Bernard Levi, secretary (son of Simon Levi). Their first headquarters were at the corner of Boyd and Los Angeles streets. Later they removed to 231-5 South Central avenue, and in 1918 the company came into their present magnificent quarters at 796 Market Court, the wholesale terminal. The firm of Simon Levi Company is housed in a modern, three-story reinforced concrete warehouse and office building, in the construction of which vast experience was utilized and many points of superiority were added which will insure adequacy for years to come. They handle a general line of California dried fruits, and in this line handle more goods than all the other jobbing houses in Los Angeles combined. They also deal in grocery specialties, canned fruits and vegetables, and a full line of staple products. The company at Los Angeles employs fifty persons, operates over twenty automobiles and auto trucks, and the general prosperity and growth is reflected in the fact that it began with a paid-up capital of but twenty-five thousand dollars and today the company employs a surplus and capital of over two hundred thousand dollars.

In 1905 Mr. Jacobs became vice president and manager of the corporation, and since the passing away of Mr. Simon Levi in 1918 has been president. He is also vice president and director of the Simon Levi Company of San Diego. He has been honored with the office of president of the Produce Exchange, and is well known in social and civic circles, being past master of Westgate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., a member of the Scottish Rite bodies and Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles Athletic Club, San Gabriel Country Club, Union League Club, and in politics is a republican.

June 15, 1898, Mr. Jacobs married at San Diego Sara Levi, daughter of Simon Levi, the well known San Diego pioneer and founder of the Simon Levi Company. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have two children,

Charles S. Hardy

Beatrice E., a graduate of the Hollywood High School and active in Red Cross work, and Harold S., aged seventeen, a student in high school. A very important event took place in Mr. Jacobs' immediate family September 23, 1919, when his daughter Beatrice became the wife of Jules G. Hexter, of Dallas, Texas.

CARLOS S. HARDY, a resident of Southern California since 1909, is distinguished in the United States and abroad as an authority on fraternal insurance law. He has been a lawyer over thirty years, practicing in Texas, Illinois and California. It is claimed for Mr. Hardy that he is author of the standard and only authentic works on fraternal societies, fraternal insurance and fraternal insurance law. These products of his authorship are in all the state and court libraries throughout the United States, Canada, Australia and in many parts of Europe.

Mr. Hardy was born near Minden, in Webster Parish, Louisiana, a son of Charles L. and Elizabeth Hardy. His mother's great-great-grandfather was John Ratcliff, one of the founders of Virginia and earliest colonist settler at Jamestown, Virginia. Charles L. Hardy's father, Henry Hardy, fought in the War of 1812 against the British, and in the Mexican war of 1846. Charles L. Hardy himself was for four years a Confederate soldier.

Carlos S. Hardy attended private schools in the South, was in the law department of the University of Texas in 1885-8, holds the degree of LL. B. and LL. M., received the degree Doctor of Civil Law from the Chicago Law School in 1897, and a similar degree from the Illinois College of Law in 1898.

He was admitted in the Supreme Court in Texas June 15, 1886, before he was twenty years of age, and in 1901 was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and is a member of the bars of Texas, Illinois and California. He practiced law in Texas until 1892. Following that he was a member of the Illinois bar until 1909, and in the latter year came to California.

Mr. Hardy has specialized in insurance law for a quarter of a century. His specialty has brought him a large practice all over the United States. For ten years he was general counsel for the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, a hundred million dollar concern, and handled several million dollars of investments for that society, as well as counselling in its general affairs. For the past three years he has been supreme president of the Fraternal Brotherhood, a twenty-five million dollar concern, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Mr. Hardy enjoys a personal acquaintance with nearly all the fraternal society officials in the world, and is not only a lawyer, but is nationally known as a lecturer, public speaker and writer. During the war he was vice-chairman of the Four-Minute Men for Los Angeles county, chairman for the Speakers Women's Committee, member of Red Cross and Liberty Loan Campaign Committees and delivered over three hundred speeches on patriotic subjects. He is a member of the Committee on County and Municipal Affairs of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is a progressive republican with independent leaning, and is a member of the Elks, Royal League, Royal Arcanum, Maccabees, Woodmen, Fraternal Brotherhood, the Athletic Club and the City Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hardy is married and lives in Hollywood, surrounded by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Hardy has a large following and reputation of her own as a noted author of juvenile stories and books and as a public speaker and club woman. Mr. Hardy has three sons, all of

whom were in the great war and proved themselves gallant soldiers. Captain Rex G. Hardy is a successful lawyer, Harry E. is with a Boston barking house, and Oliver C. is a young lawyer and orange grower. Mr. Hardy also has three lovely daughters, Ethelyn, Grace and Marian.

Mr. Hardy for eight years held a chair in the Illinois College of Law and for several years was lecturer in the Post-Graduate School of the Law College of the University of Southern California. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of a number of educational and social organizations and is loyally identified with the forward movements in Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy live in Hollywood, where they are both socially prominent.

ANDREW C. HANSEN, present city engineer of Los Angeles, was reared and educated in this city, and has a most successful record of experience as a civil engineer.

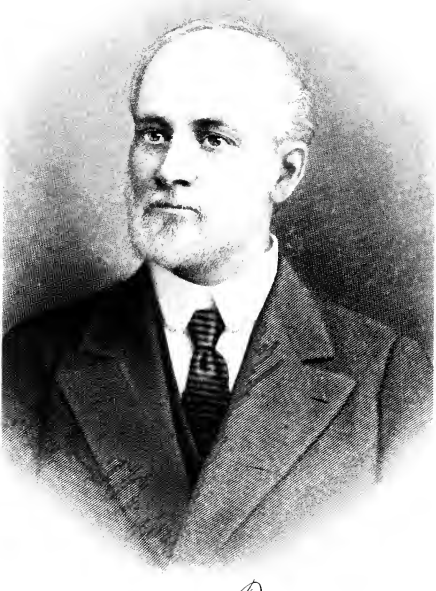
He was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, February 8, 1880, son of Niels Hansen and Anna Christiansen. A year and a half after his birth his parents came to the United States and settled at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and in 1887 moved to Fresno, California. Here Andrew C. Hansen attended the grammar and high schools, graduated from the latter in 1898, soon afterwards entering the University of California, where he graduated in the College of Civil Engineering in 1903. For several years he was connected with the United States Reclamation Service as assistant engineer.. During that time he was employed on projects at Yuma, Arizona, Klamath, Oregon, and in the Imperial Valley of California. In November, 1906, he accepted the post of assistant city engineer at Los Angeles, and in 1908 became division engineer of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, having charge of the Mojave, Jawbone and Antelope divisions. In November, 1911, he was appointed inspector of public works and street maintenance and in July, 1913, when the street maintenance and engineering departments were combined he continued as inspector but was soon made assistant city engineer. July 11, 1917, he was promoted to his present duties as city engineer.

Mr. Hansen is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and belongs to all its local branches in Southern California. He is a member of the Architects and Engineers Club, Chamber of Commerce, University and Civic Clubs, is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 5, 1908, at Los Angeles he married Miss Genevieve O'Neil. Their two children are Genevieve and Gladys, students in the public schools.

FRANK J. PREHODA. For fifteen years or more Mr. Prehoda has been a factor of increasing importance in the oil industry of California. He is a thoroughly practical man in the business from the operating as well as the technical side, and is now superintendent of the great Rancho La Brea field.

Mr. Prehoda has been an American resident since early childhood. He was born in one of those interesting districts which formerly made up the Austrian Empire. His home country was Moravia, where he was born December 1, 1874, son of Bartholoma and Catherine (Effingberger) Prehoda. In 1881 when he was seven years of age his parents came to the United States and located at Riverton, Illinois.

There Frank J. Prehoda attended the grammar and high schools



E. W. Fargo

to the age of sixteen, at which date he went to work for the Riverton Coal Company. He was employed in duties fitting to his youth and inexperience, but in time had worked up to the position of weigh boss.

Mr. Prehoda came to California in 1902, locating at Bakersfield, where he was employed six months as a tool dresser for the Standard Oil Company. Since then his home has been in Los Angeles. He entered the producing department of the Amalgamated Oil Company as driller in the Rancho La Brea field for three years. He was then employed by the Rancho La Brea Oil Company, and on August 1, 1911, was promoted to his present responsibilities as superintendent in charge of that field. There are about a hundred eighty producing oil wells in the field and under his immediate supervision.

Mr. Prehoda is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors, a Catholic and a democrat. At Riverton, Illinois, June 16, 1896, he married Miss Isabelle Smith. They are the parents of six children. Eugene, born at Riverton March 26, 1897, is a graduate of the Hollywood High School and is now tool dresser for the Rancho La Brea Oil Company. Thomas, born in Riverton September 8, 1898, graduated from the Hollywood High School and is now in the United States Navy. Geraldine also a graduate of the Hollywood High School, is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The younger children are Edwin, born at Riverton, November 7, 1917; Louis B., born in Riverton, September 12, 1903, both attending the Hollywood High School; and Mildred, a student in the grammar school.

Duane Washington Fargo. It is not often that a man of sterling strength and character and business ability is remembered more for the rare serenity and sweetness of his nature than for these more virile traits. Such, however, is the case of the late Duane Washington Fargo, whose beautiful home place, Bonita Vista Ranch, near San Gabriel, remains as an attractive monument to the labors and the care of the many years he spent there. While successful in business, Mr. Fargo was known among his friends chiefly for his splendid traits of heart and mind, for his never-failing gentleness and courtesy, and for the character that surpassed all outward show and indicated him a gentleman to the manner born. Of a retiring disposition, he cared little for the outside interests of the world, though keenly alive to all that related to his own home life and the welfare of his friends. Loyalty to friends amounted in his case almost to a religion.

The late Mr. Fargo was born at Batavia, New York, December 15, 1836, and was reared and educated in the same city. After completing his school work he engaged in the grocery business, and in time became head of a large and prosperous enterprise. He sold out his business in New York in 1882 and came to California. Preparatory to his removal and at his own request for assistance in finding a suitable location, the Fargo brothers of San Francisco, brothers of Mr. Fargo, purchased for him the property which is the home of his widow. Thus Mr. Fargo was a resident of San Gabriel from 1882 until his death on January 28, 1907. The property originally consisted of sixty-five acres. He made additional purchases from time to time until he had ninety-five acres, and later sold twenty acres, so that the estate at the time of his death consisted of seventy-five acres.

When he bought the land a few seedling trees were on the property

and a few acres of vineyard. Later he had these vines removed altogether and the entire tract planted to orange trees, which had been raised by Mr. Fargo from the seed and grafted on the place. The varieties chosen were the Valencies and Washington Navels. For many years the Bonita Vista Ranch has been noted as one of the most productive orange groves in the valley. Prior to coming to Los Angeles county, Mr. Fargo knew nothing about citrus fruit culture. He gave the subject a great deal of his time and study, and his training in the grocery business also helped him in his experimental work. Long before his death he was regarded as one of the most competent authorities in his part of the country on citrus growing.

In 1870, at Batavia, New York, Mr. Fargo married Miss Olive Squire of that city. She was his faithful companion all the remaining years of his life and she still resides on Bonita Vista Ranch, which under her careful management has retained its fame as one of the best producing groves in the county, while continued care has added to its attractiveness as a home.

Mr. Fargo had many warm friends and admiring acquaintances in Southern California. He was a Mason, having joined the order in Batavia when a very young man, and subsequently became a Knight Templar in that city. Mrs. Fargo is deeply interested in all that pertains to her part of the county. She has many times lent her influence to promote better schools and better educational advantages, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of her large business and the management of her property. While not so much an authority on citrus culture as her husband, she knows the practical and technical details and possesses the faculty of making a wise choice of persons and instruments for carrying out her plans.

Mrs. Emma Porter Makinson. The artistic colony of Los Angeles had a notable addition when Mrs. Makinson chose this city as her home about eight years ago. Mrs. Makinson is a nationally known dramatic soprano, has interpreted a great deael of the finest music written for the voice, and has rendered a specially noteworthy service as one of the foremost interpreters of the songs of Charles Wakefield Cadman.

Mrs. Makinson's individual career has been one of unusual interest. She was born at Huntsville in Randolph county, Missouri. Her grandfather, Dr. Alexander Mitchell, studied medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, was married at the age of nineteen and had twin children when he was twenty-one. He became owner of the extensive estates in Virginia, and much of this property subsequently was owned by Mrs. Makinson's father, Thomas Reeves Mitchell, a native of Virginia who subsequently moved to Philadelphia. He attended a New England boarding school preparatory for Princeton and was graduated from Princeton College at the age of eighteen.

Mrs. Makinson's mother was Elizabeth Ralston of an old and wealthy southern family of Natchez, Mississippi, where the Ralstons owned many tracts of land, and one of Mrs. Makinson's uncles had five hundred slaves. Through her mother Mrs. Makinson is descended from a branch of the Smith family that was conspicuous in New England. Her maternal great-grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, were members of Old South Church at Boston in 1670, and some of them are mentioned in the books on colonial wars. Mrs. Makinson is eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames, and is a member of Los

Angeles Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her brother and two uncles participated in the Civil war.

Her father and mother were married in Philadelphia, where her father was engaged in the wholesale drug business. He lived only a few years in Missouri. He was at Natchez and owned a sugar plantation, but through illness was compelled to abandon that and go on an ocean voyage. He bought a vessel, loaded it with drugs, and sold the entire cargo to the West Indies. He then returned to Philadelphia, bought another vessel and cargo, and had similar good fortune in its disposition. He then engaged in the wholesale drug business at New Orleans. Mrs. Makinson was the twelfth in a family of fourteen children. From New Orleans her father moved to Texas when she was five years old, locating in Goose Creek, only two miles from where some of the biggest oil wells are now located. While in Missouri her father owned slaves and was a southern sympathizer in the Civil war. After the war he bought a home in Texas midway between Galveston and Houston on Galveston Bay, developing a cotton plantation. He was also in the drug business in Galveston under the name of Mitchell & Blunt. After the death of Mrs. Makinson's mother the family left the plantation and Mrs. Makinson went to live with her sister in Galveston, then to St. Louis, and from there entered the Hollidaysburg Female Seminary. This seminary in later years offered her the position as head of the Voice Department. From Hollidaysburg she returned to St. Louis to live with her sister and also spent some time with another sister in Texas.

She took her first vocal instruction at the Seminary. While visiting a sister in Florida she met her husband Louis Carroll Makinson, a wholesale and retail merchant. They were married in Florida in 1887. Mr. Makinson having lost his business in Florida they removed to Tacoma, Washington, and from there to Chicago, where Mrs. Makinson began the serious study of music and the development of her professional career. She had sung in public at Tacoma, occupying two church positions as a means of helping out the family budget. She sang in two of the largest churches in Chicago. Mrs. Makinson studied oratorio with Mrs. Clarence Eddy, later with Madam Duff, who at the same time had as another pupil Mary Garden, and she was also a student with C. Juanita, with Clement Tete Deux and with Mrs. Magnus, still one of the finest teachers in Chicago. While in Tacoma she studied with Herbert Joy.

She gave her first paying concert with Frederick Archer. Though she went to Chicago a total stranger, she was there only a month when she got the appointment to sing in Dr. Thomas' church and at the same time sang at Rabbi Hirsch's synagogue. At that time she refused an offer of a thousand dollars to sing in the First Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh. An honor and privilege greatly appreciated by all vocal artists came to Mrs. Makinson when she appeared as soloist with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra in Chicago. The following year she went to Pittsburgh to sing in the Third Church and lived in that city for fifteen years. While there she did concert work en tour and for over ten years was soloist in the Unitarian Church. She also did some teaching and considerable impresario work, bringing some of the greatest artists in the musical world to that city. While at Pittsburgh, she was one of the first to recognize and use Charles Wakefield Cadman's songs. She was the highest priced soprano Pittsburgh ever had, and among other occasions she delights to recall was her singing on pro-

grams with James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, Opie Reed and other entertainers. Then, and since, she has appeared in many joint recitals with Mr. Cadman.

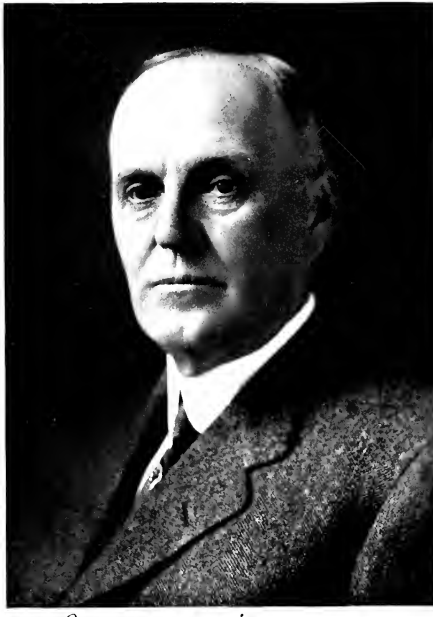
About ten years ago, shortly before she left Pittsburgh, the musical columns of the Pittsburgh Spectator described some of her work and influence in behalf of music in that city as follows: "Pittsburgh has much for which to be grateful to Mrs. Emma Porter Makinson. She deserves a word of heartiest commendation for giving Pittsburgh the opportunity to hear three of the greatest artists of the country—Dr. Wullner, Tilly Koenan and Busoni. So far, Mrs. Makinson, as an impresaria, has been greatly successful, finding a certain opportunity to act as manager through a charitable motive, and being successful, finding a fascination about it, and with a desire to give Pittsburgh the best in recital work that the world could afford, she made a second venture in a recital by Dr. Wullner. This recital was a great success and started a busy season for Mrs. Makinson. Since entering the managerial field, she has been deluged with literature from various other managers wishing her to act as local manager for their artists. But Mrs. Makinson refuses to be influenced by alluring offers and selects her artists from the finest in the land.

"Mrs. Makinson came to Pittsburgh fourteen years ago from Chicago, where she had held two prominent church positions as well as doing much concert work from coast to coast. At present she is soprano soloist at the Unitarian church, a prominent member of the Tuesday Musical Club, Twentieth Century Club, the Art Society, and active in many outside musical enterprises.

In December, 1911, Mrs. Makinson came to California and since then has devoted herself principally to teaching and in this time she has been most successful. It was her pupil, Ruth Hutchinson, who won first place in the young artists contest at the biennial meeting of the Federated Musical Clubs at Peterboro, New Hampshire, in June, 1919. Mrs. Makinson was associated with Mr. Cadman in two recitals for the Ebell Club, and on many other occasions of interest to the musical public. Mrs. Makinson is a member of the Ebell Club, the Wa Wan Club, the Matinee Musical, the McDowell Club of Allied Arts, and the Music Teachers' Association.

Ira Woodbury Shirley. In the career of the late Ira Woodbury Shirley there was demonstrated the fact that a man can dominate in more than one direction and that some of the most successful business men and prominent citizens are not entirely engrossed in their financial matters and civic duties, but also find time for participation in the lighter activities of life and in the encouraging of inherent inclinations which lead them into the field of practical philanthropy. Los Angeles has every reason to remember with pride a man who not only was a representative of its highest type of business citizen, but who also was a leader in manly sports, and whose benevolences made possible the carrying on of worthy movements and charitable enterprises.

Ira Woodbury Shirley was born at Dunkirk, New York, in 1853, a son of Albert and Jane (Woodbury) Shirley, and a member of an old family of Massachusetts, in which state his parents were born. As a lad he was taken by his parents to Niagara Falls, New York, where he attended the public schools, and when a young man became interested in the oil business, subsequently taking over vast leases in Ohio and Pennsylvania fields, which were highly productive. The greater part of his



J W Shinley

later life was devoted to the management and superintendency of these properties, which yielded him a handsome return on his investment. Mr. Shirley was an extensive traveler, not only in his own country, but in Europe and the Orient, and these experiences, combined with much reading, made him an interesting conversationalist and companion and an authoritative commentator upon all public affairs.

While his time was very well occupied with his important business interests, Mr. Shirley always found time to indulge in his hobbies, which principally had to do with sports. He belonged to the Annandale Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Santa Ana Gun Club, and was inordinately fond of fishing, hunting, golf and billiards, in fact of any of the manly forms of sport and exercise. As a golfer he became known as an expert, and had his name engraved three times on the Julius Brown cup at the Los Angeles Country Club for certain splendid series of scores, being the only member in the history of the club to achieve such distinction. He was an expert shot with rifle, shotgun and revolver, and a quarter of a century ago defeated Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) in a match at New Orleans, considered an accomplishment of more than ordinary importance. In billiards he won many trophies at the California Club, and as a fisherman had a long and splendid record for big catches at Catalina, his record catch being a 535-pound member of the finny tribe, which it was necessary to spear before it could be landed. He was fond of animals and birds, and dogs were his especial delight. A great lover of children, his contributions for their welfare were epitomized in his friendship for and support of the Children's Home Society, which owed much to him for its ability to carry on its splendid work. A typical American, and intensely patriotic, during the great war he was a constant and generous subscriber to the movements founded and fostered for the assistance of the fighting men, and no call was made on him in vain for the aid of stricken humanity.

Among his numerous business holdings, Mr. Shirley was especially interested in a beautiful orange grove at Upland, California, where he was constantly improving the grove and experimenting with various kinds of deciduous fruits. He built a modest home on this property and there enjoyed many happy days. His death occurred April 12, 1919. With his passing Los Angeles lost an honorable business man, square sportsman and public-spirited citizen, who had many friends and few enemies. His record both in business and private life was blameless. Mr. Shirley is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nellie B. Shirley, and two brothers, Albert Shirley, of Sawtelle, California, and D. Charles Shirley, of Niagara Falls, New York. Mr. Shirley was twice married.

DANIEL M. MCGARRY, who died on July 4, 1903, was for some twenty-two years, numbered among the distinguished and respected citizens of Los Angeles.

He was born at Loughgiel, County Antrim, Ireland, January 20, 1842; educated in the common schools and in the national schools of his native country. In early life he was a teacher and in the early seventies, came to America.

In Cleveland, Ohio, with a cousin, he engaged in the fuel business. In 1871, he married Miss Margaret McCaughan. He then became a resident of Chicago and operated a wholesale and retail fuel business until 1881, when he came to Los Angeles. He purchased a ranch at Eighth and Almeda streets, and this was the home place of the family for twenty years.

For a number of years, without compensation, he represented the old Fifth Ward as a member of the City Council, and in 1890 was again elected from the then Seventh Ward. He was one of the potent factors in abating evil conditions and in enforcing efficient administration. He was a democrat in National politics, but in politics, as in religion was broad and tolerant of the views of others. He served several terms as a director of the First National Bank; was one of the early members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and had served as one of its directors. In 1900 he was a member of the Freeholders' Conference. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and never had lost his zeal in the cause of Ireland's freedom.

In everything connected with the betterment and upbuilding of the Catholic Church and its institutions in Southern California he was ever ready to respond with personal work and financial aid. He was a benevolent friend to the orphan children and to all worthy charities; a man of high ideals, noble impulse and broad sympathy.

This excerpt (a part of the codicil to his will and personally addressed to his children), gives a fair insight to the lofty character of Mr. McGarry: "I would remind my dearly beloved children of the duty they owe to their mother. Strive to smooth the declining years of her life by tender solicitude and care, as she has given you from infancy to now. Always keep God in sight and never let avarice or passion silence conscience. Keep moral principle above money making, and always endeavor to assist the poor and elevate the lowly, without regard to race or color—all are God's creatures."

Mrs. McGarry survived her husband about twelve years and died April 28, 1915, at the age of seventy-two years. She was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and had been a resident of Los Angeles, some thirty odd years. She was a woman of warm heart and of loveable character and had been associated with her husband in church and philanthropic work. Her death was an occasion of sorrow for all who had known her.

Mr. and Mrs. McGarry had four sons and two daughters, and at the time of her death, Mrs. McGarry was survived by fifteen grandchildren.

The two daughters were born in Los Angeles and are Miss Mary T. and Miss Anna M. McGarry. The sons are Michael J., Daniel F., Dr. John A., and Patrick J., reference to whom is made on other pages.

Daniel Francis McGarry, is one of the four McGarry brothers, all of whom have notable places in the life and affairs of this city. They are sons of the late Daniel M. and Margaret McCaughan McGarry, both mentioned on other pages of this publication.

Daniel Francis McGarry was born in Chicago, July 19, 1873, and when about eight years old, came with his parents to Los Angeles. His boyhood days were spent on the home ranch, at what now is Eighth and Alameda streets. He was educated at St. Vincent's College, and graduated in 1892. He also attended Clongowes Wood College, near Dublin, Ireland, and the University of California.

When nineteen years of age, he gained his first business experience, in Chicago, where he lived for two years. For the next five years, he was engaged in the fuel and feed business, in Los Angeles.

In 1898, he married Miss Genevieve Reardon, who died August

Mrs. Sloan-Arcutt

25, 1899, soon after the birth of their son, Francis G. For a number of years thereafter Mr. McGarry held responsible positions, in the employ of banking and mining corporations of Arizona and Mexico. Upon the death of his father in 1903, he was called to Los Angeles, and has since made this city his home.

He is a realtor, and personally specializes on appraisals. He and his brother, P. J. McGarry, operate a general realty business, as the McGarry Realty Company, with offices in the Higgins building. He is also financially interested in mining enterprises, both in this State and in Arizona, and in farming in the San Joaquin Valley, as well as in Southern California realty.

Mr. McGarry has served three terms as a Director of the Chamber of Mines and Oil; three terms as a member of the Governing Committee of the Los Angeles Realty Board, of which he was president in 1918; and three terms as a Director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

He responded freely to any demands made upon him and his services during the war, and was one of the seven members of the Proposed Non-War-Construction Committee of the Los Angeles County Division of the State Council of Defense, as well as being one of the United States Government realty appraisers. Mr. McGarry in religion is a Catholic, but with a broad tolerance of and a generous respect for the religious views of others. In national politics he is a democrat. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Knights of Columbus and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

In 1906 he married Miss Ana Doyle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick W. Doyle, old residents of Pomona, California. Mrs. McGarry was born in Cleveland, Ohio; educated in Pomona, and is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club of Los Angeles. The editor will assume responsibility for the assertion that Mr. and Mrs. McGarry have one of the charming families of California. Incidentally, it may be said that Mr. McGarry acknowledges as his one hobby and recreation, the pleasures of the domestic circle. He and his wife have seven sons and one daughter, the oldest twelve years of age, and all are natives of Los Angeles. Their names in order of birth are:Daniel Doyle, Martin M. and Helen, twins; Gerald T., Bernard, Kevin, William and Patrick.

MRS. LEAFIE SLOAN ORCUTT. It is due a noble, self-sacrificing and generous Los Angeles woman that some brief record should be made of the various activities by which her kindly purpose and thought have been expressed in this city during the past few years.

Mrs. Orcutt was born at Buffalo, New York, a daughter of Wilson and Eliza (Simms) Sloan. Her father was a Buffalo banker, active in business and finance for half a century, and also did much to promote the public good and the development of his home city. He was one of the first to launch the Pioneer City Light and Power, and all press notices of him praise his work highly in behalf of the public good, civic welfare and his individual honesty and integrity.

Miss Leafie Sloan attended Buffalo Seminary and finished her education in Mrs. Sylvanis Reed's School, then the most desirable finishing school in New York City. During her school days she distinguished herself as an exceptional French scholar. Her beautiful voice, a mezzo soprano, was given all the training that talent and money could give. She sang a great deal at private affairs in her own set and mother's

circle in New York, Washington and Buffalo. As a girl her talents with the pen were also appreciated, and when in her teens she formed the Scribblers' Club at Buffalo and was made a charter member.

Miss Sloan became the wife of the late Judge William Hunter Orcutt of Boston. Judge Orcutt was a pioneer in introducing manual training into the public schools of Boston. Miss Longfellow was a member of the same board and one of his strongest supporters. One of the closest friends of the late Judge Orcutt was President Emeritus Elliot of Harvard University. Mrs. Orcutt has a wonderful iron lamp made by the boys of Boston in their first year of manual training and presented to Judge Orcutt.

Mrs. Orcutt has never dropped the study of music and her voice has received praise from press, public and her instructors. She studied in New York with Belari and Errani, and in Paris with Madame LaGrange. Her brother was author of the band favorite, "Tally-ho," which is played everywhere.

At Buffalo Mrs. Orcutt was a charter member of the Twentieth Century Club and one of the pioneers of the Western Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the Ladies' Afternoon Musical, the Newsboys' Home, interested in the Homeopathic Hospital and at one time a member of the Board of the Prison Gate Mission of Buffalo. She is a member of the Graduates' Association of the Seminary, and the Twentieth Century Club at Buffalo originated through this association. The club by taxing large membership fees built what is still the finest clubhouse in Buffalo.

In recent years no civic, social or philanthropic program in Los Angeles has been complete without the support and influence of Mrs. Orcutt. She was made a member of the Park Commission by appointment by the mayor, the Council of the City of Los Angeles confirming her appointment at a meeting held on January 10, 1917. She has been president of the Board of Park Commissioners for three years. She succeeded in getting ordinances passed to raise the men's wages and to give them half holidays throughout the year, and in her new budget for park financing is recommending another raise. The park employes sent her an expression of their gratitude, each one of them signing his name. Mrs. Orcutt has instituted a course of first aid to the park men and provided them with emergency kits. Those who use the park system of Los Angeles might find at almost every turn an expression of her wisdom and interest. Her plans have been carried out to erect new fountains, new statues, band stands, especially a splendid one for Pershing Square, and an artistic band stand boat house at Westlake. She has also caused to be built Italian pergolas, a new boat house, and succeeded in raising money to make Lincoln, Westlake and Hollenbeck Parks light as day. She succeeded in finishing the wonderful clubhouse at Griffith Park and put the golf links on a self-supporting basis. Through Mrs. Orcutt Eastlake Park was renamed Lincoln Park and dedicated on Lincoln's birthday in 1917. She also named and dedicated the "Victory Memorial Grove" in Elysian Park, installed a fine water system and planted the first memorial tree. It is a park where the mothers and wives of the men who died in the service can plant a memorial tree and bronze tablet.

The handsome flag that floats over the Lincoln High School was a donation by Mrs. Orcutt. She was made a member of the Lincoln High School Alumnae, her membership being inscribed on parchment, and was also given a class pin by the graduating class and a beautiful

copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech on parchment. She is mother of the Regiment of the Boys' Battalion of the Lincoln High School and was instrumental in getting the boys the opportunity of two weeks at Arcadia Government Training Base, with expenses paid by the state. The class book dedicated to her by the members is inscribed: "Mrs. Leafie Sloan Orcutt, from her loyal friend students."

Mrs. Orcutt was instrumental in securing $15,000 for the swimming pools in Exposition Park. She is a member of the Cruelty to Animals Association and a member of the Board of the Lafayette Society to dedicate old Sunset Park as Lafayette Park on September 6, 1919. She is a member of the Ebell Club, Friday Morning Club and the Woman's City Club. Mrs. Orcutt is an honorary vice-president of the Big Sisters League, which built a home on Trinity street, where girls learn to operate power machines preparatory to regular positions in the "Sassy Jane Apron Factory." Plans are now under way to install kitchens where the girls can learn to cook. The Big Sisters League carried out the plans for a carnival at Los Angeles on September 6, 1919, the proceeds from the carnival being used to constitute a fund to make the league self-supporting. This is a woman's training home, and all the sleeping rooms have been furnished by individuals and the club. Mrs. Orcutt built and furnished the dining room.

A number of other activities should be mentioned. She is honorary vice-president of the Lark Ellen Newsboys' Home, was on the Red Cross committees and was active in all the Liberty Loan drives, is honorary vice-president of the Italian Relief and one of the regular contributors to the Belgian Relief. She is vice-president of Lincoln Monument, Illinois Society Statue to be placed in Lincoln Park in February, 1920; is honorary vice-president of the Hollywood Memorial Park Committee, who plan the building of a chain of memorial parks in Hollywood; is vice-president of the California Agricultural Fair, an associate member of the Los Angeles Musical Settlement Association School, is a member of the Audubon Society, member of Women's Council of County Service, was a member of decorations and reception committee during Fleet week, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and she was largely instrumental in having musical entertainments in the city parks.

FRED C. WHEELER. While the honors of politics are transitory, especially in state and municipal politics, it seems likely that a later generation will have memory for Fred C. Wheeler on account of the fact that he was the first socialist ever elected to a city council in a large city of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler is a mechanic by trade, has been identified with the working masses all his life, and has rendered many signal services to the cause of the working man in politics.

He was born at Rushford, Minnesota, September 18, 1867, son of Henry Clay and Elizabeth (Preston) Wheeler. His father was a Minnesota pioneer. Mr. Wheeler grew up in Minnesota, had a common school education, and lived in the environment of a farm to the age of thirteen. The following three years were spent in a book bindery and printing office at Minneapolis. For one year he rode range as a cowboy at Miles City, Montana, and for four years served an apprenticeship and worked at the trade of carpenter at Jacksonville, Florida.

It was in the role of carpenter that Mr. Wheeler first came to Southern California, living at San Diego until 1888. Following that for six months he was employed by his uncle Myron G. Wheeler, then

county surveyor, and spent one year on the high seas as mate on a schooner. Thus his experience with work and with men has not been confined to one vocation. After leaving the sea he was a carpenter at San Francisco three years, spent nine months working in a saw mill in Alaska, and then settled permanently at Los Angeles. For twelve years he carried on his work as a carpenter in this city.

A number of years ago Mr. Wheeler turned his decided talents to a broader field for influencing his fellow men, and was a lecturer and organizer for trade unions and socialist movements. He was elected to the city council of Los Angeles on the socialist ticket in 1913. His election as a unique performance of the socialist party was noted and commented upon by the press of the entire nation. He was re-elected in 1915 and at that time had the highest vote given any man. In 1917 he was defeated, but in 1919 was again returned as a member of the city council. He was a candidate for mayor of Los Angeles in 1901 against M. P. Snyder, the present mayor, and in 1910 was candidate for lieutenant governor. In 1912 Mr. Wheeler received the highest vote for the office of member of the Board of Freeholders in Los Angeles county. In 1915 he was president of the State Conference on City Planning, and for twenty years has been a decided influence in the civic affairs and progress of Los Angeles and Los Angeles county.

He is a past president of the Carpenters' Union, is classified as a republican in party affiliations, is a past grand of Acme Lodge of Odd Fellows, a member of the Knights of Pythias and Maccabees. December 12, 1898, at Pomona, California, he married Miss Lucinda Cook. Her brother John W. Cook was chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1896. They have one child, Frances, aged five years.

Robert James Adcock has been a member of the Los Angeles bar since the middle eighties, and his abilities have gained him special distinction in the law. His success has been due not only to individual efforts and attainments, but to the enviable qualities of his inheritance.

Mr. Adcock was born in Warren County, Illinois, July 5, 1859, a son of J. W. and Mary E. (McMurtry) Adcock. His father was born in Kanawha County, now West Virginia, January 26, 1826. His grandfather Adcock filed upon an Illinois homestead in Warren county in 1827, and in 1830 the family moved to Knox County and in 1833 to Warren County. Grandfather Adcock was a soldier in the Blackhawk Indian war. Two Adcock brothers came to this country from England prior to the Revolution. J. W. Adcock spent his active life as an Illinois farmer and at one time owned four hundred eighty-eight acres of rich and productive soil of north central Illinois. He was also active in politics, filling many local and county offices. He also helped to build some of the dykes and levees for the reclamation of the lowlands along the Mississippi River. On August 30, 1849, J. W. Adcock married Mary E. McMutry, who was born in Indiana, September 26, 1827. They had three sons and four daughters, and two sons and two daughters are still living, Robert J. being the only one in California.

Mr. Adcock's maternal grandfather was William McMurtry, long a distinguished figure in Illinois public life and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born in Kentucky, February 20, 1801, lived in Crawford County, Indiana, for several years and in 1829 settled in Knox county, Illinois. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1836, in the Senate of 1842, and in 1848 was elected lieutenant governor of Illinois. He was one of the first state officers elected under the new constitution adopted

B. D. Wilson

that year. He had also served as a volunteer in the Blackhawk Indian war. As lieutenant governor and as a state senator he had been influential in promoting the building of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal from Chicago to the Illinois River. He was also one of the commissioners who built the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet. He was associated in the State Senate with Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, both of whom were in the Senate while he was lieutenant governor and president of the Senate. In 1862 though in advanced age he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry and was elected colonel, but failing health compelled him to accept a discharge. He died April 10, 1875.

Robert James Adcock grew up on his father's farm, and took his higher education in Knox College at Galesburg. He holds the degrees A. B. and A. M. from the same institution. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1884, and in 1886 arrived in Los Angeles, being admitted to the California bar the same year and beginning a general practice. Mr. Adcock's services have been in great demand for legal counsel in settling land titles. In the past ten years he has handled a large volume of criminal work. He has appeared in sixty-two capital cases and in not one of them was a verdict of murder in the first degree passed. At one time he was deputy district attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney. For the past twenty-five years he has been an active campaigner in county and state politics, and has accepted a place on the local democratic tickets at different times. He is a stanch Wilson democrat. Mr. Adcock is a member of the Broadway Christian Church and is a prominent Sunday School worker and regarded as one of the best qualified Sunday School teachers in the county.

As a young man in Knox Colege Mr. Adcock boarded with a Mrs. Ewing, a cousin of General W. T. Sherman. While there he met General Sherman, and through his influence was appointed to a cadetship at West Point Military Academy, but was unable to pass the physical examination for entrance.

BENJAMIN DAVIS WILSON was one of the first Americans in Southern California. He was the most influential among them while Mexican governors exercised authority over this region. He was the local citizen deputized with civil and military power by the old Spanish regime and by Commodore Stockton at the time of the American conquest. An actor in that drama which brought Los Angeles under a new order, he was one of the most competent authorities on the events which he witnessed. Only a short time before his death, which occurred March 11, 1878, he dictated, at the request of the late Hubert Howe Bancroft, a lengthy sketch of his life and Southwestern experiences. The original manuscript is probably with the famous Bancroft collection. Copies are also preserved by Mr. Wilson's family, including his daughter, Mrs. George S. Patton, and from one copy the following sketch is prepared as an appropriate memorial to one of the earliest pioneers of Southern California.

He was born at Nashville, Tennessee, December 1, 1811. The pioneer instinct was in the Wilson blood. His father was born in 1772 at a fort in the territory of Tennessee. Benjamin was eight years old when his father died, leaving the family in straightened circumstances. Through the aid of his grandfather he obtained some education, but at the age of fifteen was trading among the Indians on the Yazoo River. Warned that he could not live in that climate, he started West, and in

1833 went over the plains to Santa Fe, being one of the early travelers over that famous trade route known as the Santa Fe trail.

He also did some hunting in the Gila River country in Arizona, and some of his reminiscences concern his experiences among the Apache Indians. While at Santa Fe he had charge for two years of the business of Doctor Gregg, distinguished as author of "Commerce of the Prairies," the leading authority on the history of the Santa Fe trail. He remained in business in Santa Fe until 1841. In November of that year, in view of a threatened invasion from Texas, he concluded it was not safe to remain in New Mexico and started for California. His party contained several other men prominent in the early history of Southern California, including John Rowland, William Workman, William Gordon and William Knight. In 1843 he bought the Jurupa Ranch, now Riverside, and occupied it without objection by the government, though he declined to become a Mexican citizen.

"After many unsuccessful efforts to leave California, and receiving much kindness from native Californians, I arrived at the conclusion that there was no place in the world where I could enjoy more true happiness and true friendship than among them. There were no courts, no juries, no lawyers, nor any need of them. The people were honest and hospitable, and their word was as good as their bond; indeed, bonds and notes of hand were entirely unknown among the natives. So, as I said, I settled upon the ranch and led a ranchero's life for some years. In 1844 I married Ramona Yorba, daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba, one of the owners of the Santa Ana Ranch."

In 1845, at the request of the governor, Don Pio Pico, he took command of an expedition against the Mojave and other Indians, and in the course of it had the unpleasant duty of killing the notorious marauder, Joaquin. At that time he was also active as alcalde of his district.

In 1845 he was called out for duty in the campaign between Micheltorena and the California parties, all of which is a well-known part of Southern California history. During that campaign he was one of the Americans entrusted with responsibility of detaching from the following of Micheltorena a party of Americans who were with the enemy through misapprehension, and whose defection brought about the rapid disintegration and defeat of the invading rabble.

The next event to call him from his ranch was the War of 1846 between Mexico and the United States. While he declined the request of Governor Pico for military duty to resist the American invasion, he pledged his word to remain neutral and do no act hostile to the country. With the departure of the governor upon the arrival of the squadron of Commodore Stockton in San Pedro Bay, he visited the commander, and reluctantly accepted a captain's commission in charge of the local forces of Americans. As the nominal commander of a small company of volunteers he then returned to his ranch. After the departure of Commodore Stockton, a general revolt arose among the Californians and Mexicans, largely due, Mr. Wilson says, to the autocratic and tactless manner in which Lieutenant Gillespie, who had been left in command at Los Angeles, was administering his authority. Unable to effect a junction with the garrison at Los Angeles, Mr. Wilson and his small party had to surrender. They suffered imprisonment in a small adobe room at what is now Boyle Heights, and several times were in danger of their lives because of unscrupulous leaders among the Mexicans and the revengeful spirit among the old Californians on account of treatment they had received from Gillespie. Mr. Wilson and associates, however, had some

Geo. S. Patton

good friends among their temporary enemies, and eventually they were sent to the mission San Gabriel.

With the return of Commodore Stockton in January, 1847, and the subsequent occupation under Fremont and Kearney, Mr. Wilson and companions were released and permitted to rejoin their families. In his reminiscences he describes a number of circumstances in the relation between Stockton, Kearney and Fremont, and the early acts of the military government.

After the American conquest Mr. Wilson engaged in merchandising at Los Angeles. The following brief references he makes to political affairs are of special interest: "Nothing worthy of mention happened until 1849, when a convention was called by General Riley to form a constitution for California. We held a public meeting and selected the best men we could find. We had no direction to give our representatives, except that we wished not to be a state as yet, but if we had to be a state we, although most of us were southern men, were very positive that we wanted no slavery. The following year, California, having been voted in the constitution a state, we held a convention of the southern country in Santa Barbara, at which I was a member, for the purpose of sending a protest to Congress that in the case California was admitted as a state of the Union, the southern portion would be allowed to form a territorial government. Our efforts proved unavailing. After the state was organized, I was elected the first clerk of the county of Los Angeles, making the condition with my friends that I should not serve personally, but would appoint a deputy to run the office and have all the emoluments. When the town of Los Angeles was incorporated as a city the people elected me its first mayor. I only served a few months, and then resigned. My wife, Ramona Yorba Wilson, died March 21, 1849."

In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore Indian agent for the southern district to help arrange Indian affairs in California. He was to work in conjunction with Lieutenant, afterward General, Beale, the general superintendent, but after participating in some of the preliminary work he found himself unable to work in harmony with the superintendent and resigned. In 1855 he was elected a state senator, and served a second term in 1869-70. Otherwise his life for many years was spent as a horticulturist in Los Angeles county at Lake Vineyard, where he had his home when he composed the manuscript for Mr. Bancroft.

February 1, 1853, he married Margaret S. Hereford, widow of Dr. Thomas Hereford. He was survived by her and three daughters, the oldest, a child of his first wife, being Mrs. J. DeBarth Shorb; and the other two, Annie and Ruth, by his second wife. Ruth Wilson was married to George S. Patton, December 11, 1884.

George S. Patton was born at Charleston, Virginia, September 30, 1856, son of George Smith and Susan Thorton (Glassell) Patton. His ancestry includes many distinguished names in American annals. He is directly descended from Mildred Washington, and another ancestor was General Hugh Mercer, who commanded the Virginia troops under Washington and was killed at the battle of Princeton. There are numerous towns and counties in the various states named after this distinguished Revolutionary leader. In all generations the Pattons have displayed an unequivocal patriotism, and many of them have shown strong inclination for military service. That Mr. George S. Patton has no military record is due to his fate in having been born too late for the

Civil war and too early for the World war, in which his son Colonel G. S. Patton III achieved real distinction. Mr. Patton's father was a colonel in the 22nd Virginia Infantry during the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864.

George Smith Patton II was educated in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and afterwards studied law in that city. He came to Los Angeles in 1878, was admitted to the California bar two years later, and was soon prominent in his profession. He served as district atorney of Los Angeles county in 1884. Mr. Patton has always been a democrat, a leader in his party, and has never neglected an opportunity to perform a part of usefulness in his city, state and nation. He was democratic candidate for Congress in 1894, in the Sixth District, and in 1916 was democratic candidate for United States senator for California. He has been a vestryman in the Church of Our Savior, Protestant Episcopal, at San Gabriel for more than twenty-five years. He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles.

December 10, 1884, at San Gabriel, he married Miss Ruth Wilson. She is a daughter of Benjamin D. and Margaret Wilson. Her father was one of the first Americans to settle in Los Angeles and for many years exercised a great influence in that city. He became an extensive land owner, and his properties were widely distributed between the mountains and the sea. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have two children, Colonel George Smith Patton and Miss Anne Wilson Patton.

Colonel George S. Patton, Jr., III, was born at San Gabriel, California, November 11, 1885, was educated in Pasadena, and in 1904 entered West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1909. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the 15th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. May 26, 1910, he married Beatrice Ayer, daughter of Frederick Ayer of Boston, Massachusetts. He was transferred from Fort Riley to Fort Myer, Washington, served there two years, and for a few months was personal aide to General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff. In 1912 he was appointed to represent the United States Army in the Olympic games at Stockholm, as the only representative in the contest known as the Modern Pentoathlon, a military contest requiring shooting with the pistol, fencing with the French duelling sword, swimming, cross country horse back riding and running. In this contest, which was participated in by twenty-nine officers of all European armies, he was successful over all except the Swedes, who of course had very numerous entries in all contests. As a result of the fencing contest particularly, in which he was fortunate enough to defeat the French champion, he was detailed to go to Saumur, France, to the French Cavalry School, for special instruction in the use of the cavalry sabre. On returning home he was appointed first instructor in cavalry sabre at the United States Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas. He designed the new sabre then adopted, and trained two classes of officers at Fort Riley, at the same time himself taking the two-year cavalry course at that school, from which he graduated.

Still with the rank of second lieutenant he was appointed to the Eighth Cavalry at Fort Bliss, El Paso, and in 1916, went as a member of General Pershing's staff on the Mexican campaign. He was engaged in a thrilling skirmish at Rubio Ranch, where in command of ten troopers he ran to earth and killed Colonel Julio Cardenas, one of Villa's body-guard captains who was in command of a body of bandits. Returning from the Mexican expedition in March, 1917, he was spending his leave with his wife and family in Boston when the United States entered the World war.

Geo. S. Patton Jr.

Ordered to Washington, he was placed in command of the Headquarter Detachment of sixty troopers, organized to accompany General Pershing and his staff to Europe, and thus had the good fortune to be with the first United States troops under arms to land in England. He reached France with the rank of captain and continued to command the Headquarter Detachment for six months. When the United States determined to organize a permanent Tank Corps he was made Major and then Lieutenant Colonel and put in command of the first training camp and brigade of Tanks at Bourg, near Langres, in France. He spent a short time in England with the British Tank School, and with the British Tanks on the front line near Cambrai, and also at the French Training School. He trained and commanded the first brigade of American Tanks which engaged in action at the battle of San Mihiel on September 12, 1918. After that he was appointed full colonel and commanded the same brigade, consisting of a hundred seventy tanks, one hundred forty-two manned by Americans and twenty-eight by French, on the opening of the great battle of the Argonne. He was wounded on the first day's fighting, on September 26th. On December 17th, having recovered from his wound, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, the citation for the decoration contains the following particular reference to him individually: "Colonel George S. Patton, Jr., Tank Corps, No. 1391, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cheppy, France, 26 September, 1918. Colonel Patton displayed conspicuous courage, coolness, energy and intelligence in directing the advance of his brigade down the valley of the Aire. Later he rallied a force of discouraged infantry and led it forward behind the tanks under heavy machine gun and artillery fire until he was wounded. Unable to advance further, Colonel Patton continue dto direct the operations of his unit until all arrangements for turning over the command were completed."

He returned to the United States in command of the First Brigade of American Tanks, landing in New York March 17, 1919, and from there was ordered to Camp Meade, near Baltimore, where the permanent Tank Corps of the United States Army is being organized, and was detailed on the Board in Washington to write the official drill tactics and regulations of the Tank Corps.

Afterwards, on June 16, 1919, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in addition to the Cross, in the following citation:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS—AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
France, 16 June, 1919.

Distinguished Service Medal Citation.

Under the provisions of Cablegram No. 2830, received from the War Department, March 1st, 1919, the Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to you for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as set forth below:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE S. PATTON, U. S. A.

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his energy and sound judgment he rendered very valuable services in his organization and direction of the Tank Center at the Army Schools at Langres.

In the employment of Tank Corps troops in combat, he displayed high military attainments, zeal and marked adaptability in a form of warfare comparatively new to the American Army.

MARTIN E. GEIBEL, whose work has demanded increasing attention as a Los Angeles lawyer, is a man of brilliant scholarship and had an education acquired in some of the best schools and under some of the best minds of this country and abroad.

He was born in Summit township of Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1879, a son of Charles and Sarah (Eyth) Geibel. Up to the age of eighteen he lived on his father's farm and attended the public schools. His advantages after that were of his own acquiring. He attended St. Charles' College at Ellicott City, Maryland, studying under Father Tabb two years; for two years was a student in St. Vincent's College at Beatty Station, Pennsylvania; graduated with the A. B. degree in 1902 from St. Mary's University at Baltimore, and then went abroad and for three years was a student of theology in the University of Fribourg, Switzerland. His professor of history in that university was Pierre Francois Feliz Mandonnet, and excellent lecturer and eminent authority on Augustinism and neo-Scholasticism. His most noted work entitled *"Siger de Brabant et l'averroisme latin au XIII siecle"* was crowned by the French Academy.

After his residence abroad Mr. Geibel returned to this country and came to California, spending six months in the law school of Stanford University and finished his preparation at Sacramento. January 14, 1907, he was admitted to the bar by the Appellate Court. He was the first to be examined for admission before that court after it was changed from the Supreme Court to the Appellate Court. Though well qualified for practice Mr. Geibel on coming to Los Angeles was for one year in the Los Angeles Military Academy. He then became associated with the law firm of Hatch & Lloyd until the death of Mr. Hatch in 1912, and has since practiced as a member of the law firm Lloyd, Cheney and Geibel.

Mr. Geibel is a republican, a Catholic, a member of the University Club and Los Angeles City Club. He belongs to the Los Angeles and California Bar Association. Mr. Geibel resides at Pasadena. He married Angelina Nolf, also a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, on October 16, 1910. They were married at the Old Mission Church of Santa Barbara.

HON. MEREDITH P. SNYDER. Elected mayor of Los Angeles for the fourth time, in June, 1919, Hon. Meredith Pinxton Snyder is again demonstrating his possession of the attributes necessary to the proper handling of the reins of municipal government. One of the prominent and eminently capable financiers of his city, his personal achievements have been numerous, while he has been no less valuable in behalf of the interests of his adopted city since he first entered public service in 1891, in the capacity of police commissioner.

Meredith Pinxton Snyder was born October 22, 1859, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, a son of K. D. and Elizabeth (Hire) Snyder. A sidelight on his boyhood is given in the following: When he was eight years old his father gave him a young colt. The lad "broke" him, but needed a saddle. This was a problem for those were the days known as the Reconstruction Period, when there was no money in the South, and everything was "swapped." Finally young Meredith's father told him that if he would clear a large piece of ground that was covered with old plum trees and plant it to corn he could have that first crop to swap for a saddle. The youth worked hard, and the land was finally cleared, the corn duly planted and the crop harvested, and

the youth went to the nearby town of Lexington to get a saddle. His mother had given him a beautiful hand-woven saddle blanket. Proud indeed was the young man as he started home, but a severe snowstorm arose, and, thinking nothing of himself, he carefully wrapped up his beloved saddle, unmindful of his physical discomfort, and arrived at home nearly frozen. At the age of fourteen years he was managing three plantations, and every morning he would lead the darkies out and supervise their work all day.

In the meantime, Mr. Snyder was securing his education in the public schools of his native state, at the Bethany and Schylo Academy and at Yadkin College, North Carolina. That he was a leader while at school is evidenced by an old time photograph, taken when he was fifteen years of age, in which he is seen decked out in a great sash, as marshal of a celebration of the school in his home town. Immediately upon leaving Yadkin College, in 1880, he received $125 from his father for an estate, the first real money he had ever handled, and realized an ambition that he had cherished from boyhood, by coming to Los Angeles. Here he obtained a clerkship, and from that time his rise was consistent and steady, from clerk to business, from business man to banker, and from banker to leading public figure and a marked factor in the development of the city's interests. He is a director of the Lomita Land and Water Company.

In 1891 Mr. Snyder was elected police commissioner of Los Angeles, and his work in that office brought him favorably before the people. He retained the post until 1894, when he was elected city councilman. While serving thus he introduced a bill, ultimately passed, which placed water distribution under municipal control, saving the people of the city $136,000 in a single year and costing the water company an equal amount. In 1896 Mr. Snyder was elected to the mayoralty, and was again chosen for that office in 1900, serving until 1905. At that time he refused another renomination because of the heavy pressure of his private interests. Los Angeles progressed immeasurably during his administrations, and many reforms which made a modern city of the Southern California metropolis originated with him. To enumerate all of these would transcend the limits ascribed to this review, but one which was a notable achievement, and in which he took a great personal interest, was the merging of San Pedro and Wilmington with Los Angeles, thus giving the latter an outlet to the sea. He was a member and one of the hardest workers on the committee which brought about the merger.

Mr. Snyder had retired from business affairs and politics, and was comfortably spending the remaining years of his life in the enjoyment of those recreations which attract the active and cultivated mind, when, in July, 1918, occurred the greatest tragedy of his life in the death of his only son, Ross Snyder, who fell on the bloody field of Chateau Thierry. Feeling that he needed a new interest in life, he allowed himself to be persuaded to accept the candidacy for the mayoralty, and in June, 1919, was again chosen to direct the city from the chief executive's chair.

Personally, Mayor Snyder is small in stature, but large in mentality, bodily activity and worth-while achievements. He is possessed of a magnetic smile and a cheerful and likeable personality that open the way to instant and lasting friendships, and his manner, while not self-assertive, is quietly confident. He finds recreation in golfing, enjoys shooting at his gun club and during the wild duck season, and

confines his reading to current events, his interest in the classics being secondary. His enjoyment in the companionship of his fellows is indicated by his membership in the Masons, in which he is a Knight Templar, and the Mystic Shrine, and in the Elks, the Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

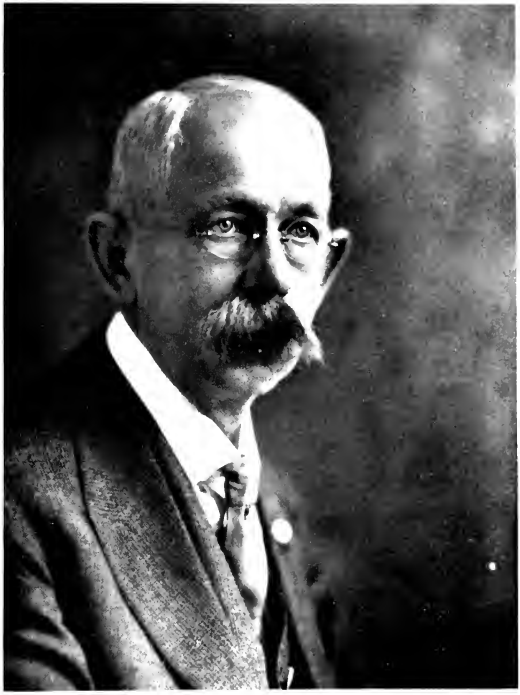
On February 14, 1889, at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego, California, Mayor Snyder was united in marriage with May Ross, and they became the parents of one son: Ross Snyder, who was born at Los Angeles, June 29, 1893. He attended a private school and Harvard Military Academy, from which latter he was graduated as captain of Company B, in June, 1913. At that time his father was president of a local bank and wished his son to come into the institution. The latter, however, felt that he was not fitted for the life of a banker, and instead informed his father that he had decided to enter the United States Army, at the same time predicting in a prophecy that is remarkable considering later events, the entrance of this country in a world's war. He had spent three years as sergeant of artillery in the National Guard, and in 1916 enlisted in the United States Army, as a private of Troop D, for although he had been offered a commission he desired to gain experience from the private's viewpoint. When war with Germany was declared by the United States, he received orders to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was graduated as a first lieutenant of the Forty-seventh United States Regiment, and was immediately made captain of Company M. Soon thereafter he was advanced to acting major of a battalion of the same regiment, with which he went to France and took part in the battle of the Marne. On July 14, 1918, he started for Chateau Thierry, and met his death in that battle, north of the Ocqu River, July 31, 1918. On July 30 he was wounded but refused to go back to the hospital, insisting on remaining with his battalion, and on the next day, July 31, met his death at Leige while leading his men in battle.

Meredith P. Snyder was president of the Home Telephone Company of San Diego until February, 1919, when he sold out to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is the owner of the Meredith Office Building, at No. 618 South Spring Street, a large farm in Modesto, and has business, civic and social interests that make him one of the leading citizens of his community today.

FRANK HALL JOYNER is a highway engineer of national reputation and standing and for the past eight years has been the technical and official expert who has planned and directed practically all the improvements on the highway system of Los Angeles county.

Railroad and other engineering work has been almost a lifelong study and pursuit of Mr. Joyner. He was born at North Egremont, Massachusetts, January 20, 1862, son of Loomis M. and Mary L. (Cross) Joyner. He is of pure Yankee stock and is descended from Robert Joyner, a Revolutionary soldier, and from Joseph Loomis, who located at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639 and founded the large and prominent family of Loomis in America.

Mr. Joyner received his early education in the schools of his native town, in the high school at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in Carter's Commercial College at Pittsfield, and had a course in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. In 1881 he was working as a chainman with the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad. Later for three years he was assistant engineer with that company. In 1885 he was



F. H. Joyner.

made resident engineer for the Wisconsin Central, now the Soo Line, with headquarters at Des Plaines, Illinois. Beginning in 1886 and continuing for over a year, he was engineer at the end of track and assistant superintendent of construction with the Fitzgerald & Mallory Company in the construction of a branch of the Missouri Pacific System.

Mr. Joyner left railroad engineering in 1887 to become connected with a firm of Chicago engineers, Morrison & Corthell. He had charge of the preparation of stone for the bridge over the Ohio River at Cairo, and bridges over the Mississippi at St. Louis and Memphis. He was city engineer at Bedford, Indiana, until 1891, when he resigned that office and left the firm of Morrison & Corthell.

His varied experience as an engineer was supplemented when, in 1892, he became connected with the Pejepscot Paper Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Maine. As assistant engineer, he supervised the construction of dams and pulp mill plants for this company.

Since 1896 Mr. Joyner has given practically all his time to highway engineering. For two years he was resident engineer with the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and in 1898 was advanced to division engineer, a post from which he resigned February 1, 1911. It was his record in Massachusetts that brought him to the attention of the Los Angeles County Highway Commission, who secured his services in the early part of 1911 as engineer in charge of maintenance and care of main highways of this county. In July of the same year he was appointed chief engineer for the Los Angeles County Highway Commission, and under the new charter was made road commissioner in April, 1914, his present office. In that capacity he has charge of all road construction and maintenance, including dirt roads, lanes, alleys and bridges, in Los Angeles county.

Mr. Joyner is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Massachusetts Highway Association, the American Road Builders and the American Highway Association. He also belongs to the Los Angeles Engineers' Club and the Architects' Club, the University Club, and in politics is a republican. At Brooklyn, New York, October 1, 1888, Mr. Joyner married Miss Clara E. Curtiss. They have one daughter, Mary C. Joyner, who has made a rather unusual record of scholarship and is now a computor at Mount Wilson Observatory.

JOHN AMOS KINGSLEY. The gratification of ambitious aims is liable to result in the accomplishment of every ultimate aim and a consequent cessation of endeavor and an inactivity that must of necessity be supine. Those who rise, however, recognize the possibilities of successful attainment and continually strive energetically and perseveringly, actuated by a determination for still further advancement, that results in the reaching of a position of power and influence. To reach this desirable consummation, success must be based upon a definite aim and persistency of purpose which enables the individual to continue on a given course regardless of the obstacles which may appear in his path. A review of the careers of those who have attained success shows that those who have reached their goal have possessed self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and integrity, for these are the traits of character which make for the highest awards in any field of endeavor. One of the men who has always possessed just these traits is John Amos Kingsley, veteran business man of Los Angeles, and well-known fraternalist.

Mr. Kingsley was born April 18, 1852, at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, a son of Phineas Kingsley, a native of the state of New York, who located at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, in 1848, and was engaged as a cooper and wheelwright. There was little time for schooling in the boyhood days of John A. Kingsley, but this was only one of the obstacles which his strong character and determination overcame and today he is a well-educated, if self-educated, man. He was still a youth when he was married, November 11, 1869, at Lansing, Michigan, and in 1880 came to Los Angeles. He has two children living: Grace, who resides with her parents; and Mildred, who is now the widow of E. E. Mossman. He has one granddaughter, Grace Frances, nineteen years of age. When Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley came to Los Angeles from Lansing, Michigan, their children were six and four years old respectively. They made the journey on the slow and primitive trains of the day, the journey consuming six days. Los Angeles at that time was a far different city than it is today. It could boast of neither sidewalks nor paved streets, and many of the houses, and even business houses, were of the adobe class, as there were few residents other than the old Spanish families, with many of whom Mr. Kingsley was acquainted. Mr. Kingsley retains an affectionate remembrance of the old-fashioned Spanish barbecues of the early days, so popular in their time. In that day there was only what might be termed a trail to Pasadena. Mr. Kingsley would often visit the built-up section of that community, then consisting of a drug store on one corner, a school on another, a hotel on the third, and a blacksmith shop on the other. Horse-back was the usual means of travel, and the trails were hard and the going bad.

When he arrived at Los Angeles, Mr. Kingsley found employment temporarily in taking subscriptions for "The Journal," one of the first Los Angeles newspapers. In 1881, because of the vicarious state of his health, he turned to railroading, and engaged therein for five years both as fireman and locomotive engineer. Determined to get a start and to be the proprietor of a business of his own, he went to San Francisco, having found an old friend in Los Angeles who was able and willing to lend him $800, and with this capital he purchased a small printing office and later returned to Los Angeles and established himself in the printing business with a partner, under the firm name of Kingsley & Barnes, an association which lasted for more than sixteen years. In 1902 there was founded the present business of Kingsley, Mason & Collins Company, stationers and printers, which has grown to goodly proportions, and maintained high standards and ideals that he set at the outset of his career and has maintained them through thirty-five years of business activity in Los Angeles.

While he has been a busy man in taking care of his personal interests, Mr. Kingsley has never been too busily engaged with his affairs to neglect the needs of his city or the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, and has steadfastly evidenced a civic pride that let him into numerous movements and enterprises which have promised and proven to be beneficial. In politics a republican, he has been active in party organization and has been a delegate to numerous conventions of the county, city and state, under the old time regime of ward caucus and conventions. For nine years he was Sergeant in Company C, National Guard of California, with three enlistments to his credit. His religious connections are with the Episcopal Church, which he joined in his young manhood, and the faith of which he has daily lived. Mr. Kingsley cannot be said to be much of a club man, for his home is his great-

C. S. Hoak.

est interest, and he is devoted to it as he is to nothing else. However, that he enjoys and appreciates the companionship of his fellows is found in the fact that he has been a Mason for many years. In February, 1918, his name appeared on the Roll of Honor of his Commandery, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, as a thirty-year member, he having belonged to that body since November 7, 1889, and was its commander in 1904. He was master of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., in 1891, and high priest of Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., in 1892, and in the latter year was also president of the Masonic Board of Relief. He is one of Los Angeles good and constructive citizens and possesses a record well worthy of emulation by the growing generations

E. K. Hoak, a Keystone, was born at Pittsburgh November 7, 1875. His father, a Methodist minister, is now retired and living at Elyria, Ohio. Mr. Hoak was with the Cleveland Trust Company for ten years prior to locating in Los Angeles in December, 1910. For three years he was Southwestern manager of the Sunset Magazine, and resigned that position to act as Pacific Coast manager for Doubleday, Page & Company, publishers of the World's Work, Country Life, and one of the largest book publishers in the country, which position he continues to hold at the present time.

As an aggressive business man and organizer, Mr. Hoak is a firm believer in advertising and claims that any proposition which has merit can be put over with the right kind of advertising. He traveled over a quarter million miles from British Columbia to Texas making a thorough investigation as to general conditions in this section before becoming permanently located in Los Angeles.

Several years ago Mr. Hoak purchased an interest, and at a later date the entire capital stock, of The Financial News Publishing Company, publishers of Financial-Insurance News and several Financial Directories and Year Books, all of which have flourished under his management.

In 1917 he was elected president, treasurer and general manager of the Mission Play, also acting as John S. McGroarty's general manager for his various books and writings. Mr. Hoak and Mr. McGroarty are now the principal owners of the Mission Play.

Mr. Hoak is prominently interested in a number of business and philanthropic organizations, all of which have been successful, and during the war he devoted practically his entire time to various war activities, the principal one being Pacific Coast manager of Red Cross Magazine. He was married November 10, 1898, to Frances B. Parker of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two sons and a daughter and live in South Pasadena. Mr. Hoak is a member of the Jonathan Club and Los Angeles Athletic Club. The summer home is at Forest Home, California, and also at Santa Catalina Island, California.

Harold C. Morton is a young Los Angeles lawyer and entered upon his professional career under auspicious circumstances favoring success seldom excelled. Mr. Morton is a native son and was born at Los Angeles May 17, 1895.

His parents are John and Lillian (Bowers) Morton, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of New York. His mother came to California many years ago, being a graduate of the San Jose Normal School, and was a teacher before her marriage in Los Angeles

in 1890. John Morton came to California about 1885 and is well known as deputy county assessor of Los Angeles county. There were two sons and two daughters in the family: Katharine S., the oldest, who died in 1911; Lindley C., of Philadelphia; Harold C. and Margaret L. All were born in California, the two older in San Bernardino county, and the two youngest in Los Angeles.

Harold C. Morton graduated from the Manual Arts High School at Los Angeles in 1913. He then spent three years as a student in the University of Southern California College of Law, taking his LL. B. degree in 1916. He paid his own expenses while in law school, working in the Los Angeles County Law Library. When he graduated he had the highest average of scholarship ever attained in the College of Law, his average for the three years being 97.2 per cent. He won the scholarship medal, and that was an occasion of many congratulations by his fellow law students and the younger attorneys of the Los Angeles bar. He was president of the student body and was a member of five organizations at the law school and two honorary fraternities, the Tau Kappa Alpha national honorary debating fraternity and the Sigma Iota Chi. For three years he was a member of the law debating teams.

Mr. Morton was admitted to the bar in June, 1916, and has since been in active practice except for the brief period of his army service. For a time he was alone, and since April 1, 1919, has been associated with the law firm of Fredericks & Hanna. For two months before the signing of the armistice he was in the Aviation School at Berkeley, California.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Masonic Order, is a member of the National Guard of California and lieutenant in the Fifteenth Separate Company, and in politics is a republican. He is also a member of Ramona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

December 23, 1916, he married Miss Dorothy F. Smith of Los Angeles, daughter of Frank C. and Mary S. (Stanwood) Smith. Her parents came to California from Texas and reside at Los Angeles. Her father is a native of Georgia, and her mother is of the old and prominent Kentucky family of Stanwood. Mrs. Morton was born in Ohio and was educated in Texas and Los Angeles, being a graduate of the Manual Arts High School in the class of 1915. They have one daughter, Mary Lillian, born in California.

John S. Myers has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1890, and since 1910 by repeated elections has served in the important office of city auditor.

He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, "On the Banks of the Wabash," December 20, 1859, a son of Calvin and Elizabeth (Marshall) Myers. His mother was a descendant of John Marshall of Virginia. Mr. Myers had his first conscious recollection of his father when the latter returned as a veteran soldier of the Union army. His parents finally moved to Kansas and are buried in a cemetery at Mulvane, in that state.

Mr. Myers acquired his education in the Indiana common schools, the Indiana Normal College and Business Institute at Ladoga, where he completed the business and teachers' courses in 1881. He taught school in Fountain county, Indiana, clerked in his father's general merchandise store, and in 1884 moved out to the last frontier of Kan-

Edward T. Sherer

sas, in the southwest quarter of that state, fifty miles from Dodge City and the nearest railroad. He was instrumental in organizing Clark county and its county seat, Ashland, served as the first county clerk, engaged in the real estate and newspaper business, and helped put out the first paper in the county. He was also vice-president of the Clark County Bank, and served by appointment without salary as city treasurer and treasurer of the School Board.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1890, Mr. Myers was for several years connected with the title and abstract concerns, chiefly the Title Insurance & Trust Company, until 1896. Then for a time he was clerk of the Superior Court while it was presided over by Judge Waldo M. York, and served as deputy county treasurer until 1906. Then for a period he was again engaged in commercial and banking lines, and is still a director of the Industrial Loan and Investment Company. When partisan politics were eliminated from city elections by changes in the charter, Mr. Myers became nonpartisan candidate for city auditor and was elected and took office January 1, 1910. At every succeeding election since then he has been chosen as his own successor and is now in his tenth consecutive year. He is a republican in national affairs, but nonpartisan in city elections.

Mr. Myers has long been prominent in the Knights of Pythias, serving as keeper of records and seals for fifteen years, for many years has held the office of secretary of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and has been a state and national delegate to conventions of these fraternities. He is also a member of the Maccabees, is a member of the Union League and City Clubs, is treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the City Club, vice-president of the National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and has served on the official board more than a dozen years.

December 10, 1884, at North Salem, Indiana, Mr. Myers married Miss Lou M. Cook, daughter of Henderson Cook. She was a teacher before her marriage and for several years has been active in women's and civic clubs. Several of her uncles and two of her brothers are physicians. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have two children, Lindley C. Myers of San Francisco, and Edith M., wife of T. E. Loynahan of Los Angeles.

EDWARD TURNER SHERER. From the standpoint of ability, education, training and successful experience, Edward T. Sherer stands in the front ranks of the representative members of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

He was born in Santa Barbara, California, February 16, 1878, and physically as well as mentally is a wholesome, typical native son of the Golden West. His parents, Rudolph and Elizabeth (Snyder) Sherer, were united in marriage in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and became the parents of thirteen children.

Rudolph Sherer was a brother of Jacob Sherer, whose name was so honored and loved by all of Switzerland, having been elected and served two different terms as president of the Swiss Republic. Rudolph Sherer was a man of large importance, both socially and commercially. He was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1840, and was fortunate in the advantages of higher education, claiming as his alma maters several schools of importance, including the University of Berlin. He fluently mastered

several languages. After completing his education he participated in his father's interests, the latter being in the stock business, and under contract sold to various governments.

Redolph Sherer came to the United States in 1860, and in the early days of the rebellion enlisted for military service with a Michigan division of the Federal army. In 1865 he received his honorable discharge. Coming to California, he reached San Francisco in 1868. Following this he was connected with the Senator Bard interests, this necessitating a change of residence to Santa Barbara. Later he invested in two hundred acres of ranch land near Compton, which he cultivated in connection with commercial interests in the latter city until the close of his life in 1898. He was an active republican and secretary of the United Workmen, a man whose life record was unimpeachable.

Edward T. Sherer attended the public schools of Compton and in 1896 was class president of the senior class of the Los Angeles High School. After taking the course of law at Stanford University he located first in Seattle, Washington, to practice his profession, later engaging in general practice in Los Angeles actively and successfully up to the present time.

Too much can not be said in praise of this splendid man, but his exceptional reputation for integrity and professional honesty must not be omitted, as well as his keen insight into the intricacies of his profession. With his wife he is a consistent member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church. He was married November 6, 1902, to Mary Brown Roberts, of old Virginia stock, a niece of John Gaw Knox of Visalia, who came to California sixty years ago, and is called the father of Tulare county.

Mr. Sherer is a director of the Citizens Savings Bank of Compton, a Scottish and York Rite Mason, Shriner and a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and the Los Angeles Country Club, a golfer of local reputation and a winner of many trophies.

Mrs. Aletha Maxey Gilbert, whose position as "City Mother" of Los Angeles makes both her personality and work of extreme interest, is a native daughter of California and her parents were real pioneers.

She was born at El Monte. Her father was Warren Woodson Maxey, and her mother Lucy Utheria Thompson. The father raised fine stock and was the pioneer to open up Lytle Creek, where he took a government claim and developed a ranch which afterward sold for a large sum. He began there with a log hut, and the bears frequently came about the hut. It is the section called Glen Ranch now, near San Bernardino. He came out to California in 1851.

Mrs. Gilbert's mother was nine years old when she first came to El Monte. She came to California from Iowa by ox team. The party was snowed in in the mountains, went without food except for crow meat and what game could be secured, and for another period they were without water. Danger and hardship also came to them from the Indians. They stopped at Tucson, where a band of Indians surrounded them and were going to take away their food and blankets. Lucy Thompson, just as the redmen were drawing their bows and arrows, jumped up and took a piece of fire to light the pipes of the Indians, who praised her for her bravery, and that act warded off death from the party. When Lucy Thompson was sixteen years old she eloped with Mr. Maxey. She became the mother of seven children. When Mr. Maxey died she took up a squatter's claim at Azusa and reared her

family alone. When her children were old enough to be self-supporting she married Thomas Gray. When she married him, Mr. Gray owned three hundred twenty acres in a fine portion of Los Angeles, on the site of the present location of Harvard School. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

Mrs. Gilbert attended school at Azusa and Los Angeles. In 1886 she became the wife of T. M. Gilbert, who was a stationary engineer and ran the first electric railway in Los Angeles.

Her life in the country developed in her tastes for all out of door sports, swimming, diving, horsemanship and other athletics. When a young girl she frequently would board the horse cars and the drivers would allow her to drive back and forth. Her brothers kept a wood and feed yard at Second and Spring streets, selling grain, wood and coal and taking care of the teams that came to town. Mrs. Gilbert has a daughter, Mrs. G. E. Stainninger of Berkeley. She also has two grandchildren.

As "City Mother" Mrs. Gilbert is a part of the police system of Los Angeles. She is the first woman to hold this office in the city, and has been engaged in police work for twenty-eight years. Her mother was the first police matron of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Gilbert had her primary experience as assistant to her mother. Her mother was in that work for sixteen years before her death, and Mrs. Gilbert was appointed head matron of the jail as her successor, a position she held for ten years. She also did all the work in assisting at the Receiving Hospital, assisted in surgery, and for ten years there were only two women to share in all this responsibility. For four years after that she was on outside work with the Juvenile Protective Association. In 1914 she was appointed City Mother and was given an advisory board of ten women of the clubs and prominent citizens.

In her office are concentrated the care of children who have no parents, or whose parents do not perform their duty; adjustment of many "domestic relations" cases, and by the elimination of court procedure frequently saves the city and county many hundreds of dollars. Mrs. Gilbert has raised eight thousand dollars by entertainments and from other sources for an emergency fund, and many hundreds of dollars have been given to finance new societies for public welfare, including contributions to Dr. Maude Wilde for the Baby Home. Her organization still has a cash Liberty Bond of a thousand dollars and a balance of two thousand dollars on hand. They established a day nursery, providing two nurses, and care for forty-five babies daily without charge for working mothers. Mrs. Gilbert also raised the money to send the Police Band on California Day to San Francisco. She is a member of the Woman's City Club and of the Million Club.

Through her efforts the city ordinance has provided for a general clean-up of sore spots, like penant stands, where men would shake dice with women, has prohibited girls from shooting galleries and all such places of amusement, and prosecutes men who laid girls liable in those places. A similar ordinance has prohibited the newspapers from advertising girls who had made mistakes, and she also secured an ordinance insisting on lights being placed on tonneaus of all jitney busses to insure protection to young girls.

William A. Spill. Since 1911 Mr. Spill has been a resident and an active member of the Pasadena bar. He earned prominence as a lawyer, newspaper man and public official in Ohio, his native state. For a number of years he was editor of various Ohio newspaper, and has

been a more or less regular contributor to journalism. He practiced law at Warren, Ohio, until 1905, when he removed to Cleveland and served as judge of the Municipal Court of Cleveland during 1908-09.

He was born at Mineral Ridge, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 21, 1876. Mineral Ridge is a little community not far distant from Niles, and along the same thoroughfare four miles from the house where Mr. Spill was born stood the birthplace of William McKinley in Niles. Judge Spill is a son of George and Martha Jane (Williams) Spill. His parents were both natives of Wales, and the maternal grandfather, Rev. Ambrose Williams, was a Welsh Baptist minister. Judge Spill was named for his two grandfathers. His paternal grandfather, William Spill, was born at Thornbury, England, about seven miles from Bristol, where his father, William Sr., was a master shoemaker, a freeholder and a man of exceptional education. Grandfather Spill spent his life as a farmer and coal miner and came to the United States about 1853, when Franklin Pierce was president. George Spill worked with his father as a coal miner, and in Eastern Ohio they were associated in the ownership and operation of coal mines. In 1868 they opened a general store at Mineral Ridge, Ohio. This was continued until 1880 under the name William Spill & Son. In the meantime the wife of George Spill had died, and his own health being poor, he retired from business and his death occurred in March, 1883, when about forty years of age. His wife had died in January, 1879, aged about twenty-three. The old Spill store occupied a portion of a log cabin. It was a very popular general mercantile establishment. The partners usually laid in a supply of a hundred chests of tea at a time and also great quantities of cheese and cider and other favorite commodities. William A. Spill is one of two children. His sister, Martha J. McCorkle, died in Ohio in 1915.

Mr. Spill was reared by his grandfather. Grandfather William Spill eventually married the maternal grandmother of Judge Spill. The latter was educated in the public schools at Warren, Ohio, graduating from high school with the class of 1894. During his junior year in high school he was assigned the duty of teaching geometry to the sophomore class. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1896. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in that year, and to the Ohio bar in 1897. During the next seven years he practiced at Warren, and was admitted to the Federal courts in 1899. He then moved to Cleveland, and had a successful general law practice there for five years. This practice was interrupted when the late Mayor Tom Johnson appointed him judge of the City Court of Cleveland. On account of failing health, Judge Spill left Cleveland, spent the summer of 1911 in the Canadian Northwest, and after returning to Cleveland for a brief time came out to Southern California and located at Pasadena in October. He was associated with the late Judge Charles J. Willett until the end of 1913, but has since been alone in practice.

Just before the signing of the armistice Mr. Spill was slated for appointment as judge advocate with the rank of major, to be assigned to a new division being formed at Camp Sherman. In politics he is an independent. He is commissioner for the states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. He has long been prominent in Masonry, though he has not transferred his Masonic affiliations from Ohio to California. In 1905-06 he was grand master of the Grand Council of Ohio, the largest Grand Council in the world. He is a member of all branches of the order, including the Eastern Star

E. V. Chavez

and Shrine, and has been a thirty-second degree Mason since 1899. He is a life member of the Scottish Rite and Shrine and was master of his lodge at Warren, Ohio, when it celebrated its centennial. For twenty-two years he has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of Mahoning Lodge No. 29 at Warren, a lodge more than three-quarters of a century old. He is a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 672 of the Elks, and Lodge No. 38 of the Knights of Pythias in Pasadena, also Pasadena Aerie No. 517 of the Eagles, and he and all his family are members of All Saints Episcopal Church at Pasadena.

While at the University of Michigan Judge Spill was editor of the University of Michigan Daily, and at one time was editor of the Warren Daily Chronicle and the Warren Daily Tribune in his home town in Ohio. Some of his writings have been published in the Ladies' Home Companion and the Motor, and he has written other articles on government regulation of railroad rates.

October 1, 1901, he married Miss Minnie A. Biggers at Warren, Ohio, where she was born and reared. She finished her education in Dana's Musical Institute and the New York State Normal College at Albany. Mrs. Spill is a member of the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena, is chairman of its Club House Committee, and well known in social circles. The family resides at 1091 North Los Robles avenue. Their one daughter, Geraldine B., born in Warren, Ohio, is now a senior in the Pasadena High School.

ESTANISLAO V. CHAVEZ, a prominent Los Angeles lawyer, has spent all his life in the Southwest, and before coming to California was prominent in the law, public affairs and the democratic party in New Mexico. He is descended from a very prominent family of New Mexico, and those especially prominent were: Francisco Javier Chavez, governor of the province of New Mexico in the years 1822-23, and the first governor under the Mexican government; Antonio Jose Chavez, who was governor in 1828-31; Mariano Chavez, who was acting governor in 1835, and Jose Chavez, who was acting governor in 1845.

Estanislao V. Chavez was born in Socorro county, New Mexico, June 15, 1862, a son of Jesus Maria and Luz Torres Chavez. He attended public schools, St. Michael's College, conducted by the Christian Brothers in Santa Fe, and at the age of twenty-one became chief deputy under his father, who was county clerk, clerk of the Probate Court, county commissioner and ex-officio county assessor. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Chavez was elected county clerk to succeed his father. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, serving two years. He was also territorial delegate from New Mexico to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago when Cleveland was nominated. Mr. Chavez read law in the office of Judge Ira E. Leonard at Socorro, and in 1902 was admitted to the bar. He practiced one year at Socorro and then at Albuquerque, where he was attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad until 1907. In that year he came to Los Angeles, and is still one of the attorneys of the Santa Fe System. In 1912 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chavez again represented New Mexico as territorial delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904. He is a member of the City Club, Knights of Columbus and a Catholic. At Socorro, New Mexico, in October, 1883, he married Fanny V. Martin.

Mrs. Chavez passed away in January, 1897. They had three interesting and talented children: Stanislao R., who was recently discharged from the army; Cosette's special talents are as a scenic painter; Felipe C. is now serving as official clerk of the Judge Advocate's Court of the United States Forces at Vladivostok, Russia. Mr. Chavez was again married, in September, 1897, to Miss Ellen M. Olsen of Wisconsin. The one daughter of this union is Henrietta Couchita, who is a student of vocal music under the widely known Professor DeLara.

GEORGE C. PECKHAM, realty and investments, with offices in the Hibernian Building, has been a factor in the business life of Los Angeles for the past fifteen years. He came here from North Dakota, where he laid the basis of a successful business as a merchant and became prominent in real estate operations in and around Fargo.

Mr. Peckham is of New England ancestry and his early associations were with Old Lyme, Connecticut, where he was born February 9, 1871, a son of George Henry and Fannie M. (West) Peckham. Though he spent his early life on a farm, he early came in touch with commercial life and college ideals. He was graduated from Buckley College at New London with the A. B. degree. While in college he worked as an apprentice in a general store. Going West to Fargo, North Dakota, he engaged in general merchandising and the machinery business and prosecuted his affairs on a broad scale. He also invested in land and was a leader in the real estate development of Fargo.

Since coming to Los Angeles in 1903, Mr. Peckham has devoted his time to manufacturing, investments and real estate. A specialty of his real estate business has been making subdivisions. He is president of the George C. Peckham Company and of the National Car Seal Company.

Mr. Peckham is also well known in social circles, being a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Los Angeles Elks, the Woodmen of the World, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines. He married Elizabeth Young in 1892, and by that marriage has two sons.

IRA FRANCIS THOMPSON, a graduate of the University of California School of Law, has achieved success in the legal profession and has been in active practice at Los Angeles for the past ten years. He is the second member of the well-known firm of Manning, Thompson & Hoover, in the Merchants Trust Building.

Mr. Thompson was born in Shaw Valley, Wisconsin, June 20, 1885, a son of Josiah and Elisabeth (Alderman) Thompson. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a manufacturer of woodenware at Shaw Valley, Wisconsin, where he located about 1880. The Thompson family came from Scotland in 1675, lived in New Jersey for a number of years, and went to Pennsylvania in 1704. At one time members of this family owned the site of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and many of the descendants are still in that locality. Josiah Thompson's older brother was on one of Commodore Perry's battleships in the battle of Lake Erie. Josiah Thompson died at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife at forty-eight. Ira Francis was only six months old when his father died, and eighteen months old at the death of his mother.

He acquired his early education in the country schools of Crawford and Grant counties, Wisconsin, and in early boyhood came to California and continued his education in Eureka, graduating from the high school there in 1904. He spent four years in the University of California at

Berkeley, and took the six years' law course in that time, graduating B. L. in 1909. He was admitted to the California bar July 2d of that year, and did his first work in the profession at Oakland, but since March 1, 1910, has been a resident of Los Angeles. He became associated with John F. Manning under the name Manning & Thompson, and since July, 1912, Mr. H. D. Hoover has been a partner. The firm of Manning, Thompson & Hoover handles an immense general practice, devoted exclusively to the civil side of the law, without participation in criminal cases. The junior partner, H. D. Hoover, and Mr. Thompson were classmates and special friends in the university and graduated the same year. Mr. Hoover has made a splendid record in the National Army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant at Camp Lewis, was transferred to the Judge Advocate's Department, and has been in France since May, 1918. He went overseas with the rank of captain, and two weeks after reaching France was made a judge advocate and now holds the rank of major in the Ninety-first Division. He participated in three offensives during the summer and early fall of 1918.

Mr. Thompson is a republican in politics and was quite active in the party while living at Oakland. He is affiliated with Elysian Lodge No. 418, F. & A. M., at Los Angeles, is a member of the Union League Club, Los Angeles County Bar Association and California State Bar Association, and a member of the Delta Chi fraternity.

June 1, 1910, at Los Angeles, he married Miss C. Hilda Manning, daughter of John F. Manning, senior partner of Manning, Thompson & Hoover. Mrs. Thompson was born in San Diego, was educated in the Los Angeles High School and the University of California, and was member of the Alpha Omicron Pi sorority at the university. She is a member of the California Women's Federation, active in the Parents-Teachers Association and belongs to the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one daughter, Cora Elisabeth, and a son, John Francis, both born in Los Angeles.

G. Edwin Williams, portrait photographer, has been following his profession at Los Angeles for the past ten years, coming here from New York, and has contributed an important reputation to the creative artistic activities of Southern California.

He was born in New York City and educated there, and on leaving school tried various commercial pursuits, but his artistic temperament led him into taking up photography, and his success in this line shows he made no mistake. Then for a number of years he was employed with leading photographers over the country, and while in that work he originated the practice of "Home Photography," getting away from the stiff and formal work which so long characterized the ordinary photographic studio and making portraits in the natural home environment. It is his work along that line that is the basis of Mr. Williams' enduring fame as an artist. He came to Los Angeles in 1910, and introduced home photography to the Pacific Coast. He has made photographs of America's leading people at the various winter hotels, and his clientage grew until in 1913 he was compelled to open a studio at 1832 West Seventh street. His reputation is national if not international. He is often called East to make portraits of prominent people in their homes, and his collection of originals comprises hundreds of notables known in this country and abroad.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Rotary Club, and is affiliated with Wilshire Lodge of Masons, the Los Angeles Consistory and the Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

JESSE YARNELL came to Los Angeles in 1866. He was one of the earliest newspaper editors and publishers in California. He helped found at least two of the newspapers which now stand out as among the greatest institutions of the "fourth estate" on the Pacific Coast. He was a man of varied capabilities and varied services. He was an important personage in Los Angeles when it was just beginning its modern development. His influence was not dwarfed as the city grew and expanded, and even in later years he was counted upon as one of the men whose support was essential to many forward movements, and whose influence was indispensable in the better life of the community.

Jesse Yarnell died at his home, at 134 South Bonnie Brae street, January 19, 1906, being then sixty-nine years of age. He was born June 20, 1837, at Gratiot, in Licking county, near the Muskingum county line, in the state of Ohio. As a boy he learned the printer's trade at Zanesville, Ohio. He worked there in the newspaper business about three years, and in 1862 came to California, settling at Placerville, the old mining center originally called Hangtown. He bought a controlling interest in the Placerville Daily News, the first paper of Placerville, and was identified with its management until 1866.

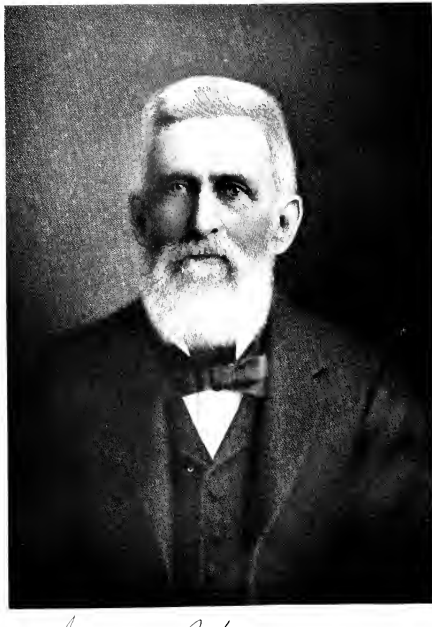
On coming to Los Angeles in the latter year Mr. Yarnell started the weekly Republican. A year later he sold the material of this plant, and eventually it was used for the publication of the Evening Express, a newspaper launched by Mr. Yarnell and his brother George, together with Mr. George Tiffany, John Painter and Miguel Varilla.

Later Mr. Yarnell, associated with T. J. Caystile and W. W. Brown, started the Weekly Mirror. Subsequently Nathan Cole came to Los Angeles and established the Daily Times, which he sold to the Mirror Company. The Mirror was finally purchased by Col. H. G. Otis and associates and incorporated in the Times-Mirror Company. That brings the institution within the record of the history of the present Los Angeles Times, one of the greatest daily papers in the country. Under the direction of Mr. Yarnell, the Weekly Mirror had an influential and prosperous career and was well fitted to be one of the corner stones of the Los Angeles Daily Times of the present.

The late Mr. Yarnell was a lifelong advocate and stanch supporter of prohibition. Throughout his newspaper career he never neglected an opportunity to make his journals express his views on that subject. After selling the Mirror he associated himself with Commodore Rufus R. Haines and Julius Martin in establishing the Western Wave, which was conducted as an out-and-out prohibition paper. After a year they sold the Wave, and it was finally merged into what was the California Voice, the representative prohibition paper on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Yarnell was also identified with the organization of the old firm of Kingsley & Barnes, later Kingsley, Barnes & Nenner Company, and was one of the incorporators and the first president of the first cable street railroad into Los Angeles, the old Second street line, which started at Second street on Spring and terminated on Belmont avenue. This old cable line played an important part in the development of the hill section of Los Angeles.

His part in these varied enterprises indicates the characteristic most prominently associated with Mr. Yarnell in the minds of his associates, his broad-minded judgment and public spirit. By a degree of justice his name belongs among the builders of modern Los Angeles. He assisted in laying out several additions to subdivisions in and around Los Angeles. He was one of the incorporators of the old Indiana colony, the



Jesse Yarnell

foundation of the beautiful city of Pasadena. He also helped re-establish the Troy Laundry Company of Los Angeles, which became one of the best institutions of its kind in the southern part of the state. He was secretary of the company for eight years. He was also president of the Portland Land & Water Company and of the Richfield Land & Water Company, and in later years became interested in the oil development in his section of the state.

As a worker of the prohibition party he was several times nominated for office on that ticket and was three times elected to represent California on the National Party Committee and also on the State Committee, and chairman of the county organization. He was a member of the Los Angeles Pioneers' Association and held one of the highest offices in the state organization of the Good Templars. For over twenty-five years he was an active member of Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T.

The late Mr. Yarnell was heir to a splendid inheritance of character from his ancestors. His mother was a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, a near relative of ex-President Zachary Taylor and Bayard Taylor.

At Placerville, January 18, 1865, Mr. Yarnell married Miss Susan Caystil·, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Lea) Caystile. She came to California with her parents around the Isthmus of Panama in 1855, when only nine years of age. After they came to Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell lived on a five-acre tract at the present site of Figueroa and Pico streets, and for many years their home was the present family residence at First and Bonnie Brae streets. The three daughters of the family still occupy that family residence. The old church at Placerville where Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell were married is still standing. Mrs. Yarnell, who died in October, 1919, was not only a Los Angeles pioneer, but distinguished for many rare qualities of beauty and generosity. She moved in the best social circles, but much of her time was given to charity and she befriended and worked for children in particular. Her father was born on the Isle of Man, and her mother in Liverpool, England. Thomas Caystile was one of the early settlers at Placerville. The original family stock of the Caystiles goes back to ancient Spain. The Yarnells were of English descent, and one of the name was a surveyor with George Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell had five children, the youngest, Ramona, dying at the age of eighteen. The only son is Ellis T. Yarnell. The three daughters are Esther, Katherine and Mrs. Jesse Y. Kimball. They are all native Californians, Mrs. Kimball being a native of Placerville, while the others were born at Los Angeles.

CHARLES E. TOBERMAN is president and active head of the C. E. Toberman Company, Real Estate. A young man, he has had a long and varied and successful business experience, is possessed of a tremendous fund of energy and business drive, and through his organization has directed many of the improvements which are keeping Hollywood abreast of modern progress.

Mr. Toberman was born at Seymour, in Baylor county, Texas, February 21, 1880, a son of Philip and Lucy Ann (Blackburn) Toberman. He attended grammar and high school until he was fourteen years old. He spent three years in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and for one year was a student in the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas. Mr. Toberman entered business through the avenue of stenography. For a short time he was employed as a

stenographer by the Sanger Bros. dry goods house of Dallas, was public stenographer at Wichita Falls, Texas, two years, moved to Los Angeles in 1902 and was stenographer with the Santa Fe Railroad Company in the Freight Department seven months; was bookkeeper for six months with the Bond Baking Company, wholesale bakers and candy makers; returned to Wichita Falls and established a hardware store, but after a year sold out and came again to Los Angeles, where he was bookkeeper in the storage plant of the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company. He was then persuaded to return to the Bond Baking Company as secretary, and after resigning that position was cashier for Edward D. Silent, Real Estate, until 1907. He was then city treasurer of the city of Hollywood until Hollywood was annexed to the city of Los Angeles. Since 1907 he has been in the real estate business in Hollywood, and in 1912 incorporated the C. E. Toberman Company, of which he is president.

During the past ten years Mr. Toberman has handled more than seventy per cent of the subdivision real estate work in Hollywood. In 1913 his organization erected a handsome four-story and basement office building at the corner of Hollywood boulevard and Highland avenue, and in the rear put up a four-story fireproof building facing Highland avenue, used by the Hollywood Fireproof Storage Company, of which he is secretary and director. He owns a number of business blocks along Hollywood boulevard and is president of the Hollywood Studios, Inc., recently established at Hollywood.

Mr. Toberman is a past master of Hollywood Lodge No. 355, A. F. & A. M., he is a member of Hollywood Chapter No. 120, R. A. M., Golden West Commandery No. 43, K. T., is a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Episcopal Church, and in politics is independent.

At Wichita Falls, Texas, April 25, 1902, he married Josephine W. Bullock. They have three children, all in public school, Jeannette, the oldest, being a high school girl, and the younger two are Homer and Catherine.

Clifford A. Rohe is a Los Angeles lawyer. He studied law and had his first experience in the profession in Chicago, and since coming to Los Angeles in 1912 has been a member of several partnerships of the highest standing and with a prominent record in the civil courts.

Mr. Rohe was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1888, a son of Anthony J. and Anna (Cooper) Rohe. He attended the Cathedral Parochial School and the public schools of Cincinnati, and while a clerk in the law offices of William F., Arthur B. and Fyffe Chambers carried on a night course in a city high school. While in Chicago Mr. Rohe was a student in Loyola University, where he graduated from the Law Department with the degree LL. B. in 1910. From college he entered the law office of Cummins, Stearns & Milkewitch, and was with that Chicago firm until 1912.

On coming to Los Angeles he was admitted to the California bar and then formed a partnership with Alfred Barstow under the name Barstow & Rohe in July, 1912. Soon afterward Wesley Beach entered the firm, which became Barstow, Beach & Rohe, and so continued until the death of Mr. Beach, April 30, 1916. Mr. Beach was succeeded by Frank A. Jeffers in the firm, the title being Barstow, Rohe & Jeffers. In September, 1918, Mr. Barstow withdrew and Joseph F. Devin became associated as Rohe, Jeffers and Devin. This firm handles a large general practice, but does no criminal work. Mr. Rohe is a member of

Harry G. Johnson

the Los Angeles County Bar Association, California State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and was president of the Lincoln Law Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity, Los Angeles Athletic Club, City Club, Brentwood Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, One Hundred Per Cent Club, is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus and a member of the Dantian Society. While at Loyola he was captain of a baseball team and also played semi-professional baseball in Chicago. He has continued his athletic record in Los Angeles and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He has won several cups for swimming and handball. Mr. Rohe is a republican in political affiliation and a member of the Catholic Church.

At Chicago, November 24, 1910, he married Loretta M. Kelly. Their four children are Virginia Bernice, Robert Anthony, Barbara Marie and Carolyn Loretta. Virginia and Robert are students in the public schools.

Harry George Johansing is a member of Cass & Johansing, insurance brokers. A firm established only a few years ago, it has attracted the attention of insurance men by the rapidity and volume of its increasing business. As brokers' liability insurance, this firm stands in the very front rank in California.

Mr. Johansing has been in the insurance business ever since he left school. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1883, a son of William and Anna (Lighter) Johansing. His parents were born in Europe. The father was a contractor and a resident of Cincinnati for twenty-five years, dying in that city in 1908. Since 1914 the widowed mother has lived at Los Angeles. She was the mother of seven sons.

Mr. Johansing attended the parochial schools at Cincinnati, and after a course in Bartlett's Business College went to work for the Board of Fire Underwriters at Cincinnati, remaining in that service for a year and a half and acquiring much knowledge that has been utilized by him in later years. He was then connected with an insurance agency for about four years, following which he was chief local clerk for the Royal Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He entered business for himself under the firm name of Earls & Johansing at Cincinnati, handling general insurance. Five years later the partnership was terminated and Mr. Johansing took a year's leave of absence, coming to Los Angeles in 1913. He has since made Los Angeles his permanent home, and for a time was connected with C. B. Sloan & Company, insurance brokers.

He then formed his present partnership with Louis Cass under the firm name of Cass & Johansing, general insurance brokers. No other firm in California, considering its years, has been so successful in the writing of insurance. The firm are general agents for the Standard Accident of Detroit, Michigan, and are the insurance brokers for the Automobile Club of Southern California and enjoying a very exclusive clientele.

Mr. Johansing is a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California, is affiliated with Long Beach Council of the Knights of Columbus, being a grand knight for a second term, and is a member of the Insurance Brokers' Exchange. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1908, in St. Mary's Church of Hyde Park, a suburb of that city, Mr. Johansing married Miss Millie F. Farfsing. She was born and educated in Cincinnati. They have six

children, three sons and three daughters: Margaret, Eleanor, Harry, Walter, Mary Clare and Paul, the first three born in Cincinnati, and the last being native Californians.

Mr. Johansing and family reside at Los Cerritos, and he is clerk of the Board of Education of that suburb, and he and his wife both active as officers in the Parents-Teachers Association, Mrs. Johansing being the judge of the Board of Election and he being chairman of the Membership Committee.

EDWARD SCHMIDT. There is a necessarily limited though influential and wealthy clientage in Los Angeles who have long known and appreciated the services of Edward Schmidt as probably the highest class tailor on the Pacific Coast. He is known in the Los Angeles business district as a thorough merchant, gentleman and public spirited citizen, and some people also know him and his family for its interesting historical associations with the old as well as the modern Los Angeles.

Mr. Schmidt, who is a member of Los Angeles county, having been born at Wilmington September 21, 1874, is a son of the late Edward Schmidt. Edward Sr. was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, February 3, 1843, grew up and was educated in his native city and was a sailor for eighteen years. He came around the Horn as captain of a sailing vessel and reached San Francisco in 1861, and a few years later, in 1867, permanently settled in Los Angeles, where, with his brother Fred, he took up a hundred sixty acres of government land. The site of this government claim can be identified by the modern boundaries of Vermont avenue and Wilshire boulevard. As is well known, it is now in the most exclusive residential section of Los Angeles. In 1876 Edward Schmidt sold eighty acres for five thousand dollars, and he and his brother divided the rest. He gradually sold off his share, with the exception of thirty lots at the corner of Catalina avenue and Wilshire boulevard. This, a portion of the original government claim, is still owned by his widow. Edward Schmidt Sr. retired from business in 1904 and died in 1913. He married in Copenhagen, Denmark, Pauline Lund. Of their seven children, six are living.

Edward Schmidt Jr. acquired his education in the district schools of Los Angeles county, and attended the Baptist College in Los Angeles to the age of sixteen. He then began an apprenticeship at the tailors' trade, and since 1903 has been in business for himself and has built up an establishment known all over Southern California and to many who make Los Angeles their winter home. His business employs forty people and is devoted to the highest class of men's and women's tailoring.

Mr. Schmidt is also well known in social circles, being a member of Southern California Lodge F. & A. M., Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and in politics is a republican. He married, at Los Angeles, Ruby Noyes, daughter of E. W. Noyes, who came to San Francisco in 1849. They have four children, Leland, Edward Jr., Helen and Robert. Leland is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School and is now serving as a lieutenant with the American forces in the Salvage Department in France. The son Edward attends grammar school, and Helen is a student in the Westlake School for Girls.

CHARLES R. BELL. Throughout his business experience, ever since leaving high school, Charles R. Bell has been working in an atmosphere of finance and banking, and during ten years of residence at Los Angeles has become well known in local banking circles and is now one of the executive officers of the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank.

Elias D. Wagner

He was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, July 22, 1836, a son of John and Anna Belle (Kimberly) Bell. His father was born in England in 1840, was reared and educated there, and in Canada became a civil engineer. He was one of the engineers of the Grand Trunk Railroad and later with the Canada Land Company, surveying their forests and roads. He died in 1901. In 1872 he married, in Ontario, Miss Belle Kimberly. They were the parents of six children: Matilda, deceased; Josephine, wife of J. F. Burley of Pasadena; John, an instructor of trainmen of the Pacific Electric Railway of Los Angeles; James, a trainmaster of the Pacific Electric Railway; Margaret, Mrs. C. W. Stevenson of Los Angeles, and Charles R.

Charles R. Bell was educated in Ontario, and after graduating from high school in 1903, at the age of seventeen, went to work for the Sovereign Bank of Canada. This is one of the largest banks of the Dominion. Beginning as bookkeeper, he worked steadily along until he was promoted to teller, and resigned that office when he came to Los Angeles in 1908. Here he became connected with the All Night and Day Bank, and in 1911 was elected its cashier. In 1913, when the All Night and Day Bank was reorganized and the name changed to the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Mr. Bell was made secretary and treasurer of the larger institution, a position he has since held, and is one of the younger bank officials in this city.

Mr. Bell, who is unmarried, left his duties in July, 1918, to join the Heavy Artillery Officers' Training Camp at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and went through the training preliminary to an officer's commission. Ten days before the commission would have been issued he received his honorable discharge on December 1, 1918.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Presbyterian Church and is a republican in politics.

CHARLES D. WAGNER, who came to Los Angeles in 1902, has developed an organization and service as a building contractor which is exemplified in its perfect results by scores of the finest homes, business blocks and apartments in and around Los Angeles.

Mr. Wagner was born in Woodward, Iowa, March 24, 1873, son of Philip and Eva (Stauber) Wagner. Up to the age of ten he attended public school at Woodward, and his parents then removed to Peabody, Kansas, where he continued attending school and working on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one, leaving the rural districts, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and was in the employ of the Wells Fargo & Company Express until 1902. In that year he came to Los Angeles, and has ever since engaged in the building contracting business.

The following are some of the more important building contracts handled by him and the approximate costs of each: Residences of D. A. Hamburger, $25,000; E. C. Hauser, $20,000; David E. Thompson, $20,000; J. J. Itan, $20,000; S. A. Hanlin, $20,000; C. B. McCoy, $30,000; Frank Baker, $40,000; Francis G. Keene, $30,000; David Beidler Flats, $40,000; Phelps Apartments, Sixth and St. Andrews streets, $60,000; also the Greer-Robins garage and many other business blocks and apartments too numerous to mention. Mr. Wagner has his own drafting department, and has an organization of about a hundred men. As the above list indicates, he has erected many of Los Angeles' beautiful homes, and he constructed twenty-eight of the fine residences in the exclusive Lafayette Square at 7 Pellessier Square.

Mr. Wagner is a republican in politics. At Los Angeles, January 10, 1910, he married Ethel Hawkins. They have one daughter, Lillian Claire, born in 1912.

FRED L. HUNT is a business man as well as a lawyer, and Southern California is indebted to his enterprise in developing some of the lands of this district into productive farms and fruit ranches. Mr. Hunt has had a varied career, and is said to have been the first volunteer soldier in the Spanish-American war.

He was born at Spencer, in Clay county, Iowa, December 26, 1875, son of Mark and Flora (Dodge) Hunt. His father laid out the townsite of Spencer. When Fred was four years old his parents moved to Elkhorn, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and there he attended district schools to the age of eleven. On leaving school at this early age he went to work on farms, and only in the intervals of self-sustaining work did he find opportunity to attend school. At the age of twenty-one he entered Beloit Academy, in Beloit, Wisconsin, and paid his way by outside work for two years.

Mr. Hunt served in the Spanish-American war as a member of Company E of the First Wisconsin Volunteers. He was with his regiment eight months, and on being honorably discharged went to Rockford, Illinois, and studied law in the office of Works & Hyer. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1901, and practiced law at Belvidere, Illinois, and soon became prominent in local and state politics. He served as corporation counsel of Belvidere and was also Senate Clerk in the Illinois Legislature. He attended many republican conventions and was a staunch ally and political friend of Frank O. Lowden, now governor of Illinois.

Mr. Hunt came to Los Angeles in 1906. For one year he was employed in the escrow department of the Title Insurance Company. He then spent a year in the law office of Denis & Lowenthal, following which he began an individual practice. After two years he became a member of the law partnership of Hatch, Lloyd & Hunt. After the death of David Hatch, in 1911, the firm continued as Lloyd, Hunt, Cheney & Geibel for a year and a half. Mr. Hunt then retired from his practice to devote three years to improving his ranch properties. In that time he succeeded in improving out of raw and unproductive land fifteen farms, planted and in condition for orchard production. These farms were all in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Since 1917 Mr. Hunt has resumed the private practice of law.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Roosevelt Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Union League Club, and is an associate member of the Ellis and Women's Lyric Clubs. In politics he is a republican, and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of St. Andrews Episcopal Church. At Rockford, Illinois, September 10, 1902, he married Bertha M. Hyer.

WILLEDD ANDREWS, who has practiced law since 1909, is one of the younger members of the Los Angeles bar, but has achieved many influential connections and is a man of the highest standing both professionally and socially.

He is a son of Carl Adams and Florence (Marsh) Andrews. His father, who has had a most successful business career, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1860, and finished his education in the University of Arkansas. For several years he lived in Little Rock, and while there

James G. Scarborough

became interested in the development and promotion of various coal mine properties and gas companies. His business affairs have required his residence in a number of cities and he is practically known from East to West. He is now president of the Andrews Coal Corporation of New Orleans, Louisiana. For a number of years he was a prominent polo player. At Little Rock, in 1882, he married Florence Marsh. They had five children: Willedd; Dean, in the United States Navy; Catherine Andrews Lassing, wife of Commander Walter Lassing, whose home is at Washington, D. C.; Claiborne, who lives at New Orleans and is secretary of the Andrews Coal Company, and is also interested in sugar plantations; and Martha, at home.

Willedd Andrews was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 17, 1883. He spent his youth in a number of different cities and his education was derived from a number of different schools. He began his schooling at Memphis, Tennessee, attended school at New Orleans to the age of ten, at which time his parents came to Los Angeles, and he was in school here two years. He then finished his high school work at New Orleans and took his preparatory course in the Academic Department of Central University at Richmond, Kentucky. After finishing his preparatory course in 1901 he was a student in the collegiate department of Central University for two years, and from there came to the University of Southern California, where he was in the Law School four years. He graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1908, and in 1909 received the degree LL. M. Since then Mr. Andrews has been in continuous and successful practice and has specialized in civil and corporation law. In 1909-10 he served as special deputy district attorney under Captain Fredericks.

Mr. Andrews is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Union League Club, the college fraternities Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Nu Epsilon, and in politics is a republican. October 27, 1912, at Los Angeles, he married Helen Stocker. They have two children: Virginia, born in 1913, and Lesley Brand, born in 1915.

James Gustave Scarborough has been a resident of Los Angeles nearly thirty-five years, is still in active practice of law, and has sustained and expressed a broad and generous usefulness in the community, though with few of the superficial marks of honor and dignity enjoyed by many lesser men.

He was born in Louisiana of Southern parentage, and when a boy his parents moved to Brenham, Texas, and later to Waco, in that state. He attended private schools, later Waco, now Baylor, University, and finished his education in Howard College, a military school at Marion, Alabama, presided over by Col. J. T. Murfee, at one time commandant of the Virginia Military Institute, the most famous military school of the South. Graduating at the age of twenty-one, he received the highest honors, being validictorian of his class and holding the highest military office awarded to students. He was graduated with the A. B. degree, and then returned to Waco, Texas, and read law in the office of the prominent law firm, Anderson & Flint. He was admitted to the bar in the District Court in September, 1884, and in the Supreme Court of Texas in February, 1885.

Mr. Scarborough arrived with his brother at Los Angeles on February 18, 1885, and until June, 1886, was in the offices of Bicknell & White. The junior member of that firm was Hon. Stephen M. White,

at one time United States senator from California. Mr. Scarborough opened his own office at Los Angeles in November, 1886, and practically from the beginning enjoyed a large civil law practice, representing some of the leading interests and real estate operators.

In February, 1890, he accepted the attorneyship of railroad and other interests promoted by Mr. James McFadden and his associates at Santa Ana, Orange county, moving to that city in March, 1890. While there he served one term as district attorney of the county and also accumulated a large clientage in private practice.

Mr. Scarborough removed his home and reopened his law office at Los Angeles in 1896, though at the same time retaining his office and clientage at Santa Ana. For the past twenty years at Los Angeles he has been associated with William M. Bowen under the firm name of Scarborough & Bowen, while at Santa Ana his associate is Horatio J. Forgy under the firm name of Scarborough & Forgy.

Newspaper notoriety seldom is bestowed upon the class of business which Mr. Scarborough seeks in the professional field. He avoids sensational cases, politics, political office and all publicity. His civic record is on a par with his professional one. It is frequently noted that some of the most useful sitizens are those whose names appear seldom in public print. He has been a part of and assisted in the growth and development of Los Angeles for over thirty-four years. He has represented large interests and many clients in important law suits, but those of greatest public interest were the actions through which the tract of land now known as Exposition Park was recovered from private claimants for public use through the efforts of his partner, William M. Bowen, whom he assisted.

For more than ten years Mr. Scarborough was lecturer on code pleading and practice in the Law School of the University of Southern California, reducing the study to a comprehensive and practical system by a series of lectures, a synopsis of which has been published in form which has proved useful to both student and practitioner. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of all the Masonic bodies, being on the Jurisprudence Committee of the Grand Commandery, is a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Bar Association and other organizations.

October 4, 1887, Mr. Scarborough married Miss Florence Pendleton, now deceased, daughter of Rev. William H. Pendleton, then pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches. Mr. Scarborough has one son bearing his own name, a graduate of the University of California, an officer in the United States Army during the late war, and now studying with his father preparatory for admission to the bar.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY. Hundreds of men and women in Southern California cherish the recollections of their early school days spent in the Sacred Heart School. The training afforded there under the good Dominican Sisters has been a foundation stone in the success and character of many of the former pupils. The school is now nearly thirty years old.

It was opened September 1, 1890, by Mother Seraphina and two companions as an adjunct to the Sacred Heart Church. The school is in the Lincoln Heights district, which twenty-five years ago was by no means so densely populated or so wealthy a community as it has since become. There were only fifty children in the school at the beginning. The first building was an unpretentious two-story structure, serving

Will C. Prather

both as a school and as a home for the Sisters. There was a steady growth and the need became insistent for a better building and larger grounds. In 1901 the entire block was purchased and a four-story building erected fronting Sichel street. The old building was moved and conjoined with the new one. The new building had what was regarded at the time a superlative equipment and facilities, including all the equipment for dormitories and living conditions, as well as schoolrooms. In 1907 a right wing was built, affording four class rooms, dining room and another dormitory. In that year the high school was first opened with eight pupils. Still another addition was made in 1913, and the left wing restored the symmetry of the building, and afforded special rooms and facilities for the high school, including an auditorium.

Today the Sacred Heart Academy, accredited by the University of California, is conducted as a day and boarding school for girls and is one of the most perfectly appointed institutions for elementary and high school education in Southern California.

WILL C. PRATHER, head of the Prather Investment Company, stocks, bonds, loans, real estate and insurance, in the Merchants National Bank Building, has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1905 and was formerly a merchant and business man in the East.

He was born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, August 5, 1868, a son of James Newton and Nannie (Bell) Prather. His great-grandfather Prather served as a major in Washington's army in 1776 and was identified with the cause of independence actively for four years. In 1780 he settled on Harrod's Creek, near Harrodsburg, in Mercer county, Kentucky, and achieved a place in the making of that illustrious commonwealth. Nannie Bell was a daughter of Dr. David Bell and granddaughter of George Robertson. George Robertson is one of the most conspicuous names in the early annals of American history. He was in Congress when Monroe was president and resigned to return to Kentucky and was speaker of the State Legislature and instrumental in securing Henry Clay's nomination for the presidency. George Robertson was a brilliant orator and jurist, served as chief justice of Kentucky, and his opinions were the first of any American lawyer to be quoted in England. Many of them were imbedded in the statutes of most of the Southern states. Kentucky honors him and his family connections with the county names of Robertson, Letcher, Owsley and Bell.

Will C. Prather was educated in the public schools of Harrodsburg, in Center College of Danville, Kentucky, and on leaving school became identified with the coffee business. That was his principal line for nineteen years, seven of which were spent with James Heekin & Company in Cincinnati, and later he was connected with Potter, Parlin & Company, W. L. Johnson Company and W. C. Prather Company of New York City.

On coming to Los Angeles in 1905 he established the wholesale house of Prather, Garvey & Company, but sold his interest to Clarence Garvey in 1906. Since then he has engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Prather is a member of the Masonic Order, a Presbyterian, and by his marriage in 1898 to Kathryn D. Smith has three sons and one daughter. The family reside at their country estate at Royalton Heights between the city limits of Los Angeles and Venice.

JUDGE DANA REID WELLER, who is one of the judges in the Los Angeles judicial system, has spent nearly all his life in this city and has

been a prominent lawyer for over twenty years. He is likewise well known in Masonic circles and was a captain in the army during the Philippine war.

Judge Weller was born at Oneoto, Superior county, Minnesota, March 24, 1874. His father, Levi Weller, who has been a resident of Southern California more than forty years, was born in Ohio, October 12, 1835, was liberally educated, finishing in Oberlin College, taught school at Wapello, Iowa, and in 1873 moved to Northern Minnesota and taught in Duluth. In 1875, on coming to Los Angeles, he continued teaching and also conducted a farm near Los Angeles. He has lived retired since 1917. He married at Wapello, Iowa, February 22, 1865, Cordelia Woods. They have three children: Mrs. Lulu Hunter of Los Angeles, William W. of Los Angeles, and Dana R.

Dana R. Weller received his education in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Normal, and in August, 1893, began the study of law with John T. Jones, paying his way by work as a stenographer. In April, 1895, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, and in 1899 admitted to practice in the Federal Court. After his admission to the bar he became associated with Mr. Jones as a partner, and their firm continued for many years, one of the most substantial law firms in Southern California. Judge Weller has also been active in business affairs.

He joined the National Guard in 1891 and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war became major of the Seventh California Infantry, United States Volunteers, serving from May to December in 1898. From September 16, 1899, to June 30, 1901, he was captain of the Forty-fourth United States Infantry, volunteers, in the Philippines. He is a member of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Judge Weller is a past master of Southern California Lodge No. 278, A. F. & A. M., has taken the degrees in both the Scottish and York branches, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of California in 1911. He is also a director of the Union League Club and was its president in 1909 and 1919, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

October 14, 1897, he married Jessica Rhodes of Los Angeles. They have one daughter, Catherine, a graduate of the University of Southern California High School, and now attending University of South Carolina.

L. R. Wharton. The work of L. R. Wharton as a lawyer which has brought him his high standing in the Los Angeles bar has been chiefly in connection with probate law. He has handled many important interests in that branch of practice and has been a member of the Los Angeles bar for over fifteen years. His name and services have also figured in local politics not as a politician, but as a friend and worker for good government, and he was one of the leading figures and campaigners in behalf of various war auxiliary movements during 1917-1918.

Mr. Wharton was born in Mercer County, Illinois, December 24, 1874, a son of Samuel and Arilla (Merryman) Wharton. His father, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1836, made a trip when a boy across the plains to the mining regions of Pike's Peak, Colorado. He looked for gold in that district, and on his return East became a farmer and stock raiser in Mercer County, Illinois, where he lived until his death in December, 1910. He and his wife had a family of six children, five of whom are still living: Willard A., a lumberman in Mercer

L. N. Valentine

County; Nellie M., who died in 1900; Leroy R.; Leota, of Rock Island, Illinois; Mrs. Louisa Witter, whose husband is the present city attorney of Rock Island, and Captain J. F. Wharton, who is an army surgeon, and in the spring of 1919 was still on duty at Bordeaux, France.

L. R. Wharton attended grammar and high schools in Illinois, graduating in 1892. For a year he sold farm implements. Being unable to look to his family for much assistance in securing a higher education, he practically worked him way through college, attending Knox College, at Galesburg, from which he graduated in 1898 with the Bachelor of Science degree. In the same city he studied law with J. Dougherty for two years. He took the bar examination before the Supreme Court at Chicago, and returned to Galesburg to practice. By appointment from Federal Judge Kohlsaat he served as referee of bankruptcy.

A well-known Los Angeles financier, O. T. Johnson, came to California from Galesburg. It was Mr. Wharton's good fortune to have represented Mr. Johnson in some legal matters, and on the advice of the older friend and client he came to Los Angeles in 1903, and his reputation as an able counselor has been steadily growing ever since.

Mr. Wharton was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the City Club. He is identified with the Municipal League, Union League Club, Knights of Pythias and Los Angeles Bar Association. He has been active in several promising movements for civic and political progress in Southern California. During the war he gave a large part of his time in behalf of several war activities and made over two hundred fifty speeches. His work was especially commended during the last Salvation Army drive Mr. Wharton is a republican and is unmarried.

LOUIS H. VALENTINE, judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, has been a member of the Los Angeles bar over thirty years, and the honors and services that have accrued to his credit make an imposing record.

Whatever distinction there is in being a native Californian is intensified in the case of Judge Valentine, who first saw the light of day at old Sutter Mill, where gold was discovered by Marshall in 1848, thus precipitating the movement of population which was the corner stone of California's incorporation in the Union of States. He was born there November 13, 1859, son of William H. and Laura J. (Cromwell) Valentine. He was well educated, graduating from high school at the age of seventeen, and in 1887 received his LL. B. degree from the law department of the University of California. The following year he located at Los Angeles, and the subsequent years have brought him a large experience as a lawyer and rank among the foremost members of the bar in the county.

First and last, Judge Valentine has had a long record of public service, frequently in positions that carry no remuneration but great responsibility. Before he became a lawyer he taught school seven years, being principal of the Placerville School, and two years a member of the Board of Education in Eldorado County. He served in the State Legislature from Los Angeles County in the sessions of 1897 and 1899, and the extra session of 1900, and during the last two sessions was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and former Governor Gage has asserted that it was Judge Valentine's co-operation in preparing the state budget which made it possible for the Governor to carry out his ideas of conservation and economy as applied to all state departments. He also secured the passage of the bill regulating the manage-

ment and work of the State Printing Office, resulting in a great saving, and was author of the law requiring street contractors to furnish a bond in one-half the amount of their contract for the benefit of laborers and material men.

In 1901 he was appointed by President McKinley to the office of United States attorney for the Southern District of California, and under reappointment from Roosevelt served more than four years. Judge Valentine was chairman of the first non-partisan organization in Los Angeles County organized prior to the passage of the direct primary law, for the purpose of selecting judicial, educational and other strictly non-partisan officers. At the time of his appointment to the bench he was a member of the Public Service Commission of Los Angeles. This is the department of city government that controls and manages the vast water and power properties of the city, including the Owens River Aqueduct. Although the members of the Commission serve without compensation, their responsibility is probably greater than that of any other city official excepting the mayor. Judge Valentine's services while on the Commission assisted materially in bringing about the present contract between the city and the Edison Company, by which the city realizes an income from the sale of its electric power in excess of sixty thousand dollars a month.

Judge Valentine was appointed to the Superior Bench of Los Angeles County by Governor Stephens in August, 1917. A year later he was candidate for the regular nomination at the primaries and, with the endorsement and support of almost every member of the Los Angeles County bar, was elected to preside on that bench for the regular term. Of his qualities as a judge, one of his fellow jurists has written: "On the bench he is courteous, dignified, patient, prompt on decision, and is endowed to a very high degree with the judicial temperament." Undoubtedly his wide experience as a lawyer and man of affairs brings to the Superior Court those qualifications and attributes which are most essential to the integrity and proper functioning of the judicial office.

Judge Valentine is a member of Westlake Lodge No. 392, F. and A. M., is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Union League Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce and Los Angeles Bar Association. He is a republican and a Presbyterian. November 13, 1889, he married Miss Elizabeth Pearson. They were married at the old Hangtown of pioneer days, identified in modern geography as Placerville, Eldorado County. Mrs. Valentine was born in Placerville, and her father, John Pearson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was a pioneer Californian. Judge and Mrs. Valentine have two daughters. Jean is a graduate of Stanford University and the Los Angeles State Normal School. Claire is a graduate of Miss Head's Young Ladies' Seminary and the Los Angeles State Normal School. Both are now teachers in a private school at Hollywood.

JOHN NEWTON RUSSELL JR. The years of a very busy life, thirty or more, Mr. Russell has spent in California and the West as a rising factor in the insurance business. In 1917 he was honored with the office of president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. Mr. Russell is manager of the Home Office General Agency for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles.

He was born at Boonesville, Missouri, June 5, 1864, son of J. Newton and Emily Alden (Little) Russell. Mr. Russell is of old Amer-

ican stock, as is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. His father was born near Charleston, Virginia, now West Virginia, in April, 1835, and as a boy accompanied his parents to Booneville, Missouri, where he finished his education in the Kemper Military Academy. For a time he was a farmer, but going to Texas became a manufacturer at Waco and Dallas. In 1883 he removed with his family to Los Angeles, and there engaged in the insurance business. In 1884 he moved his headquarters to San Francisco, and was one of the older insurance men of the state when he retired in 1911. Since then he has lived in Los Angeles.

John Newton Russell Jr. was educated chiefly in the public schools of Weatherford, Texas, also in Hill's Business College at Waco and Heald's Business College at San Francisco. He gained a knowledge of the insurance business under his father, and in 1889 came to Los Angeles as secretary of the Banker's Alliance Life Insurance Company. Six years later he became superintendent of agencies at Denver with the Conservative Life Insurance Company. When that company was consolidated with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1906, Mr. Russell returned to Los Angeles as secretary of the larger corporation for two years, and since then has been manager of the Home Office General Agency.

Mr. Russell is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Gamut Club, Los Angeles Country Club, California Automobile Club, City Club, Advertising Club, Sons of the Revolution, is on the Executive Committee of the Municipal League, and is a York Rite Mason and noble of the Shrine. Politically he acts independently.

In September, 1893, he married Miss A. Berdella Evans. Their only child is John Henry Russell, who was born at Los Angeles in September, 1895. He was educated in the local grammar and high schools, spent one year in the Culver Military Academy in Indiana, and after graduating from Stanford University of California in 1917, entered the special training class of the United States Training Academy at Annapolis. He was graduated in February, 1918, and assigned as ensign on the cruiser "San Diego," which sank. He was then assigned to the "Breese," after which he was appointed lieutenant. He was discharged in June, 1919, and then entered the Home Office Agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company as secretary.

SAM BEHRENDT, president of the Behrendt & Levy Company, Incorporated, one of the largest insurance agencies in the southern part of the state, is a native of Los Angeles and son of one of the California pioneers.

He was born on West Fourth Street, between Spring Street and Broadway, July 18, 1879. His father was Casper Behrendt. Born in Danzig, Germany, in 1831, of Jewish parents, he came to the United States at fourteen, and from New York extended his travels and adventures throughout a large part of the new world. With headquarters at Boston, he traveled through Old Mexico and for a time was located at Mazatlan, Mexico. In 1851 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after reaching San Francisco traveled as a merchandise peddler through all the mining camps in the northern part of the state. In 1855 he came to Los Angeles. During a period of forty years he did business in a city which developed from a Spanish town into one of the most attractive cities in the world. Casper Behrendt died in 1914. He was one of the oldest members of Los Angeles Lodge

No. 42, A. F. and A. M., at one time served as treasurer of the B'nai B'rith, and was very prominent in Jewish charitable work. Politically he was a democrat. He married at San Francisco Hulda Cohn. Casper and Hulda Behrendt had four children: Jake Behrendt, deceased; Lily Behrendt Kahn, who married Sol Kahn, one of Oakland's leading merchants; Gertrude B. Kahn, widow of John Kahn, founder of Kahn-Beck Cracker Company, and Sam.

Sam Behrendt acquired his education in the Spring Street and Eighth Street Grammar Schools at Los Angeles, and after he was fifteen years old spent one year in a business college. For two years he clerked in grocery and cigar stores, and then went to San Francisco and bought an interest in a cigar business, and remained there until 1900. Selling out and returning to Los Angeles, he became connected with the San Gabriel Electric Company, later merged with the Pacific Light and Power Company. He was employed as collector and later solicited new contracts for three years. On leaving that corporation, Mr. Behrendt entered the insurance business for himself, and in 1907 took in Mr. I. O. Levy as a partner under the name Behrendt-Levy Company, and they incorporated the business in 1908. This is a general insurance agency and the establishment now employs twenty-one people. Mr. Behrendt is also a director of the Union Bank and Trust Company and a director of the Shiff, Lang & Company.

He is affiliated with Hollenbeck Lodge No. 119, A. F. and A. M., is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk, a member of Corona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles Athletic Club, San Gabriel Country Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the Friars Club of New York City. Mr. Behrendt is a republican.

At Oakland, California, October 7, 1903, he married Sadie Mosbacher. Their son, George, born in 1904, is a student in the Hitchcock Military Academy, at San Rafael.

Oscar C. Mueller, a lawyer of long and successful experience, has also enjoyed some of the unusual honors of his profession and in civic affairs. He was elected and served as president of the Los Angeles Bar Association in 1917, and during the same year was vice president of the California Bar Association. In 1918 he was president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Mueller was born in Denver, Colorado, September 7, 1876, but has lived in Los Angeles since early childhood. His father, the late Otto Mueller, was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1846, was educated in public schools, and early removed to Denver, where he engaged in the commission business. In 1880 he brought his family to Los Angeles and established the first large furniture house in the city with O. T. Barker. This business is still continued as the Barker Brothers, reputed to be the largest retail furniture store in the United States. Otto Mueller retired from the firm after ten years and died January 25, 1890. He married at Dayton, Ohio, Nettie Kette.

Oscar C. Mueller was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and Occidental College and studied law in the office of Judge W. H. Wilde. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the California Club, Jonathan Club, is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a republican. At Los Angeles, April 5, 1900, he married Ivy Schoder. His only son, Douglas, born in 1902, is now a student in the Harvard Military Academy.

CLARA MATILDA MOOHR, who has spent years in study and practice in the arts and sciences of chiropractic, neuropathy, and electro-therapy, is a prominent Los Angeles woman and was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in 1870.

She was educated in the public schools of Calumet, Michigan, graduating from high school. As a school girl her ambition was to be a doctor. However, soon after the completion of her high school work, her family moved to Pueblo, Colorado, where as a young girl she married and went with her husband to Denver, where two children were born. Later they returned to Calumet, Michigan, where her son was born.

During a visit to Los Angeles with her husband and family she became infatuated with California, particularly Los Angeles, and determined then that nothing should prevent her eventually coming to this state to live. In the fall of 1904 she came, a widow, with her youngest son. Los Angeles has always made a big and irresistible appeal to Doctor Moohr, with its quaint Spanish names, its romantic missions, its beautiful valleys, and she regrets that she could not claim the city and state as a native daughter. Though owning property at Venice and Long Beach, Los Angeles seems most to her among the California cities.

After she had been in Los Angeles five or six years, she entered the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic and was the first woman graduate from any college in California issuing diplomas in chiropractic. She received her degree June 6, 1912, from the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. She has since acquired other diplomas, after six months' work receiving one in recognition of her post-graduate course with Dr. Alva A. Gregory, M. D., D. C., one of the foremost chiropractors in the United States and author of a chiropractic text book. This she followed with six months in neuropathy with Dr. A. P. Davis at the Davis College of Neuropathy, being granted a degree as Doctor of Neuropathy in 1913. For another six months she pursued a course in dissection under the auspices of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, and still later took a course in electro-therapy, for which she received the degree Master of Electro-Therapy in 1915. She was examined before the State Medical Board and given a license to practice in 1916.

Doctor Moohr is president of the Universal College of Drugless Therapeutics, under a charter from the state, with the power to issue diplomas. She conducts classes in chiropractic, neuropathy, physical culture and dietetics, in addition to looking after a large private practice. Her offices are in the Columbia Building, on West Third Street.

Doctor Moohr is a member of the Rebekahs, and while without church affiliation, she endeavors to practice the Golden Rule. She is equally independent in politics and votes for principle and what she believes is for the best welfare of her city, county or state. She owns her home and other properties in Southern California.

ALFRED L. BARTLETT, a prominent member of the Los Angeles bar, came to California soon after leaving college.

Mr. Bartlett is a member of a very notable family, both on his father's and mother's side. He was born at Kansas City, Missouri, October 8, 1884. His father, Frank W. Bartlett, who was born at York Harbor, Maine, was educated at Dartmouth College, and became a pioneer in the Central West. He was one of the early homesteaders in Allen County, Kansas, and was in that state when Kansas was a center of the issues which were settled by the Civil war. During the sixties he made an overland trip by wagon train to Los Angeles, and

went on an extensive exploring expedition through Lower California. On returning to Kansas he became superintendent of schools at Atchison, later went to Florida and was an orange grower, and eventually made his home at Philadelphia. For a number of years he made a practice of organizing tourist clubs and took such parties all over the world. He died in 1899.

Mr. Bartlett's father was a brother of Major General George T. Bartlett, who graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1881, and has been in the army nearly forty years. He was commissioned a major general in August, 1917, and became a member of the General Staff Corps in 1909.

Frank W. Bartlett married Francelia Lewis. Through his mother, Alfred L. Bartlett is a nephew of several men who have won high honors in journalism and authorship, one of whom is William E. Lewis, owner of the New York Morning Telegraph of New York City. Associated with William E. is Irving J. Lewis, another prominent New York newspaper man. Perhaps the best known of these Lewis brothers was the late Alfred Henry Lewis, author of the inimitable "Wolfville Tales," probably the most widely read and appreciated stories of the Southwestern country ever written. Alfred Henry Lewis was author of many other published works and for many years was the Washington correspondent for metropolitan newspapers.

Alfred L. Bartlett, who received his first name in honor of his author uncle, attended the grammar and high schools of Philadelphia, and also the public schools of New York City. He was also a student at Erasmus Hall until 1903, and then entered Amherst College of Massachusetts. Mr. Bartlett came to Los Angeles in 1906. He attended the law department of the University of Southern California, and was admitted to the bar July 23, 1909. He has since been in regular practice, and now is member of the firm Randall, Bartlett & White, his partners being Lewis B. Randall and Thomas P. White.

Mr. Bartlett was elected a member of the California Legislature in 1914 and re-elected in 1916. He served until December 31, 1918. He was formerly a member of the Humane Animal Commission of Los Angeles, member of the State and Los Angeles County Bar Associations, and is a republican in politics. At Los Angeles, June 29, 1912, he married Rallah Adams.

Walter M. Campbell is a Los Angeles lawyer, and a man of wide and diversified experience in law and in business, acquiring both during his residence in the Eastern states and as a citizen of California.

Mr. Campbell, whose offices are in the Security Building, was born at Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, June 14, 1871. His parents were Robert D. and Mary C. Campbell. During his youth he attended public schools, the Greenbrier Valley Academy, at Lewisburg, West Virginia, and was a student in Marshall College, at Huntington, West Virginia, until 1890. Mr. Campbell took his law course in the University of Virginia, at Charlotteville, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He practiced law at Huntington as a member of the firm Campbell, Holt & Campbell until 1901.

Coming West, Mr. Campbell was identified with the city of Redlands until he removed to Los Angeles. While there he practiced law, served as a director of the Citizens National Bank, as a member of the Board of Education and a director of the Board of Trade, and assisted in organizing and was director and treasurer of the Home Gas and

Truman C. Bridge

Electric Company. He was also master of Redlands Lodge No. 300, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Campbell came to Los Angeles in 1907, and has enjoyed a steadily rising prestige as a lawyer in this city and throughout Southern California. He is a director of the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company. He is also identified as a working member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a York Rite Mason, a member of Alhambra Commandery K. T., of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church of Southern California. He is a democrat and a member of the City Club.

At Hardinsburg, Kentucky, August 12, 1896, Mr. Campbell married Mary Elizabeth Bowmer. They are the parents of six children: Robert Bowmer, born in 1897, is a graduate of Alhambra High School and is now an employe of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; William Lewis, born in 1899, is attending the University of Southern California; Mary Catherine is a student in Pomona College; Walter M. Jr., born in 1905; John Edgar, born in 1910, and Franklin Gardiner, born in 1912, are all students in the Alhambra Grammar Schools.

NORMAN BRIDGE, M. D., A. M. The words "physician, teacher and business man" furnish a very superficial index to the life and service of Dr. Norman Bridge, who for nearly thirty years has been equally well known as a citizen both in Southern California and Chicago. From a boyhood of close fellowship with the hard toil and meager advantages of a pioneer farm in Illinois, Doctor Bridge has exemplified a positive rather than a conventional relationship with his environment, and at many times and under many conditions has been a leader battling against adverse odds for the enlightened principles and the higher ideals of professional, civic and business advancement.

While he has been too busy to give a conscious recognition to the fact, Doctor Bridge has in many ways repaid the debt of ancestry. On the Cambridge Common at Harvard College stands a bronze statue of Deacon John Bridge, from whom Doctor Bridge represents the seventh generation in direct line of descent. The statue represents his ancestor in the garb of a Puritan, and one of the inscriptions on the monument reads: "This Puritan helped to establish here church, school and representative government, and thus to plant a Christian Commonwealth." The tendencies and exertions of Doctor Bridge in his own generation have been as noteworthy as those of Deacon John, who settled at Cambridge in 1632. Doctor Bridge's great-grandfather, Ebenezer Bridge, was a colonel in Washington's army in the Revolution.

Doctor Bridge was born on a small farm among the Vermont hills, a few miles from the Village of Windsor, December 30, 1844, son of James Madison and Nancy Ann (Bagley) Bridge. After years of struggle in wringing a meager living from the rocky and unpromising farm in Vermont, James M. Bridge took his family West in 1856, and established them on a farm of unbroken prairie without buildings or fence, at Malta, in DeKalb County. The father moved to Iowa, where he died, honored and respected in his community, in 1879, and the widowed mother survived until 1903. Doctor Bridge's only brother, Edward, was a soldier in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and after being in a dozen battles died of disease.

Much of Doctor Bridge's later interest in education was inspired by his own early lack of advantages. He attended more or less regularly

the country district schools in Northern Illinois, also the high schools at DeKalb and Sycamore, but never attended an academic department of a university or college. During the winter of 1862-63 he taught a term of country school. During 1864-65 he worked as a clerk in the postoffice at Sycamore and as a fire insurance agent in Grundy County. Some of his early experiences were similar to those of his contemporary, O. N. Carter, long distinguished as a Supreme Court justice of Illinois.

Doctor Bridge began the study of medicine in 1865, attending the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1866-67, and the Northwestern University 1867-68. He was graduated in the latter year, and in 1878 was awarded the Ad Eundem degree in medicine from Rush Medical College, and in 1889 was honored by Lake Forest College with the A. M. degree. In the intervals of his studies he worked on his father's farm.

It is significant that Doctor Bridge has given almost as many years to the service of teaching as he has to private practice. In fact, he began teaching medicine from the time of his graduation, at first in Northwestern University, then in the Woman's Medical College, and in 1873 became identified with Rush College. He was Professor of Clinical Medicine, then Professor of Medicine, and since 1901 Emeritus Professor of Medicine in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. For about twenty years he was an attending physician at the County and the Presbyterian Hospitals at Chicago.

The service he rendered in Rush College deserves more than passing mention. His first position in the college was received as the result of a *concours* or contest in lecturing before the faculty and students—a method that has fortunately not since been in vogue. The college of that day was unconnected with any university, and like nearly all the medical colleges of the country, its trustees were mostly members of its faculty, only two courses of lectures were required for graduation, and the conditions of admission were cheap indeed. He joined his then younger colleagues in working for higher standards, long and more thorough courses, more laboratory work and connection with the university. He was one of those most influential in securing the affiliation of the Rush Medical College with the University of Chicago, giving the college a standardization of courses and facilities that makes it rank today as one of the leading centers of medical education in the world.

Accompanied by his wife, Doctor Bridge has several times visited Europe, his two earliest trips being made in 1889 and in 1896. In those journeys abroad he spent much time in attending clinics and observing methods in the hospitals of Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Geneva, Strassburg, Heidelberg and Erlangen. Doctor Bridge is a man of thorough literary tastes, and his skill with the pen has lent charm not only to his secular writings, but to his contributions to medical journals. He is author of forty-six papers on medicine and cognate subjects in medical journals and books and is also author of several individual books: The Penalties of Taste and Other Essays, published in 1898; The Rewards of Taste and Other Essays, 1902; Lectures on Tuberculosis, 1903; House Health, 1907, and Fragments and Addresses, 1913.

A breakdown in health in 1890 was the cause of his leaving Chicago, and in January, 1891, he established a home in California. From 1891 to 1894 his home was at Sierre Madre, at Pasadena until 1910, and then at Los Angeles. However, he still calls Chicago home, and resides when in that city at the Blackstone. By 1893 he had so far recovered his health as to resume work a few weeks each autumn at the College and

Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago. He continued his college lectures there until 1905. Since that date he has resigned so far as possible his professional work, and has given his time to his growing business interests. He has been associated with E. L. Doheny and Charles A. Canfield in the oil and gas industry, and has served as an official in several companies in Mexico, California, including the Mexican Petroleum Company, the Huasteca Petroleum Company and the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company.

From 1881 to 1884 Doctor Bridge was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and during 1882-83 was president of the board. From 1886 to 1890 he was republican election commissioner of Chicago. He was a republican in politics, but was appointed to the School Board by the first Mayor Harrison, a democrat. The only elective office he has ever held was when chosen one of the board of freeholders of the City of Pasadena in 1900, to frame a new charter for the city.

May 21, 1874, Doctor Bridge married Mae Manford, daughter of Rev. Erasmus and Hannah (Bryant) Manford. The only child born to them died in infancy.

Doctor Bridge is a member of the Association of American Physicians, is corresponding member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, a member and one year president of the American Climatological Association, a member of the Los Angeles Academy of Sciences, the various medical associations, and belongs to the Union League and University Clubs of Chicago, and the California, University and Sunset Clubs of Los Angeles.

During the late war Doctor Bridge was called upon by the national government to assume one of the more delicate responsibilities arising out of the conflict. He was made chairman of the National Alien Enemy Relief Committee, and in that capacity spent most of his time in Washington and New York. This committee had to deal with the cases of destitution that resulted from the interning of alien enemies. Many families were thus deprived of means of support. Provision for such cases was made by the German Empire and also the Austrian Empire, and it was the duty of Doctor Bridge's committee to see that funds thus supplied were properly distributed and to bona fide cases, and in such manner that the distribution would not serve to the benefit of the enemy countries. Doctor Bridge thus became chairman of a committee made up of twenty members, three of whom were from the Pacific Coast.

CHARLES RANDOLPH SMURR, chief clerk of the general freight office of the Southern Pacific Lines at Los Angeles under the United States Railroad Administration, has risen to his present duties and responsibilities from a minor clerkship and is the son of a man who was long prominent in railroad circles in this state.

His father, Charles F. Smurr, was born at Nankin, Ohio, in 1849. He was educated in Oberlin Academy, in Ohio, to the age of fourteen, and at that early age became self-supporting. He worked at Cleveland as office boy with the Panhandle Railroad, and later was in Chicago as clerk in the freight department of the Star Union Railroad until 1873. In that year, at the solicitation of J. C. Stubbs, general freight agent, he came West to San Francisco and entered the employment of the Southern Pacific Company as receiving clerk at the docks. Later he was made assistant cashier, then cashier, was sent by the company to Salt Lake City as traveling auditor, and in 1876 came to Los Angeles as freight auditor for the Southern Pacific. In 1881 he was again

transferred to San Francisco as assistant general freight agent, but in 1888 returned to Los Angeles as first assistant general freight and passenger agent, went back to San Francisco as general freight agent, and on July 1, 1897, became freight traffic manager. Soon after taking hold of that responsible office he died, October 31, 1897. He was widely known among railroad men and business interests up and down the California coast. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the California Council of the National Union. In politics he voted republican. At Los Angeles, in 1876, he married Miss Arcadia Carrillo. Their two children were William and Charles Randolph, the former deceased.

Charles Randolph Smurr was born at Los Angeles September 25, 1878. He spent his boyhood in his native city and at San Francisco, and graduated from the public schools of Oakland in 1894. In 1897, after graduating from the California School of Mechanic Arts at San Francisco, he returned to Los Angeles and became delivery clerk with the Southern Pacific Railroad. A year and a half later he was made clerk in the local freight office, but resigned in January, 1902, and joined the Sperry Flour Company of San Francisco as office and expert man in the cereal department. From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Smurr was in the automobile business at Oakland, and in the latter year resumed his service with the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco as clerk in the traffic department for one year, and then as special adjustor in the freight claim department until 1912. In the latter year he returned to Los Angeles as contracting freight agent, and since June 18, 1918, when the government took over the railroad, he has been chief clerk of the general freight office.

Mr. Smurr is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. At San Francisco, December 12, 1899, he married Miss Florence Sherwood. Their two children, both attending the Los Angeles High School, are Janice and Charles F.

John D. Cole, who was a captain in the World war, is now prominently connected with the Blankenhorn real estate firm of Los Angeles, and is active manager of the Santa Catalina Island properties.

Mr. Cole was born in Derry, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1886, son of Joshua and Nancy (Tomb) Cole, and has had a successful experience in engineering and with several large business corporations. He attended public schools to the age of fifteen, graduated in 1906 from the Indiana Preparatory School, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and in 1910 graduated from Westminster College, at Wilmington, Pennsylvania. During the following year he was at Monmouth, Illinois, as civil engineer for the Rock Island Southern Railroad, following which for two years he was superintendent of that road. Going to Chicago, he became manager of one of the departments of Sears, Roebuck & Company for two years, and then went East to New York City and was operating manager for the Charles Williams mail order house until October, 1917.

He resigned and enlisted in the United States Ordnance Department, being commissioned first lieutenant, and in June, 1918, was promoted to captain. He was in service nearly a year and a half, receiving his honorable discharge March 31, 1919. Captain Cole then came to Los Angeles and became assistant to President David Blankenhorn of the Santa Catalina Island Company. Captain Cole is a member of the Advertising Club, the California Club, University Club of New York City, and the Great Neck Country Club of New York. He is independent in politics.

Frank Kass

At Monmouth, Illinois, October 4, 1912, he married Helen Graham. Their two children are John D. Jr., born in 1913, and William Graham, born in 1916.

FRANK KARR, who was admitted to practice in California in 1901, has won a high place in the profession, and now gives all his time to his duties as chief counsel for the Pacific Electric Railway.

Mr. Karr was born at Heyworth, Illinois, February 18, 1875, son of Henry Allen and Martha Elizabeth Karr. He graduated from high school in his native town in 1892, and for two and a half years attended the Illinois State Normal University. Like many successful professional men, he had an experience as a teacher and was connected with the schools of Lytleville, Heyworth and Pekin, Illinois, for three and a half years. On coming to California, in 1898, he enrolled as a special student at Stanford University, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1901. He at once opened an office for practice at San Pedro, and from 1902 to 1906 was city attorney. He continued practice at San Pedro until 1910, and in the meantime in 1907 had also opened an office at Los Angeles. He removed his home to Los Angeles in 1910, and at that date became associated with Judge J. W. McKinley, chief counsel for the Pacific Electric Railway and attorney for the Southern Pacific. Mr. Karr was assistant to Judge McKinley until March 1, 1914, when he succeeded that well-known jurist and lawyer as chief counsel for the Pacific Electric Railway.

During his residence at San Pedro he served as a member of the School Board until San Pedro was annexed to Los Angeles. Mr. Karr is affiliated with San Pedro Lodge No. 332, A. F. and A. M., San Pedro Chapter No. 89, R. A. M.; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the University Club. Politically he is a democrat. October 29, 1903, at Los Angeles, Mr. Karr married Miss Dora VanOrdstrand. They have two children, Frank Randolph, born December 1, 1904, and a student in the grammar schools, and Dorothy, born July 11, 1915.

JOSEPH B. TATLOW, member of the Los Angeles law firm of Burke & Tatlow, practiced law in Southern California for the past five years and came to this state with a reputation of sound achievement as a lawyer in Missouri.

He was born in Marion County, Missouri, January 10, 1871, a son of Joseph B. and Irene (Pittmann) Tatlow. His father was a native of Maryland, where Grandfather Tatlow was a merchant and miller. The family moved in early times to Marion County, Missouri, where the grandfather was in the same business and was succeeded by Joseph B. Tatlow. In 1880 the latter removed to Springfield, Missouri, and was a merchant in that city until 1905, when he retired. He and his wife were married in Marion County, Missouri, January 15, 1863. Of their eight children, one is William D. Tatlow, who for many years has been one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state of Missouri.

Joseph B. Tatlow attended grammar and high school at Springfield, Missouri, from the age of nine to sixteen. He left school to work as clerk in a grocery store for six months, following which he took up the study of law with his brother William. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1898. He engaged in private practice until 1901, when, on account of ill health, he retired. He next accepted the appointment of assistant secretary of state under Sam B.

Cooke, secretary of state of Missouri. He resigned this office January 1, 1905, to resume private practice, opening offices both in St. Louis and Springfield.

Mr. Tatlow had to abandon practice again in 1908 in order to travel in Texas and California for the benefit of the health of his sisters. In 1912 he located at Los Angeles, but did not resume professional work until 1914, when he formed his present partnership with William Burke under the name Burke & Tatlow. Mr. Tatlow is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, is an Elk, a democrat and is affiliated with the Christian Church. He is unmarried.

HENRY A. CULLODEN, secretary and auditor of the Pacific Electric Railway and its many allied corporations, has had a career of experience and service such as few men of his age can equal, and one that has taken him practically all over the United States from Canada to the extreme Southwest.

He was born at Milton, Ontario, Canada, March 15, 1866, son of William George and Sarah (Shaw) Culloden. He lived at home and attended public school to the age of twelve. Thereafter until he was sixteen he lived with an uncle at Lowville, Ontario, and worked in his uncle's general merchandise store. Returning to Milton, he studied telegraphy with the Hamilton Northwestern Railroad Company for a time. He made much progress in learning the art, but was paid no wages. Many experiences followed that in rapid succession: At Chicago for two months he was clerk in a men's furnishing goods store; cashier for a tailor at Indianapolis three months; clerk in the loan department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company a year; went out to Helena, Montana, with a topographical party of the Northern Pacific Railroad for six months, and clerked there in the postoffice until December, 1883. Coming to Pasadena, he did some of the hardest labor he ever put in, digging tree holes at a dollar a day and board for four months.

As his present positions indicate, Mr. Culloden is an expert accountant, and the work that put him in touch with his present profession was begun at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the auditor's office of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway. He was there four years, for two years was stationed at Colorado City, Colorado, in the storekeeper's office of the Colorado-Midland Railroad, clerked a year and a half in the auditor's office of the Santa Fe Railway at Chicago, and returned from there to Albuquerque as traveling auditor for the Atlantic & Pacific three years. This was followed by eight and a half years' service as auditor for the Sonora Railway at Guaymas, Mexico. Entering the employ of the Southern Pacific system, he was assigned to duty at San Francisco as special accountant three years, and giving up that position, he was public accountant with Klink & Bean Company a year, and on leaving there opened an office of his own as public accountant at Los Angeles a year. For a year and a half he was engaged in mining at Eureka, Nevada, and then accepted another position with the Southern Pacific at San Francisco as special accountant for a year and a half.

From there he returned to Los Angeles to become auditor for the Pacific Electric Railway. In June, 1910, Mr. Culloden was elected secretary and auditor of this company, and also performs similar duties and holds similar offices with the Pacific Electric Land Company, the Visalia Electric Railway Company, the Fresno Traction Company, the Stockton Electric Railway Company, the Peninsular Railway Company, and the San Jose Railroads.

Jno. C. McCoy

Mr. Culloden is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He is a republican. At Eureka, Nevada, November 7, 1897, he married Miss Effie Phillips.

DR. JOHN CRAIG MCCOY, 1853-1919. To the Colony of Virginia in 1750 came Thomas McCoy. In his "ain countree" he was "Laird Tammas McKay," a man of position and influence. Like many another of his countrymen, he came to spy out the new land, and, like those others, he cast his lot with the colonists, married, and founded a home. When his first-born, Cornelius by name, was two years old, the father undertook a journey to Scotland to further settle his affairs. This being accomplished, he set sail again for America. But when half the return journey was completed, he died from ship-fever, and was buried in mid-ocean.

Cornelius grew to rugged manhood in the new land, and had the honor to serve as aide to the great Washington during the Revolution. He founded a home in Albermarle County, Virginia, and there was born John, the father of Samuel, the father of Milton, the father of John Craig McCoy, the subject of this sketch.

To these same colonies came in 1737 Rev. John Craig, who was born in Ireland in 1715. He was educated in Edinburgh, and there married Isabella Helena Russel, a Scotch lady, in 1736. Coming to America, he first established himself in Delaware, but in one year moved to the Colony of Virginia, and settled at Fort Staunton in 1738.

Dr. John Craig became famous in Virginia for his ability as a preacher, his learning and his achievements. In Augusta County he builded both the Old Stone Church, Presbyterian, at Fort Defiance, and Tinkling Spring Church, of the same faith, in the years 1747 and 1748. Dr. John Craig was pastor of the Old Stone Church for forty years, and his grave is in the churchyard there. Time seems to have left no disintegrating trace upon the ivy-grown, gray stone walls of the Old Stone Church, and it is one of Virginia's most cherished landmarks.

Dr. John Craig was the father of George, who was the father of George, who was the father of John, who was the father of Joanna, who was the mother of Dr. John Craig McCoy.

It is a great asset in life to be born of such sturdy stock, and John Craig McCoy honored his ancestry.

Milton McCoy married Joanna T. Craig at Buffalo, Virginia, in 1852, and here, in 1853, John Craig McCoy was born.

The lure of the West, as always, was strong, and Dr. Milton McCoy, his wife and little two-year-old son undertook the hardships of pioneer life in the new state of Missouri. There, first at Tipton, then at Boonville, John Craig McCoy spent a happy, adventure filled boyhood, and prepared himself for his after usefulness.

A very important member of the household at Boonville was "Uncle Peter," who, having been a faithful bondman, remained a faithful servant for many years, indeed until age necessitated his retirement upon a plan provided by his beloved "white folks." The deeply religious, kindly old black man and the sensitively organized, rather delicate little boy were the greatest chums; and the boy often helped "Uncle Peter" with his duties, so that the two of them might "go a' fishin'." Through the beautiful groves, and on the banks of the streams, the two comrades spent many a summer afternoon, and the old black man not only taught the little boy the mysteries of woodcraft, and the habits of perch or catfish, but instructed him regarding many of the problems of life. Doctor

McCoy perhaps never had a friend whom he loved and valued more than the "Uncle Peter" of his boyhood, and surely none whose homely philosophy he more often quoted.

Doctor McCoy was educated in Boonville, famous for her fine schools. The man among all his teachers who made the greatest impression upon him, and who had the greatest share in moulding his character, was Rev. S. W. Marston, D. D., a man not only of learning, but of fine, strong character, and high ideals. Finding in his pupil the eager mind and receptive heart which appealed so strongly to him, Doctor Marston gave him a love and comradeship which were later to bear such noble fruit in the large work for humanity which was the passion of Doctor McCoy's life.

He took his professional degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Missouri Dental College, now a part of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1881 he married Miss Mary Hester Rush, daughter of Rev. William M. Rush, D. D., whose illustrious ancestor was Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later minister to the Court of St. James. In 1882 Doctor McCoy came to California in search of recreation and health. He was fascinated by the beauty and promise of Southern California, and within two months had bought land in what is now Orange County. Immediately thereafter he caused to be planted an orange grove and a vineyard on this land, together with the ornamental and varied fruit trees which would make a home here the ideal of his dreams.

Arranging for the care of his ranch during his absence, he returned to Missouri, to come again in eighteen months to his land of heart's desire, with his young wife and year-old son, William Milton McCoy.

Never a man enjoyed more all that California can give—mountains and sea, sunshine, fruit and flowers.

He belonged to that coterie of near-pioneers who reclaimed and developed Southern California. There was, of course, the outer circle of men who came when the country was divided into very large grants of land, made during the time when Spain controlled so much of the western continent. But as the fame of the country, its climate, its agricultural and horticultural possibilities became known beyond the eastern mountains, another generation, seeing and feeling the opportunity, inspired with the energy, the hope and determination of young manhood, came from the East and Middle West to do their part in building up the Land of the Setting Sun. Of these was Doctor McCoy.

Turning aside from his profession for a time, Doctor McCoy became an enthusiastic horticulturist. But his energy could not be confined to the limits of growing oranges and grapes. He saw that there would be, following his steps, a multitude to inhabit the valley, and he was zealous for the growing community in which he had made his home. He was active in securing immigration of the right kind, could always be counted on the side of real temperance and morality, and every movement toward the upbuilding of the community found in him an eager supporter. Truly he "built his house beside the road to be a friend to man." His was a soul impassioned with a desire to benefit mankind. He sowed beside all waters.

Life in the open on his ranch soon restored his physical health, and he then resumed the practice of his profession, first in Orange, then in Santa Ana, and in 1896 he responded to the urge of many friends and moved to Los Angeles, to undertake a larger work, both professionally and for civic betterment.

Doctor McCoy was a man of strong religious convictions. He was a Baptist because he believed in the faith and practice of that denomination, but he was not bigoted. His life was an intense, but not a narrow one. He was a Christian man who did not feel that his duties were exhausted in attending church and paying the minister. His Christian influence radiated not only as a church man, but as a citizen and a philanthropist, interested in everything which concerned both the community and the state. His concern for the young led him to be a consistent enthusiast in the Sunday school work, in which he became a leader and an authority. Although engaged in Sunday school work for many years in the different cities where he had lived, the crowning effort of his life, in the opinion of those who knew him best, was the organization and launching of the Temple Baptist Bible School of Los Angeles. One of the original committee of twenty-five laymen who conceived and carried out the idea which culminated in the organization of the Temple Baptist Church, it was not strange that he should have been chosen to plan and lead the Bible School as its first superintendent. Rev. Robert J. Burdette used to say that "the school was born full grown." It lives today as a monument to Doctor McCoy's genius for organization, his untiring zeal, and, above all, to his character as a Christian gentleman. Always an ardent and fearless advocate of temperance, and a master at illustration, his teaching made a lasting impression upon the minds of those who were privileged to see and hear. Truly, the characteristics of Doctor McCoy's life were devotion to duty, love of mankind, and loyalty to God.

The following editorial, which appeared in the Pacific Dental Gazette for July, 1919, tells the story of his professional career in Southern California:

"To record the loss which dentistry has sustained in the death of Dr. John Craig McCoy is the sorrowful duty which we are called upon to perform. The dental profession in its national aspects, as well as in the field of the immediate activities of this beloved practitioner, has been deprived of the influence of a personality which has left in the annals of dentistry the indelible impress of years of unstinted devotion to the welfare of humanity. To him dentistry meant service; to him dentistry spelled a means of relieving human suffering; to him dentistry was a channel for the wide-spreading of the gospel of good health.

"In his relations toward family, friends, and confrères, he exemplified those attributes of character which, besides being admirable, are also rewarded by love and respect. He was the nurturing father, the kind friend, the considerate confrère, but above all, he was the champion of right and justice. Altruistic to a fault, personal considerations counted for naught, if he could see in the issue a possible broadening of the dental horizon, a possible improvement in methods or devices which could help him and others in better serving his fellowmen.

"Already acquainted with some of the fundamental principles of dentistry under the tutelage of his father, Milton McCoy, M. D., D. D. S., he entered upon the collegiate study of dentistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated therefrom in 1875. While in college Doctor McCoy had the great advantage of the friendship and interest of Doctor McKellops, who gave to him the benefit of his large experience and up-to-date methods. Such was his record as a student, and such unusual skill did he evidence that upon his graduation he was offered a partnership by Dr. H. L. Judd, whose reputation and ability were second to none. But family ties called Doctor McCoy back to

his boyhood home, and a partnership with his father. As the study halls were left behind, a high conception of the needs of dentistry to render it a more efficient instrument for good became the enduring passion of his life. He was indefatigable in this self-imposed duty, finding his greatest reward in the consciousness of services faithfully rendered.

"A born investigator and an insatiable reader of professional and general literature, no new device or method which promised to assist in the solution of any obscure dental problem was allowed to remain beyond his reach.

"Koller, of Vienna, in 1884 reported his experiments with cocaine in ophthalmic surgery. In 1885 Doctor McCoy was using the drug in his practice in California, and in 1886 reported upon its application in the removal of pulps. This incident is one of many examples in his life which testify to a progressiveness which was in evidence in all of his professional relations up to the very day when he left his office for the last time, only a few weeks ago, cheerful and smiling, even though in the throes of distressing pain.

"He saw in dental organizations the means of approximating his ideal of professional usefulness and dignity, and was the prime mover in the formation of the first dental society in Southern California. This, the Southern California Odontological Society, which he brought into being in 1883, we find today metamorphosed into one of the largest organizations of its kind in the West. It required, at a time when he was a resident of Orange, monthly trips to Los Angeles, to make arrangements for the meetings, bring the members together, and often furnish the literary program himself. But all of it—at a sacrifice to himself of time from his practice, to say nothing of the monetary phase of it—was done with a cheerful willingness born of his eagerness to serve his fellowmen through the profession in which he was so potent a factor, and to which he was so ardently devoted. In the parent association, The Southern California Odontological Society, he served as secretary for three consecutive terms, and in 1886 was elected to the presidency. He filled these offices in the efficient manner characteristic of the man. His services to dentistry were officially recognized by the State of California, and having labored so energetically in behalf of dental legislation that would protect the public from professional incompetency, he was elected a member of the Board of Dental Examiners and served for two consecutive terms. He tried to bring order out of the chaotic conditions surrounding dental practice in the state at that time, and while he accomplished much in barring the unscrupulous charlatans and in the prosecution of the violators of the law, he did so at a cost to himself in time, money and health deserving of the highest commendation and of the lasting gratitude of the profession in California.

"In 1898 Doctor McCoy read a paper before the Southern California Dental Association on the general health relations of the teeth, describing cases from his own practice and from personal observations, in which, in his belief, the systemic derangements had been caused by toxic conditions of the mouth and teeth, and the relief of those general disturbances by treatment original with himself at that time. Some fifteen years later the world awakened to the importance of considering the teeth in the light of infections.

"Doctor McCoy was the pioneer in the entire West in introducing oral hygiene in the public schools, sowing in 1890 the good seed which are now yielding their beneficial harvest. He read a paper before the

American Medical Association in 1894 on the subject at the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair, which was widely copied in both medical and dental journals. Long before the great Forsythe Clynic of Boston had been founded, it was his dream to interest some wealthy patients in establishing such an institution in Los Angeles. May that dream yet be fulfilled.

"Doctor McCoy was one of the small coterie of Southern California dentists who pre-visioned the present College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California, aided in establishing it, and was a member of its faculty. He lived to be proud of an institution which has come to be an honor to the community and state.

"Doctor McCoy was a member of the Pacific Coast Dental Congresses in 1894 and 1905, and was one of the honorary presidents of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress of 1915.

"The limitations of space prevent us from further enlarging this biographical recital of a man who so gracefully adorned the profession to which he contributed so bountifully; of a man who, through his religious convictions and teachings, helped us to see that the only reward of virtue is virtue, and the only way to have a friend is to be one. A noble man has been taken from the ranks. We mourn a loss to dentistry greater than this modest tribute could depict, and bow in respect and admiration to the memory of a life spent in an unselfish abandon that thereby he could more liberally add to the comforts of those in the province of his ministrations. We mourn the removal from among us of one dearly beloved and most highly esteemed as a friend and adviser."

Doctor McCoy passed away after a surgical operation on June 12, 1919, and sleeps in beautiful Hollywood Cemetery, guarded by the mountains that were his friends, and beneath the blue skies of his beloved California.

HARRY W. HARRISON. The vital point in the application of power to automotive machinery, as exemplified in nearly every type of motor car and truck, is the electric spark. The mechanism required to produce that spark is therefore the one indispensable element, and as that mechanism requires constant or periodical care and reinstallation, it necessarily involves in a great city like Los Angeles a big business service of itself, thoroughly specialized and requiring a large amount of capital and many expert men.

This is the business service by which Harry W. Harrison is a factor in the modern affairs of Los Angeles. Mr. Harrison, who has had an interesting career of business progress, was born at Toronto, Canada, June 13, 1884, a son of Hugh and Sarah Harrison. At the age of fifteen, when his days in the public school ended, he entered the Ryrie Brothers retail jewelry house at Toronto as a salesman. He remained there until 1906, when, going West, he spent a year as salesman with the retail jewelry house of Chandler & Mitchell at Vancouver, British Columbia, and another year was at Seattle, Washington, with Albert Hansen, a jeweler.

From Seattle Mr. Harrison came to Los Angeles and established one of the pioneer enterprises for the recharging and repairing of electric trucks. His first shop was on Werden Place, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. He handled all his patronage with the help of one man. The next year he had a building especially erected for his purposes at the corner of Boyd and Wall Streets. That was his business headquarters until 1915, when he moved into his present building at 831-839 South

Los Angeles Street. Here he has a perfectly appointed and especially constructed place adapted to the handling of his business. The first floor is 150x100 feet, and the second floor 100x40 feet. Eighteen expert men are now in his service. At the beginning he had as the nucleus of his regular patronage the care of only six electric trucks. Three years later he handled a battery service of forty trucks and was also selling agent for the General Vehicle Electric Truck. In 1916, on selling that agency, he acquired the local agency for the Exide Battery, and now has facilities for handling a general battery repair and charging service. The growth of this service has been phenomenal and today he has one of the largest organizations in Los Angeles for that purpose.

Mr. Harrison is a member of Westlake Lodge of Masons, belongs to the various Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine, and as a member of the Jonathan Club, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and in politics is a republican. March 30, 1910, he married, at Los Angeles, Helen Woodruff, formerly of Dayton, Ohio.

ARTHUR C. LILLIE is proprietor of the Hartford Windshield Company of Los Angeles, an industry which has been in existence for ten years, and has developed on the merits of its product until its output is now sold and distributed to all parts of the world where automobiles are used.

Mr. Lillie was born in Nashville, Tennessee, September 24, 1888, a son of C. S. and Ella J. Lillie. At the age of fifteen he left high school in his native city and for several years was associated with his father, a building contractor. In 1910 he came to Los Angeles, and from that time forward has been identified with the Hartford Windshield Company. At first he was superintendent of installation, and in 1912 bought an interest in the business.

The Hartford Windshield Company was originally established in 1908 by J. N. Tabor, inventor of the automobile windshield. In 1910 H. S. Kennedy and Walter Cather bought the interest of Mr. Tabor, and at that time reorganized the business under the title of Hartford Windshield Company. Mr. Lillie bought the industry in 1912, and for six years had as partner Mr. Spencer, but since March, 1918, has been sole owner. A few years ago only five employes were required, but at the present time there are thirty-five men working under Mr. Lillie. The products manufactured by the Hartford Windshield Company are all patented, either being inventions of their own or inventions which are controlled exclusively by them, and are distributed throughout the United States by sales agencies.

Mr. Lillie is affiliated with Golden Gate Lodge No. 358, F. and A. M., is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Auto Trade Association, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, and in politics is a republican. September 18, 1908, he married Lucile Squire. They have two children: Anita, born in 1910, and James, born in 1912, both attending the public schools.

CARL F. HORN is a well-known business figure in Los Angeles, where his dancing school and academy has become a fixture in the social life of the city.

Mr. Horn was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, October 18, 1878, a son of Louis H. and Johanna (Labastian) Horn. He grew up in his

Carl F. Horn

native city, attending public school to the age of sixteen, and then took up night work in the Chambers Business College. In the daytime he worked as bookkeeper and cashier for the Ross & Todd Wood and Coal Company for a year and a half. Mr. Horn has a military record, having joined Company C of the Fourth Missouri Infantry as a bugler during the Spanish-American war. He was with that organization nine months. On returning to St. Joseph, he was department manager for Hirsch Bros. two years, and then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was musical director for two large concessions on the Pike until the fall of that year. Soon after returning to St. Joseph, Mr. Horn opened a dancing school, and in 1905 came West to Los Angeles, where he was put in charge of a department of the Broadway Department Store. He filled that position three years, and at the same time operated a night dancing school at Forty-eighth Street and Vermont Avenue. His enterprise was popular, enjoyed a steady growth, and in 1906 moved to Mercantile Place. In 1908 he gave all his time to his school, moving it to Fifteenth and Main Streets, and on September 2, 1916, occupied his present location at 755 South Spring Street, where he conducts a high-class dancing school and academy.

Mr. Horn is affiliated with St. Joseph Camp No. 1 of the Woodmen of the World, Court No. 33 of the Independent Order of Foresters, is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Commercial Business Men's Association, Union League Club, Business Men's Accident Association of America, and the Automobile Club of Southern California. He married, in Los Angeles, Miss Marguerite Mackey, on August 28, 1917. Mr. Horn has one child by a former marriage, Ivan Lynn, born April 5, 1908.

WALTER FRANCIS MCENTIRE is one of the newer members of the Los Angeles community. He was for many years a successful lawyer and business man in the East. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 4, 1861, son of Captain Joseph and Morgianna Rosamond (Sheble) McEntire. His maternal grandmother's people were Quakers and settled in Philadelphia as early as 1685, and were among the builders of that city. Mr. McEntire's maternal grandfather belonged to one of the thirteen families that located in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. McEntire's paternal grandparents came from the north of Ireland in 1812 and settled in Virginia, where they were farmers, and later moved to St. Louis.

The names McEntire and Sheble at one time had more significance in the river transportation of the Mississippi and Missouri than any other two names that might be mentioned. Captain Joseph McEntire organized the Omaha Packet Company, which operated a line of steamers up the Missouri River as far as the outpost of civilization at Fort Benton, Montana. His boats were practically the only regular line of transportation to those remote sections of the United States. Captain Edwin A. Sheble, a brother of Mrs. Morgianna Rosamond McEntire, organized at St. Louis The Anchor Line of steamers plying between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Walter Francis McEntire attended the grammar and high schools of St. Louis to the age of seventeen. Then, while employed in the law offices of Nathaniel Myers, he studied law and between times attended the St. Louis University, and was admitted to the bar and to practice in the state and Federal courts in the year 1880. Mr. McEntire was busied with a large law practice at St. Louis until 1903. In that year, having become interested in several mining ventures in Colorado, he transferred

his headquarters to Chicago. In 1906 he resumed the practice of law at Chicago, and in the fall of 1908 was appointed assistant special state's attorney under Frank J. Loesch, who at that time was general Western solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the spring of 1909 Mr. McEntire resigned and removed to New York, where he represented several large corporations as attorney, and came to be recognized as a corporation lawyer of splendid standing in the Eastern metropolis. He had to give up his business interests there on account of ill health, and in February, 1915, came to Los Angeles, where he has resumed law practice, but somewhat less strenuously than in former days, attaining here, however, a high standing and a good practice.

Mr. McEntire is deeply interested in the life and affairs of California and has written a number of articles on California history. He has made a special study of the old Spanish missions. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Law Committee of the Republican State Central Committe of the Southern Division of California.

While a resident of St. Louis he was actively identified with educational affairs. He was a member of the Board of Education of that city for three years, and while in office did good work for the public schools; he also did much to promote the welfare of the St. Louis University. He was president of the Jefferson Club in 1906 and 1907. At St. Louis, August 1. 1887, he married Miss Julia E., daughter of Gerard O. Kalb, one of the pioneers of that city. Their only child, Vera, is the wife of Samuel Stockton White III of Philadelphia.